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Republicans in Congress To Play Active Role; U. S. Ship Sunk in War

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 9, 1940

G. O. P. Opposes Adjournment of Congress

The Republican Party, whose members in Congress were decreased but whose followers throughout the country were vastly increased in the recent election, is showing its intention of playing an alert and positive role during President Roosevelt's third term. An immediate sign of this role was the announcement by the House Minority Leader, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., that the Republican bloc would oppose the Administration plan to adjourn Congress sine die. [Details: Page 10.]

Maintenance of wage and hour standards on defense projects was chalked up as a primary concern of the War Department in its efforts to press forward the Nation's rearmament program. No relaxation of these standards should be tolerated, according to Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War.

John G. Winant, Director of the International Labor Office, announced the appointment of Ethel M. Johnson, formerly associated with the Massachusetts Department of Labor, as director of the Washington branch of the international organization.

The Senate Campaign Committee undertook a postelection inquiry into political contributions by sending agents to Milwaukee, Wis., to investigate a complaint that a corporation may have contributed toward the cost of advertisements urging support of Wendell L. Willkie.

The role of John L. Lewis as a labor leader following his promise to resign his C. I. O. presidency if President Roosevelt was re-elected was under fire: the Executive Board of the New York State C. I. O. Council formally asked him to keep his promise, while Joseph Curran, President of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.), charged the State Board had no authority to speak for C. I. O. unions in the State. [Details: Pages 1 and 10.]

War Summary: Hitler in Defiant Tone

First United States vessel to be sunk in the war was the City of Rayville apparently mined near Melbourne, Australia. All but one of the crew were rescued. Secretary Hull said no protest would be made until the sinking was investigated. [Details: Page 10.]

Reichsführer Hitler, speaking at Munich, declared Germany is strong enough to meet any combination in the world. [Details: Page 5.]

Prime Minister Churchill expressed England's pleasure at re-election of President Roosevelt, and repledged Britain to unrelenting battle against aggression. [Details: Page 5.]

Britain bombed Munich during the Hitler address. R. A. F. planes crossed the Alps by moonlight to bomb Milan and Turin. A Fiat airplane works was said to have been hit.

Italy threatened a "tremendous air bombardment of England and its Allies" as reprisals for British killings of civilians in air raids on Italy.

German planes claimed hits on London's supply centers and docks. Yarmouth on the East coast was bombed, as well as airports in Norfolk and Yorkshire.

At sea Germany claimed to have damaged a 10,000-ton cruiser with two bomb hits, while Stukas again attacked shipping objectives and a convoy off the East coast of Britain.

Germany claimed 31,000 tons of shipping were sunk by its bombers and 23,000 tons damaged.

Standards Adopted to Speed Plane Output

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—Long-sought standardization in the aircraft industry to speed plane output for national defense has been pledged by the Aircraft Standards Committee. The national group, organized Nov. 8 by 22 major aircraft companies, will "develop and get into production aircraft standard parts, material and processes."

Indictments Made in Machine-Tool Smuggling

Syracuse, N. Y. (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury returned indictments charging four men with smuggling across the Canadian border high speed steel used in the machine tool industry. The indictments, Assistant United States Attorney Robert J. Leamy said, named Homer and Eugene La Fountain, Plattsburg, and Manuel Kessler and James H. Roff, Newark, N. J., as defendants.

Missouri Educator Heads University Group

Bloomington, Ind. (AP)—The Association of Governing Boards of State Universities elected James H. Woplers of Poplar Bluff, representing the University of Missouri, President. The Association met at Indiana University. The 1941 meeting will be at Missouri. Frederick B. Griggs of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Board of Massachusetts State College, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer

Colorado Retains $45 a Month Pension

Denver (AP)—A proposed constitutional amendment to substitute a guaranteed $30 a month pension program for the present $45 a month program was defeated Nov. 5 by a ratio of about 2½ to 1. The $45 amendment, most liberal in the Nation, was approved in 1936. A move to repeal it in 1938 was defeated. From $1 to $14 had been deducted each month from the required $45 monthly payments, because of insufficient revenue.

Greeks Report Italian Division Trapped

Greek troops reportedly trapped an entire Italian division in the Pindus mountains, capturing its Commanding General. [Details: Page 1.]

At Koritza, Albania, Italian forces were said to be withdrawing in the face of continued Greek attacks.

Greece called all officers 46 and 47 years of age to the colors and transferred additional workers to key munitions industries.

In Africa Italian planes attacked a major British base on the Oasis of Siwa, near the Libyan Egyptian border.

Italians admitted British damage to Brindisi, key port on the Italian boot.

Fascist Directorate Shaken Up by Duce

Rome (AP)—**Premier Mussolini** shook up the directorate of the Fascist Party, replacing seven of its 14 members in what Fascist commentators called a "significant reform." The move was understood to be the forerunner of a new party constitution redefining duties and responsibilities of its leaders.

Press Is Warned Of New Hostilities

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 9 (AP)—Dean Kenneth Olson of Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism advised editors yesterday to expect "a new anti-newspaper campaign" during the next year.

He recommended that the press "make clear to our public . . . that the main job of the American press is to print the news and to give them the facts on which to arrive at their decisions," and added, "in this election I think you can honestly say that our press has functioned in just that way."

Speaking to editors gathered for a short course at Louisiana State University, Dean Olson said, "President Roosevelt's re-election is going to be interpreted as a rebuke by the electorate of a press which was blind to the people's interests. Had Wendell Willkie been elected, this would certainly have been followed by a cry that the press stacked the cards against the President, obedient to the will of big business that the New Deal must be destroyed."

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Spain Becomes Axis Front in Move To Push U. S. Out of Latin America

Franco regime sets goal as recapture of Spain's lost colonial empire in in the Americas.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The expansionist program of Spain's totalitarian government was exposed in the celebration of Columbus Day in Madrid and among the Franquista sympathizers in Mexico. This program, dictated by the Franco government, is conducted throughout Latin America by local affiliates of Falange Española, the pro-Nazi, pro-Fascist party, led by Ramon Serrano Suñer.

Columbus Day is known throughout Latin America as the "Dia de la Raza"—the Day of the Race—but in Franco Spain this was altered this year to become the "Dia de Hispanidad"—the Day of "Spanishism." This change in itself reveals the nationalistic ambitions of Spain, intent upon recapturing her lost colonial empire in Latin America and in restoring Spanish domination over it.

Such a program ignores the nationalism existing in Latin American countries and the pride which local governments have in their native cultures, made up of a fusion of Spanish and Indian races. It ignores the force of the anti-Spanish movements which arose as succeeding Latin American peoples threw off the yoke of Spanish rule during the nineteenth century.

Religious Side Stressed

The battle cry for Falange Española in Latin America is "One Race, One Language, One Culture, One Religion." Its appeal is directly to the strengthing of bonds with Spain and the elimination of all Anglo-Saxon influence, particularly that of the United States, which Falange names as its mortal enemy.

Celebration of Columbus Day in Madrid included a banquet for all

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Council Will Link Spain to Americas

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Nov. 8

A law instituting the Council of Hispanicism—the control body through which Spain hopes to establish closer ties with Latin America—was published yesterday in an official bulletin.

The law gives Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer authority to direct the Council. He also holds the power to regulate Spanish organizations whose object is cultivation of relations between Spain, Latin America, and the Philippines. There are many such organizations in South America.

Latin American diplomats, given by the Ministry of State. The honor guests later visited an exposition showing the expansion of Spain in the New World and Señor Manuel Prada Ugartecha, President of Peru, was awarded the high order of Isabela la Catolica. Simultaneously, the Madrid press declared that "it is indispensable to arrest the influence of the United States in Latin America."

The sentiments of the Franco sympathizers in Mexico were best revealed in the weekly paper, Boletin de Unidad, published here by Falange Española. Despite the fact that Falange was officially dissolved two years ago, it continues to operate here and its influence in the local press is daily more marked. That it is working day and night to undermine United States prestige is apparent in both political and propaganda maneuvers.

The current issue of the Boletin attacks "Tireless Yankee agents working throughout the Continent to destroy the influence of Spain. Sometimes this takes the form of conferences, such as that of Havana, or of scientific meet-

One of aims is to block Roosevelt's good neighbor policy and forming U.S. hemisphere bloc.

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP)—An organization of Japanese businessmen announced plans today for sending a trade mission to the Philippines, Thailand (Siam) and Latin-American nations.

Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya are sponsoring the plan.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just completed an extensive visit to Spain

ROME, Nov. 9—Under the expert guidance of the German Propaganda Ministry, Nationalist Spain's program for assuming political leadership in Hispanic America is passing today from generalized claims into the phase of purposeful organization.

It is with this object that the Council of Hispanicism has been formed. The step is the logical outcome of Spain's active entry into the field of Axis diplomacy during recent weeks. If not actually planned during the recent conference between Reichsführer Hitler and Gen. Francisco Franco, it is part of several serious events which include the Spanish seizure of Tangier and diplomatic conversations with Portugal which reflect a growing collaboration among Spanish and German officials in many fields.

The new Council has several objectives. The new order of Europe counts on free access to Latin-American raw materials and industrial markets after the war.

It also counts on friendly nations, classes, and groups in Latin America to prevent the formation by the United States of a powerful hemisphere bloc in which President Roosevelt's type of foreign policy would predominate.

Finally, since the new order considers itself an ideological world revolution, it is planned to isolate, so far as possible, those areas such as the United States which do not conform with the Axis program.

Logical Means

Development of Hispanic-American loyalty to Spain is considered the most logical means of achieving these ends. From the Axis point of view, Spain now has become sufficiently amenable to the Axis plan to make this possible.

The cultural leadership of the Americas always has been proclaimed by General Franco in a generalized way. But the present motive, chiefly domestic, is to stir the Spaniards from indifference to energetic Fascist greed by appealing to their pride and re-creating dreams of another golden age for Spain.

Now that Spain has been caught up in the larger Axis plans, the time has arrived to convert dreaming into a practical program by organizing the press, radio, and diplomatic propaganda as well as the political, economic, and cultural fronts, by forming local organizations among the expatriate friends of Nationalist Spain throughout the Americas, by en-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Union Carpenters on U. S. Jobs Must Prove They Know Trade

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Payment of the initiation fees required by the carpenters' union of all carpenters employed in the huge expansion of Camp Edwards and Fort Devens does not guarantee a job to the man who cannot do the work, Massachusetts state headquarters of the carpenters' union declared here today.

This comment was given in answer to reports that young men who had had no training as carpenters and had never earned more than $18 a week were being kept on at $61.10 a week because of the union. If there are such cases, union officials said it was the contractors' responsibility.

The initiation fee angle has in itself caused considerable discussion, here and in other eastern states where there is emergency military camp building.

The fee set by the New Bedford local of the carpenters' union, which has jurisdiction over Camp Edwards' carpenters, is $75. This is the highest initiation fee in the state. The initiation fee of the Fitchburg local for Fort Devens is $50.

The New Bedford local, however, has made it possible for a man to pay the initiation fee asked by carpenters' unions in any part of the state. These range from $25 at the lowest, in small cities, to their top of $57 in Boston. Thus a man who gets a receipt from a local with a fee of $25 or more is accepted at New Bedford, on the additional payment of the usual permit fee of $1.

Also, a down payment can generally be made, it is said, the remainder to be paid within 30 days. Hence if a man does not qualify

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Latin America Jubilant Over Re-election of President Roosevelt — Joint Strengthening of Defenses Foreseen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As a Democrat, President Roosevelt carried the States of the "Solid South" without any trouble in last Tuesday's election. And judging by all press reports he was supported by an even more "Solid South"—that of the 20 Latin-American nations lying south of the Rio Grande.

Probably never in American history has the election of a President of the United States received as widespread or as jubilant a reception in Latin America as was accorded President Roosevelt's third-term victory. From Mexico to Argentina, the press hailed it with Latin fervor, while official opinion there viewed it as a promise of still deeper New World fraternalism. In Nicaragua the Government of President Somoza was so pleased that it proclaimed an all-day holiday in celebration of the event.

This did not rise from any inherent objection to Wendell L. Willkie, except in Argentina where his campaign reference to canned beef sat very poorly. According to nonpolitical and detached State Department sources, this reception was directly traceable to the extent to which Latin America now feels dependent upon the United States for the preservation of its political and economic independence and to the fact that President Roosevelt has convinced it through the "good neighbor" policy that such protection does not cloak Yankee imperialism.

Answers Skeptics

In the eyes of many persons this pro-Roosevelt demonstration is an effective answer to those who claim that Latin America has no real desire to co-operate with this country in a joint protection of the New World and that a number of Latin-American countries are run by persons or parties actually in sympathy with the totalitarian aims of Germany and Italy. This charge has been directed frequently against Getulio Vargas, Dictator of Brazil, who, however, has just announced his intention of coming to this country to pay his respects to the President.

Among the tangible results expected at the State Department from the favorable Latin-American reaction to the election is an acceleration of this country's efforts to strengthen all those branches of New World defense which depend upon Latin American co-operation. Prominent among these is the leasing of Latin-American air and naval bases for the use of United States planes and ships in the event of an attack upon any Western Hemispheric power. Considerable attention is also being given to the formulation of a Mexican-American mutual defense agreement, perhaps similar to that established between the United States and Canada.

An additional augur for the success of this new American pan-hemispheric defense drive is the fact that the United States is fully able and willing to back it up with the heady jingle of hard cash—some $500,000,000 of which now reposes in the coffers of the Export-Import Bank ready for distribution throughout Latin America.

Financiers on Way to U. S.

That the nations to the South are well aware of this fact is demonstrated by the announcement from Argentina that a delegation of prominent financiers is on its way to this country to try to swing a loan for pump-priming and for defense construction. The sum mentioned in the dispatches is $100,000,000. Similar reports come from Mexico where the Government is believed ready to ask this country for a sizable loan to construct a number of military and naval bases which, in the event of certain emergencies, would be available to American armed forces.

There are also reports that Bolivia, which could free this country from dependence upon the Netherlands East Indies for its tin supplies, is angling for American money and may very well receive it before long.

To the nations of Latin America the re-election of President Roosevelt and the continuance in office of Secretary of State Cordell Hull seem a guarantee that the happy effects of the "good neighbor" policy will increase in scope during the next four years. And to the State Department the reception accorded the Administration's electoral triumph seems an equally strong guarantee that Latin America is ready to do its part in assuring a continuance in these increasingly cordial relations between Anglo-Saxon America and its Latin brother.

Joseph G. Harrison

Can Labor Find Peace?

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William Green
President of Executive Council of American Federation of Labor.

John L. Lewis
President of Congress of Industrial Organizations and of Mine Workers.

Unification of American Unions Awaits Decision of Rival Blocs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The Executive Board of the New York State C. I. O. Council has formally asked John L. Lewis to keep his pre-election promise and resign his C. I. O. leadership. Adding to the controversy which is expected to come to a head at the national convention of the labor group on Nov. 18, Joseph Curran, President of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.), has charged that the State Board had no authority to speak for C. I. O. unions in the State. [Details: Page 10.]

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—It is a quip heard in Washington these days, dealing with possible peace efforts between the rival factions of organized Labor, that Wendell L. Willkie "lost the election by an eyebrow," to which it is added, a "John L. Lewis eyebrow" in reference to the beetling brows of the leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the fact that the election was fairly decisive after all.

Whatever the effect of Mr. Lewis's defection upon President Roosevelt's majority, the fact is that Mr. Lewis publicly announced that if Mr. Roosevelt did win he would resign. And now there is talk that this resignation may pave the way for a more conciliatory approach between the American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. factions.

Murray's Name Mentioned

This matter is apt to come to a head in a few weeks. The C. I. O. holds its annual convention at Atlantic City a week from Monday, while the A. F. of L. begins a day later on Nov. 19 at New Orleans. The subject of labor unity will come up at each convention. Prior to that the United Mine Workers hold important sessions next week which may determine the future relationship of Mr. Lewis to his own union, which for years was the strongest single group in the Federation of Labor, and which has been the financial angel of the many new C. I. O. unions.

It is believed here that Mr. Lewis will pick Philip Murray, Vice-President of the U. M. W. as his heir to head the C. I. O. if he retires. The A. F. of L. groups see little comfort in this. They like Mr. Murray and believe him personally more conciliatory than Mr. Lewis, but they point out the close ties of 30 years that bind him to his chief, and imply that he will be only a "stooge," speaking his master's voice, if he takes the C. I. O. leadership.

Another important preliminary meeting is that of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which is Sidney Hillman's C. I. O. union, that meets at Atlantic City Nov. 15, a few days before the general convention. Mr. Hillman is now a member of the President's Defense Commission and has brought together a group of Federation and C. I. O. labor advisers who have shown that they could work together under his leadership.

Rift in C. I. O. Ranks

Federation leaders here are not very optimistic over Labor unity They, like a good many independent observers, attribute the failure to heal Labor's breach to Mr Lewis, and they doubt whether he will be dislodged from power by his nominal resignation from the C. I. O. chairmanship.

On the other hand, there is a big fissure within the C. I. O. itself, made up of pro-Roosevelt groups on one hand, and pro-Lewis groups on the other. Like Harry Bridges, the Australian-born west coast maritime union leader, many of the elements backing Mr. Lewis are now Left Wing in their origin Other more conservative groups also support Mr. Lewis because they feel they cannot join the Federation and lose their identity by merging with old guard craft unions. At the present time the C. I. O. claims 4,000,000 members, and the A. F. of L. about the same number or a little more.

No acceptable formula for reunion has ever been devised.

Successor to Lewis?

Wide World

Sidney Hillman
President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, or

Philip Murray
Vice-President of the Mine Workers of America.

Italy Admits Difficulties In War on Greece

Hard terrain and lack of good roads stressed in communiqués and in editorial comment.

ATHENS, Nov. 9 (AP)—An entire Italian division — perhaps 15,000 men—was reported in informed quarters today to have been trapped by Greece's defenders in the Pindus Mountains and its capitulation only a matter of hours.

The troops were identified as Premier Mussolini's famed Centaur Division and it was said hundreds of the men including the Commanding General, had been taken prisoner.

The action was one of a series in which Greek sources said counterattacking mountain troops had thrown the Italian invasion machine into reverse all along the 100-mile front.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who Covered the Russo-Finnish War.

ATHENS, Nov. 9—As Italian-Greek hostilities conclude their second week, it becomes increasingly apparent that Premier Mussolini's "Blitzkrieg" plan has so far broken down.

This is reflected in Italian war communiqués and in the new tone of articles by such Fascist spokesmen as Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, Editor of the Leghorn Telegrafo.

They all emphasize the "objective difficulties" due to difficult terrain in Greece, the lack of roads, and similar problems.

All this is strongly reminiscent of Soviet communiqués and inspired articles last December when the Russian Blitzkrieg bogged down.

Have Britain's Aid

Immediately it can be asked: "Does this mean that Greece will win its battles, but lose its war?"

It need not be so. For the valiant Finns fought alone. If the British can give anything approaching substantial aid to Greece, it may make the difference.

The Finns were greatly outnumbered. In Greece the odds are not yet so overwhelming.

Of course there remain the intangibles of German military intervention.

But the comparisons between the war in Greece and the war in Finland are illuminating.

For, as the Italians are doing at the moment, the Russians too stressed the problems of geography and climate.

Minimized Resistance

But both failed to mention the unexpectedly heroic effective resistance by their intended victims. And precisely this subjective element may be ultimately decisive.

In both cases the respective general staffs of the aggressors presumably studied maps beforehand and knew there were few roads, but both underestimated the fighting capacity of the small but determined and courageous peoples.

And both the Russians and the Italians were doubtless misled by their diplomatic reports. In Athens it is understood that Italy's representatives had assured Rome that Greece would capitulate.

There are other analogies. The Finns are taciturn and the Greeks demonstrative and loquacious, but suddenly plunged into wartime conditions they display the same level of steadiness and efficiency.

Despite the lack of previous rehearsals the blackout was immediately 100 per cent effective and even in heavily bombed Salonika where the sirens sound four or five times daily people soon got adjusted and I saw no signs of panic.

The chief difference seems to be that whereas the habitually quiet and stoical Finns in wartime grew quieter the Greeks retain their good humor and gaiety.

Driving from Salonika toward Athens we passed truckload after truckload of newly mobilized recruits going to the front singing and laughing. Others trudged along afoot or with donkeys.

Halted by Sentries

Noticing our foreign license plate and general decidedly un-Greek appearance self-appointed sentries halted us at nearly every crossroads until our military pass became worn and thumbmarked.

After convincing them that we were Americans and not spies or "fifth columnists" their initial suspicion melted into friendliness and it was surprising how many Greek soldiers proved to have uncles or brothers in Detroit or Cincinnati.

We were greatly impressed by the way in which long convoys of men and supplies were kept moving along the winding narrow roads without congestion or confusion, and so far as we could see Il Duce's vaunted air force were causing some suffering to civilian population but has been unable to hamper or cripple the Greeks' war effort.

We also saw something of the character of the terrain which the Italians hold chiefly responsible for their failures. We zigzagged up the mountain wall to Ther-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

The Week in Focus: Re-elected Roosevelt Pledges Britain Half of New U.S. Arms

Debt Limit $65,000,000,000?; Greeks Counter-Attack Italians

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In high gear and moving ahead swiftly on a road of almost unanimous foreign policy, the United States emerges from its more than 48,000,000-vote election with national unity uppermost in the Nation's councils.

President Roosevelt, re-elected as the first to guide the Nation for three terms, read the existence of a vigorous and wholesome opposition in the 21,876,719 ballots cast for Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. Roosevelt's popular vote at latest tabulation totaled 26,361,762, with scattered results still coming in.

In the Electoral College, the close popular vote disappeared due to anachronisms of a system devised when the Nation entrusted choice of a President to electors, rather than to direct vote by the people. Because all of a State's Electoral votes go to the winner, however small his majority, Mr. Roosevelt amassed 449 of the 531 Electoral votes, to Mr. Willkie's 82.

A strong movement developed for elimination of the Electoral College in favor of direct and proportional voting. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts said he would introduce a constitutional amendment to end this "relic of the past."

Abroad, the re-election of President Roosevelt was taken as a sign that American foreign policies, in which Mr. Willkie largely concurred, will be strengthened.

A World Election

Seldom before, certainly not since Woodrow Wilson stood for re-election in 1916 on the slogan, "He Kept Us Out of War," has the outside world watched an American election so intently.

For the first time since general war broke out in Europe, the American people as a whole had an opportunity to tell their leaders and the world how Main Street and Wall Street, urban areas and the wide open spaces, view America's role in this time of vast decisions.

Both candidates strongly advocated all possible aid for Britain, short of war. Both candidates also pledged everything they could do to keep America out of war. The unprecedented rush to the polls is taken by most analysts to mean that the Nation is solidly behind these two cardinal points of foreign policy.

Mr. Willkie would up his campaign with a summation in Madison Square Garden, to which he referred after the election was over as representing the principles he believes will ultimately be adopted as "indispensable to the free way of life" in America.

These tenets, expected to underlie Mr. Willkie's statement next Monday of the line to be followed by the revivified opposition under his continued leadership, are based on: "Confidence in one another, confidence in our Government, confidence in our Constitution."

Mr. Willkie specifically favored sound finance, and opposed "an economy dominated by government spending."

National Debt Skyrockets

The Roosevelt Administration, which to the end of the campaign refused to debate finance and most of the other Willkie challenges, asked an increase in the national debt limit to $65,000,000,000 from its present ceiling of $49,000,000,000. Secretary Morgenthau warned that this increase covers only the anticipated deficits and defense financing through June 3, 1942, or the next year and a half.

Whether Mr. Willkie could have done differently was debated by financial observers, but the net effect was a rise in the stock market and rumblings of inflationary trends.

Despite these and other domestic implications of the election, including Mr. Willkie's charge that the New Deal upholds the theory of a legislature and judiciary subservient to the executive branch of government, as well as government handouts instead of "real jobs," America kept its attention fixed mostly on events abroad.

Britain Reassured

Although both candidates stood for vigorous aid to Britain, the outside world interprets Mr. Roosevelt's re-election as unmistakable evidence that America intends to resist aggression even more than in the past.

One of the President's first disclosures on his return to Washington from Hyde Park, where he received the congratulations of his neighbors and of the Nation, was that a full half of all American war materials will be made available to Britain.

London rejoiced in the uninterrupted tenure of policies that already have helped make possible the extraordinary comeback of British armed resistance to the Axis.

Canada received the news with "general satisfaction."

—Johnstone, New York World-Telegram
Still There

—Raemaekers, PM
"Oh yes . . . the Rumanians, But these Greek beasts shoot back."

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
The Girl He Left Behind Him

Axis Sees Warning

Berlin emphasized the apparent desire of America to keep out of war.

Rome had counted on Mr. Roosevelt's election, and professed a neutral attitude toward the outcome.

But beneath official Axis expressions of unconcern, correspondents in Axis countries saw evidences that America's steady course of aid to Britain may impel redoubled Axis efforts for a military decision before American aid can be fully effective.

Reichsführer Hitler in his Nazi Memorial Day speech at Munich pledged war until final victory. A new phase of the attack on Britain opened with Italian planes sharing in bomb attacks over London, and with a sea Blitzkrieg by planes, submarines, and surface raiders.

Italian bombing of London frees the R. A. F. to attack Rome, declared Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Not since the Admiral Graf Spee limped into Montevideo in flight from British naval guns have Nazi surface raiders figured prominently. This week in the northern mid-Atlantic convoys were attacked. Berlin claims the sinking of 86,000 tons in one attack. Following last week's loss of the Empress of Britain, the sea Blitz assumed serious proportions.

London admitted that Nazi possession of submarine bases on the French coast had immensely complicated the problem of protecting seaborne supplies of food and armaments that are indispensable to Britain's war effort.

Japan commented officially on the American election, in a tone reflecting recent moderation since the United States and Britain took a firmer line in the Far East. Tokyo expressed a hope that President Roosevelt would "reorient" his Pacific policies "because Asiatic affairs present a difficult situation for the United States."

Chinese read the balloting as evidence of increasing aid for the plucky stand against Japanese aggression.

Democratic Congress

Not only was President Roosevelt returned decisively, while Mr. Willkie said he accepted the result "with complete good will," but the Democrats even added to their seats in Congress. The deadlocks of the Wilson and Hoover Administrations between the White House and Capitol Hill are therefore unlikely to develop for two years at least.

In the House, where Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican campaign manager, had predicted a gain of 60 seats, the G. O. P. actually lost a net of seven seats. Democrats, who had a safe majority of 258 to 167 in the old House, with minority members and vacancies totaling 10, now have 267 against 162 for the Republicans, with one Farmer-Labor, three Progressive, one American Labor, and one Independent Democrat.

In the Senate, Republicans scored a net gain of four seats. But Democrats still control with 66 to 28 Republicans. The other two are an Independent and a Progressive.

Among State Governorships, Democrats won 17 decisions to 15 for the G. O. P., with two undecided. Of the 34 seats voted on this year, 19 incumbents are Democrats and 15 Republicans.

From the election as a whole, therefore, rises a solid expression of majority preference for the incumbent party. But the personal popularity of Wendell Willkie, and the fact that Republicans increased their popular vote from 16,679,583 in 1936 to 21,876,719 this year, while the Democrats dropped from 27,476,673 to 26,361,762, records a healthy survival of the two-party system.

Judgment is reserved on whether this election really set aside for good the tradition against a third term. The war is generally credited with decisively influencing the Nation's decision. On the other hand, the only time the third term has ever shown much likelihood of prevailing is in time of stress. In normal times, it is now being concluded, the people probably would prefer again to favor rotation in office, as they did for more than 150 years before 1940.

Congress met in brief session on Thursday. Electoral votes will be mailed in and officially tabulated by Congress on Jan. 6. Stands already are being erected outside the Capitol for Mr. Roosevelt's third inauguration on Jan. 20.

The Amazing Greeks

Modern Grecian soldiers wear skirts on parade. But this week the Greeks, like Scotland's kilted fighters, battled in the tradition of sturdy independence.

Faced by the aerial and land might of Fascist Italy, with Nazi troops poised in Rumania for possible use in case of need, the Greek armies not only held their own in many sectors of the mountainous Albanian front, but actually invested the Italian base at Koritza. Greek guns on the heights commanded the city.

Initial Italian reverses are attributed to over-confidence and a belief that the Greeks would yield without a fight. The possibility of prolonged Greek resistance turns on how much aid Britain can give.

London confirmed earlier reports that British troops had landed on the strategic island of Crete. From this vantage point the British are in position to harry more effectively the Italian supply lines across the Mediterranean, on which the invasion of Egypt depends.

Italian bombing of Salonika assumed serious proportions in the clear blue skies where few defending planes could meet the invader. British staff officers in Athens prepared for more aid, pledged by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the "utmost."

In Yugoslavia, bordering Albania and Greece on the north, War Minister Milan Neditch resigned, reportedly in protest against the Government's weak policy toward bombing of Titolj by unidentified planes on Nov. 5. Impartial observers said there is no doubt the planes were Italian.

Bulgaria, caught between Nazi-occupied Rumania and Greece, treads cautiously. Inclined to the Axis and subject to tremendous German pressure, Sofia remembers the aftermath of defeat with the Reich of 1918. This reserve protects Greece, at least temporarily, against an open corridor for Nazi troops should they decide to help Italy.

Greek dispatches reported that all Germans in Greece had been advised by their diplomatic staff to leave the country at once.

Spain Seizes Tangier

One of the last otuposts of international control over vital areas ended this week with assumption by Spain of full control in Tangier on the north coast of Africa, opposite Gibraltar.

The Spanish military forces occupying this strategic zone simply ordered termination of activities of the International Control Commission, the Legislative Assembly, and the International Information Office.

China's Shanghai, already evacuated by British troops and held primarily by U. S. Marines, remains as the outstanding internationalized city. But Japan this week took over jurisdiction from France of two Chinese courts in the French Concession.

In Spain itself, the regime of Gen. Francisco Franco formed labor courts empowered to arbitrate and administer discipline in all fields of Spain's industrial and economic life.

The week was otherwise quiet on Spain's possible part in ambitious Axis moves affecting the Mediterranean.

Japan Retrenches

Evidence accumulates that Japan is modifying its China campaign. After evacuating Kwangsi Province just north of French Indo-China, the invaders are reported widely to be in process of broad but as yet undefined retrenchments.

From North China comes word of snags encountered in former ambitious plans for economic domination.

Chinese claim counter-offensives not only in Kwangsi, but at scattered points farther north.

Americans continued to leave the Far East. The President Coolidge sailed from Shanghai for San Francisco with a large passenger list of Americans going home.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka declared himself "utterly at a loss" to comprehend why Americans were leaving.

Britain rescinded an order for evacuation of women and children from the Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

Both Japan and Thailand (Siam) protested alleged hostile attitudes in the south of French Indo-China. Japanese troops have occupied the northern zone in Tonkin.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Re-elected to an unprecented third term. Returned here amidst cheering crowds to begin conferences on national defense and foreign affairs.

Congress: Held very short biweekly meetings, with no business transacted.

Departments: Treasury — Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced Congress will be asked immediately to increase the public debt limit $20,000,000,000, bringing it to a total of $65,000,000,000.

State—Announced that it had abandoned plans, at least temporarily, to send an American ship to Europe to repatriate about 1,200 Americans still in the British Isles after Germany had refused to give any assurance of safe conduct for the ship.

Federal Priorities Board — Granted British Government permission to negotiate for the purchase of 12,000 new aircraft to be built in existing plants and in other facilities being developed.

Navy—Announced that a $115,000,000 expansion program to provide guns for the two-ocean Navy will begin soon with construction of six naval gun factories in the Midwest.

Announced that $20,260,385 in contracts for further construction to strengthen naval bases and air outposts from Puerto Rico to Alaska and far off Pacific islands.

Agriculture — Estimated 1940 cotton production at 12,847,000 bales, which is more than 1,000,000 bales greater than last year's yield.

War — Announced numerous defense orders, one of which was a $122,323,020 order to the Ford Motor Company for more than 4,000 war plane engines.

Announced plans for acquisition of 360,000 acres of land for a new anti-aircraft training center near Hinesville, Ga.

Press Still Free, Editor Declares

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, declared yesterday that refusal of a majority of newspapers to support President Roosevelt for re-election had nothing to do with freedom of the press.

Replying to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who asserted Thursday in Washington that the lack of such support was evidence of the non-existence in this country of a "truly free press," Mr. Agar told journalism students at the Empire State School Press Association.

"If I understand the Secretary correctly, I do not think he has a strong point there. There is a lot to say against the press but the fact that it is against an individual does not prove it is not free."

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Russia, Vast 'X' in War; Will It Win by Default?

Last of 13 Articles
By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Europe in Transition"

Russia today is the enigma, the vast "X" of a Europe in transition.

Is Joseph Stalin an ally of Adolf Hitler, prepared to participate in new schemes for the partition of the world, even more grandiose than the division of Poland? Is he a secret enemy of the Nazi dictator, sabotaging German demands when he dares, biding his time until the favorable moment to strike arrives?

Or is he simply sitting tight, maintaining armed neutrality and watching with malicious satisfaction the weakening of his two greatest European rivals, Germany and Great Britain, in their fierce struggle with each other, watching Japan bog down in the huge amorphous mass of China and counting on emerging as the ultimate winner of the war by default?

It is the third of these hypotheses, I think, that is most plausible and that conforms best to Mr. Stalin's character and to the objective demands of the situation in which he is placed. At the same time, this Georgian cobbler's son, who has become the autocrat of all the Soviet Republics, is an uncommonly cunning and flexible statesman. Not a man of high education, he would not pass an examination in the finer points of Marxian dogma with as much success as the more westernized, educated Communist leaders whom he has now destroyed—men like Trotsky, Bukharin, and Radek. But few men could give him points in Realpolitik.

Ignores Public Opinion

Because he is so flexible, because he has made himself complete master of Russia and freed himself from the necessity of considering even Communist public opinion (one of the main purposes of the purges that went on with such intensity from 1935 until 1938 was to get rid of every figure in the Communist Party who possessed any independent reputation, dating from the early years of the Revolution, Mr. Stalin can execute amazing somersaults.

He might act as Herr Hitler's ally tomorrow and as his enemy day after tomorrow if interest or necessity should require it. The Government - controlled Soviet press would applaud each move with equal enthusiasm as a new demonstration of the unparalleled wisdom of Comrade Stalin, and he would have no reason to fear a vote of lack of confidence in his hand-picked Soviet Congress.

The best-informed diplomat, the most experienced journalist in Moscow could have little accurate foreknowledge of Mr. Stalin's plans, because the sources of contact and information which usually exist in a foreign capital have been thoroughly "liquidated," to use a favorite Soviet term. Mr. Stalin rarely ever meets foreign ambassadors and his last recorded journalistic interview is already several years old. Moreover, extremely few Soviet citizens know anything about Mr. Stalin's intention and those who do know, do not talk.

At the same time, an observer with Russian experience is not altogether without means of estimating the long-range trends in Mr. Stalin's policy, even though some of his short-term moves may baffle anticipation. In the first place, the Soviet dictator is by no means a completely free agent. There are some things which he could not do with any prospect of success. And his ultimate aims are often in a line of continuous Russian historical tradition and are rooted in the unchanging soil of Russian geography.

Red Army Not Tested

It is pretty safe to assume that Mr. Stalin will not become involved in an armed clash with Germany unless Herr Hitler leaves him no choice by attacking Russia or presenting demands which would be equivalent to a loss of independence. The Red Army is another of the great unknowables in the Soviet picture. It has not been tested in a major war.

In the Far East the Soviet forces apparently held their own pretty well in the sporadic clashes with the Japanese which have taken place on the Manchurian and Mongolian frontiers. But these clashes were on a limited scale; and the Japanese Army is not first-class, by Western standards. In military, as in industrial development, Japan is ahead of any other Asiatic country, but behind the more advanced Western powers.

On the other hand, the Red Army did not cover itself with glory in Finland. By sheer weight of man power and artillery it finally forced its way through the Mannerheim Line. But this partial defeat—for the Finns were still on their feet and still fighting when the peace was signed—of a gallant little country of 400,000 people contrasts significantly with the total knock-outs which Herr Hitler's war machine inflicted upon Poland in three weeks, and on France in six weeks. If there is to be any war between Germany and the Soviet Union it will be at Herr Hitler's initiative, not at Mr. Stalin's.

Ice-Free Ports Sought

Russian history is the story of steady expansion, sometimes by conquest, sometimes by colonization, toward seas with ice-free ports. The Muscovite state of the sixteenth century was a landlocked mass, its only sea contact with the outside world being through the northern port of Archangel. Bit by bit this landlocked mass expanded to the west, to the south, to the east.

Peter the Great opened a window to Europe by conquering the Baltic coast from Sweden and setting up his new capital of St. Petersburg. Catherine II swept to the shores of the Black Sea. During the nineteenth century Russia completed a process of colonization and conquest in Siberia and developed its main Pacific port of Vladivostok.

But Russian expansion sustained its defeats and setbacks as well as its successes. It was a romantic dream of Russian Pan-Slav enthusiasts to unite all the Balkan Slavs with Russia and to place the Cross over the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Constantinople, which had been a mosque since the Turkish capture of the city in 1453. This also fitted in with the constant Russian desire for an outlet to the seas. The Black Sea was of limited value while a foreign power held the keys to it, in the shape of the Dardanelles.

But Great Britain, largely under the leadership of Lord Beaconsfield, always concerned over the security of its imperial routes, preferred a weak Turkey to a strong Russia at Constantinople. Russia's thrust toward warm water in the Far East was checked by the Russo-Japanese War; and the Russian Dalny became the Japanese Dairen, the main outlet for the growing trade of Manchuria.

Russian March Renewed

Russia's collapse in the World War and its subsequent years of revolution and civil war caused a contraction of its western frontier. Almost the whole Baltic coast was lost and Petrograd remained the country's sole sea window to Western Europe.

Mr. Stalin has now taken up the old Russian march toward the sea. The price of his nonaggression pact with Herr Hitler was the three Baltic States, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, together with the eastern part of Poland. When France fell Mr. Stalin was quick to claim a further price at the expense of Rumania, the old Russian Province of Bessarabia and Bukovina, which had formed part of Austria-Hungary.

Yet Mr. Stalin, like the Czars before him, has fallen short of realizing Russia's full ambitions. Possession of new ports on the Baltic is of little importance while Germany, entrenched in Norway and Denmark, controls the passage from the Baltic to the Atlantic. The German troops in Northern Norway and perhaps in Finland (the Germans have certainly been using Finland as transit territory) are a warning to Mr. Stalin not to try to reach the Atlantic by this route. The German occupation of Rumania, the Italian invasion of Greece, should it end successfully, are calculated to bottle up the Soviet Union in the Black Sea, to prevent free egress to the Mediterranean.

The Balkans are an old preserve of Russian diplomacy. Before the World War Russian agents played on the Pan-Slav feelings of the Southern Slavs of Bulgaria and Serbia and both these countries, together with Greece, professed the Greek Orthodox faith which was the official creed of czarist Russia.

Pan-Slavism in Abeyance

The Bolshevik Revolution was militantly anti-religious and the Communists in the first years of their power rejected Pan-Slavism as a form of reactionary nationalism. They tried to stir up Communist movements in the Balkans, but with little success, especially after the sanguinary repression of a Communist uprising in Bulgaria in 1924.

More recently, however, there has been some recrudescence of the old sentimental feeling for Russia, regardless of its political and economic system, in Yugoslavia and still more in Bulgaria. Mr. Stalin has not discouraged this tendency. Outright Communist propaganda has been played down for the moment, while Bulgarian and Yugoslav trade missions have been welcomed in Moscow and a Soviet air line to Bulgaria has been opened. Soviet prestige in the Balkans, however, seems to have fallen after the German occupation of Rumania and there is still no indication of any intention on Mr. Stalin's part to come to the aid of Greece.

The supreme test of Soviet foreign policy will come when Germany puts pressure on Turkey to let German troops through to the Near East. The Germans at Constantinople would mean that Russia is kept a prisoner in the Black Sea indefinitely. Mr. Stalin would then have to decide either to submit to this severe countercheck to his ambitions, still hoping that he might some day retrieve what he had lost through a German collapse, or to take the risks of actively supporting Turkey in a policy of resistance.

It is not unlikely that the Axis dictators will try to buy Mr. Stalin's complaisance for their plans in the Near East by suggesting compensations in the Middle East, perhaps in Iran, where Russian influence was paramount in the northern part of the country before the World War. Both Germany and Japan would be delighted if the Soviet Union could be diverted away both from Europe and from the Far East and induced to march against India by way of the mountain passes of Afghanistan.

What Mr. Stalin will do will depend on the following considerations, in the following order of importance: maintenance of his own power, advancement of Russian national and imperialist ambitions, and the spread of Communism.

"Europe in Transition": Editorial Page.

Roosevelt's Town House Offered for Rental

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt's town house in East 65th Street is for rent.

The sign went up yesterday after the offering was authorized in a letter from the President to Lawrence Elliman, Jr., of the brokerage firm of Pease & Elliman.

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Australia and New Zealand Hope for Security Through U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—While Australia and New Zealand are putting all their resources into the struggle against the Axis, they are also losing no opportunity of strengthening their ties with the United States. Both dominions are deeply interested in securing proper recognition of their position in the Pacific in relation to America.

In both New Zealand and Australia, private organizations are working on this line. The New Zealand body is titled the Committee for Anglo-American Co-operation, the Australian body apparently is the British-American co-operation movement. Both are in favor of a possible extension of the Monroe Doctrine to cover these two dominions.

Already, it is believed here, the matter has been raised in Washington by Australian Minister Casey and New Zealand's appointment of a minister to the United States apparently waits on inquiries about the fate of certain suggestions made by Mr. Casey.

The South Pacific

This emerged recently when the Standard, organ of the Socialist Government and accurately reflecting its opinions, devoted a half page to the subject of "America and the South Pacific." Headlined as a story about the Washington representation being designed to bring about closer co-operation, this article began by raising the question whether the United States would interpret the Monroe Doctrine to include the British dominions in the South Pacific.

While disclaiming any intention of looking to the United States for security against aggression—which consideration it admitted, however, could not be ignored—it emphasized the importance of coming to an understanding with the "large and powerful democratic neighbor across the Pacific."

The newspaper then told its readers that the results of the war in Europe must have a profound influence on the future of the British dominions in the Pacific. Nor could it be ignored that, as free and independent nations, Australia and New Zealand had vital interests in the Pacific.

To U. S. for Security

The Standard went on to say that New Zealand must consider the coming necessity of looking to the United States for a lead in preserving the peace and security in this part of the world. Moreover, it has now become apparent that the South Pacific dominions have ties with the United States which are not owned even by the mother country.

"The natural affinity of the United States and the Dominions," according to The Standard is "a common racial origin, a common philosophy of life, a close identity of national institutions and law." They share youth, freedom, a democratic outlook. Moreover, "we are the trustees before the world of the free political heritage which was born in Britain, inherited by America and is shared by the dominions."

The dominions are seen as the medium between the United States and Britain; it is their duty to interpret the one country to the other because of their favored position between both nations.

There is today an unfortunate tendency, the paper goes on, to fail to understand the attitude of the United States. It must be remembered that the United States is a nation of 130,000,000 people, that its racial affinities extend to every nation in Europe and that it has enormous political and economic problems on its hands.

For more than 150 years it has been remote from Europe, and non-involvement in European affairs has long been a first principle of its foreign policy. Naturally, it places its own interests first, just as does every other nation.

Sees Change in Attitude

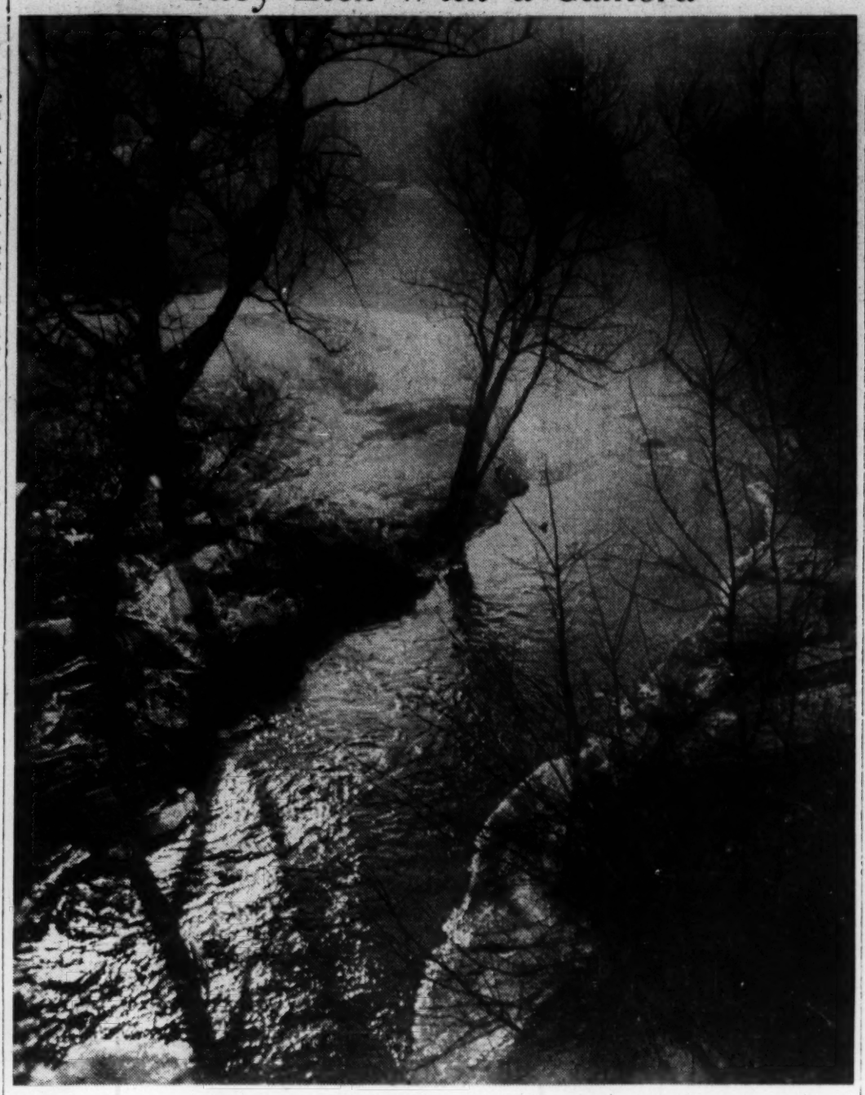
Nevertheless, it says, it is believed the American attitude is changing from one of nonparticipation in the war to one of non-belligerency which may take still more positive forms. Therefore the need to seize upon this moment to bring about new contact between New Zealand and the United States is emphasized, and for this reason it is argued New Zealand should at once establish representation in Washington.

After discussing this country's tardiness in sending a minister to Washington, as Australia already has done, and pointing out that every other dominion of the British Empire already has a legation there, the Standard refers to the belief that since the Australian Minister crossed the Pacific, he has already gained valuable results. It is on these results that the moves here now turn. Minister of Supply Daniel G. Sullivan, visiting Australia to talk about munitions production, also sought information about what progress Mr. Casey had made in the direction of interesting America in the South Pacific.

That there is an active desire to have the United States throw its protective shadow across these two dominions, there is no doubt. In the daily press, articles have appeared arguing that, while New Zealand is not covered by the Western Hemisphere guaranty, this country is so close to the Western Hemisphere as to be virtually part of it. The boundaries of that hemisphere, it may be remarked, are assumed to be the international dateline 180°, which nearly touches New Zealand. And if New Zealand is included, it is said Australia might as well be included, too.

There is also a deep-rooted conviction that the United States would adopt these two dominions in case of need—that it would never let them fall to Japan.

They Etch With a Camera



'The Dismal Swamp' by Dr. D. H. Ludins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Out of 1,600 prints submitted, the third annual Salon of Photography now on at the Camera Club of New York, 121 West Sixty-eighth Street, has selected 200 representing the works of professional and amateur cameramen in all parts of the United States and its possessions. The show opened on Nov: 3, will continue until Nov. 30, and is open to the public from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

Among well-known photographers whose work is hung in the showing are Gustav Anderson of Amityville, L. I.; Eleanor Park Custis, of Washington, D. C.; John Hutchins and Harvey Falk, of New York; Arthur Hammond, of Boston, Mass.; Miss Janet Weston, of New York; Thomas S. Scheckell, of East Orange, N. J.; John W. Doscher, of Saddle River, N. J.; Dr. Charles Heilman, of Rochester, Minn., and Dr. D. H. Ludins, of West Hartford, Conn.

The jury of selection was composed of Frank R. Fraprie, of Boston; Dr. D. J. Ruzicka, and Edward K. Alenius.

Vigor of Historic England Impresses Overseas Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Young soldiers from overseas are thinking new thoughts about England. Before they left their homes in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, or Newfoundland, they had been told that England was picturesque, historic, and a bit old-fashioned. They crossed the sea prepared to admire her beauty and be tolerant of her old-time habits. They arrived to see the Battle of Britain, and stood amazed at the resilient vigor of the "Old Country." They watched her, undismayed, settle down to take the Nazis on alone. They saw the slow English speed up industry and increase production with an energy which could not have been surpassed in the hurrying New World. Finally, with pity and pride, they knew the destruction of air attack and the matter-of-fact courage of the people.

"I went to see some relatives in . . ." said an Australian soldier, mentioning the name of a south London borough. "Half the High Street was down and nothing left of the church except its spire, but you would have thought it was a picnic, the cheerful way the people were going about clearing up, and tacking in lino where they had lost their windows."

Stamina Admired

The overseas men like people who can take punishment, and perhaps, most of all, they admire the grit of the women. When they first arrived, some of them complained of English quietness and reserve; now they say they see the good side of this reserve in the unflinching calmness under air bombardment, They feel that a more exuberant people might be less determined.

For many people in the Dominions, England represents the past and a sense of continuity. The overseas soldiers, sailors, and airmen have sought out the past and visited old villages and city streets from which their forefathers came. They have found, however, that in wartime England history is almost forgotten in the urgency of present action. In the Dominions, England also stands for pageantry, culture and pleasure, for the graces beyond common everyday life. The overseas fighting men have come to closed theaters and art galleries, to a country fiercely at work and stripped of displays and pastimes.

The journey to England, for any young man born in the overseas empire, is always something of a pilgrimage. Today he does not find the traditional things, but he shares the stress of supreme action. This simpler England is part of his own life, not merely a romantic, rather aloof, motherland. That thousands of young men have had this experience may bring greater reality into future imperial politics.

The overseas soldiers' respect for England does not mean that they are uncritical. They are shocked at city slums, even at some villages, and surprised how few people have automobiles and telephones. They consider the English standard of living much lower than their own. Their basic pay as soldiers is considerably higher than the Tommies, Australians and New Zealanders getting 7s. 6d. a day and Canadians about 6s. a day, as against the Tommies' 2s. 6d.

"The poor have never had a crack of luck," said an Australian, and two New Zealanders drove an army truck through the countryside arguing at each village whether the houses should be cherished for their beauty or pulled down for their discomfort.

Old Roman Fort Found on Site Of Air Raid Shelter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although archaeological work in England came to a full stop with the outbreak of war, a very noteworthy discovery was made recently while air raid shelters were being made in Carlisle. This has led to the laying bare the extent of the Roman fort at Stannix, a suburb of the city.

The excavations have been supervised by Mr. F. G. Simpson, and Mr. I. A. Richmond, who are both experts on Hadrian's Wall. The fort is a very large one measuring 700 feet by 580 feet which is about 300 feet larger than any of the others which are dotted along the length of the wall. According to the experts the only unit requiring so much space would have been a cavalry regiment which numbered 1,000 men. One of the most important of these few regiments was known as "Petriana" and was quartered near the west end of the wall. Thus the location of the regiment, hitherto unknown, may have been solved.

Britain Sees Salvage Yielding Much Scrap

By the Associated Press

London

Salvaging of unused railways, bridges and buildings, the Supply Ministry estimates after a survey, would yield 500,000 tons of scrap steel for Britain—enough to build 300 destroyers or 7,000 tanks.

Eire to Better Conditions For Rural People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Eire's present preoccupation with strengthening its defenses is not being allowed to prevent Muintir na Tire, or the Society of the People of the Land, from planning how to better rural communities and halt the drift of agricultural workers to the cities.

Keeping country folk contented, especially in winter, is recogni as one of the most pressing social problems in Eire. The many difficult questions involved in raising living standards were discussed at the fourth annual conference of Muintir na Tire held at Virginia, County Cavan, recently.

It was recognized at the conference that though Eire is neutral, war repercussions must inevitably hinder the putting into effect of some plans for a fuller rural life. But the war situation was held to be no excuse for failure to go ahead with planning.

Founded about eight years ago on a smal scale by the Rev. J. M. Hayes of Tipperary, the Society has gradually grown until it has branches in most of the 26 counties that comprise Eire. Its first concern is the flight from the land and its purpose is the removal of those influences which tend to drive or lure young people from the land, and to establish conditions in which an increasing number of self-reliant, industrious, and thrifty folk can derive a comfortable living from the soil.

It must find an antidote for the unrest and listlessness which encourages thousands to flock to the cities every year. It must also restore to the younger generations the sense of old dignity and pride in manual labor. Once these two things are accomplished, it is felt that the rest will be comparatively easy.

How pride in rural life can be fostered was shown in papers read at the confeernce on such subjects as Vocational Organizations, the Home, the Farmer, Gaelic Athletics, Rural Recreation, and the Place of the Parish Council.

Discussions followed in which it was agreed that no clear-cut and general program could meet the needs of all rural areas, and consequently each district should be encouraged to satisfy regional tastes. It was also urged that the authorities chosen to plan better amenities should be rural in outlook and not, as had been the case in the past, city men trying to impose their ideas on country folk. The best means of carrying out social reforms in the country was through parish councils or guilds, it was decided. Muintir na Tire will now proceed with its planning in the light of views interchanged at the conference. It is hoped that comprehensive schemes for a fuller life in Eire's beautiful countryside will be ready for full implementation when peace once again fully opens the floodgates of human progresses.

Old U. S. Newspapers 'Censored' in India

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—They're censoring wrapping paper in India now.

Don C. Bliss, American Consul at Calcutta, advised the Commerce Department yesterday that 'local merchants were having a lot of trouble about it.

Many of them import old American newspapers for wrapping, and now the Government wants to look over the paper.

Army's Increasing Demands Curb Air Travel in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japan's airline home from Shanghai will no longer guarantee reservation farther than Fukuoka for civilians.

Fukuoka is the most westerly airport in Japan proper—an otherwise uninteresting and not especially important industrial town now increasingly to the fore as a center for commercial aeronautic activity, since it is here that the planes hop off for Korea, North China, Shanghai, Formosa and the South Sea mandate islands. It is because of the increasingly heavy traffic to and from these points that the rule has been made of "no reservations eastward from Fukuoka—for civilians."

The army has to be served. Throughout occupied China it has the call on places in Japanese commercial airplanes, as for everything else. In Shanghai or anywhere else it can commandeer anything up to the whole plane capacity, but the new Fukuoka rule is different. It is a simple confession on the part of the civilian operators that they can't keep track of the military demands on Fukuoka-Tokyo space when confronted with so much traffic from so many directions.

Both Japanese and Chinese lines have more traffic than they can handle and the chief work of the office personnel is to battle with the waiting lists.

All planes fly with capacity loads and this is especially true of the Tokyo-Fukuoka run which is the great feeder for all the lines radiating toward the westward.

Rail Traffic Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 9—War in China has brought a spectacular increase in Japanese Government railway passenger traffic. Department of Railways figures show the traffic has about doubled in eight years.

Since the "Manchuria incident" of 1932, says the report, the volume of passenger transportation increased by 7 to 9 per cent a year until 1938, the second year of the "China affair," when it suddenly leaped to an increase by 16 per cent. The figures for 1939 have not even yet been fully established but it is known that the monthly increases were even higher, with the cross-channel service of railway steamers between Shimonoseki and Fusan (Korea) ranging from 20 to 40 per cent over corresponding months in 1938.

Starting with 1932 as an index figure of 100, passenger traffic on the Government railways in 1933 was 108, for 1934 it was 117, for 1935 it was 121, for 1936 it was 136, for 1937 it was 148, and for 1938 it was 172. Although the figures for 1939 are not totalled it seems likely they will run around 200 or more.

The Department of Railways has been increasing the number of passenger trains and of cars, and adjusting time-tables, but there are a number of apparently insuperable obstacles such as the shortage and control of power and coal.

Last year a four-year plan providing for expenditure of considerable amounts on rolling-stock, tracks and workshops was started, but this totalled an outlay of only 20,000,000 yen (about $47,000,000) while it is estimated that the projected renewals and improvements require 900,000,000 yen.

A committee of experts has recommended the laying of a standard gauge (present gauge is narrow) double-track line from Tokyo to Shimonoseki at the tip of western Japan, thus cutting the journey to nine hours from approximately 24 as at present. The report says optimistically "the scheme is now being carried out and will be completed in 15 years."

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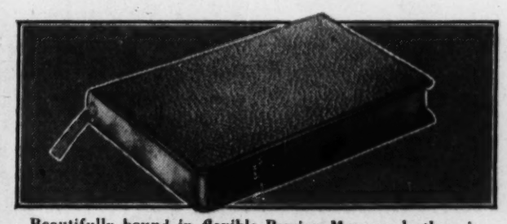
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Nazi France Marks Time Awaiting Uncertain Role

Across fallen France—from Switzerland to Portugal—lies the trail of hundreds who in recent months have left the continent of Europe behind.

Among them was a Swiss and his American wife who have now reached the United States. The story of their journey from Switzerland to Lisbon presents a revealing picture of France in Nazi hands.

By Henry W. Steiger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fall of France has caused such entirely new conditions in Western Europe that it takes time to get accustomed to the new situation.

Lisbon has become the harbor of Europe, and we had somehow to reach this city if we were to leave the Continent. The only way to us was through unoccupied France and Spain into Portugal. With our steamer reservations in hand it was not difficult to get visas for Portugal and Spain, though the Portuguese visa was very expensive.

But any applicant for a French visa, and that for only unoccupied France, of course, needs patience. Practically all requests for visas must be referred to Vichy, and the traveler taps his foot while he loses precious time. It usually takes three weeks from Switzerland, and risks the expiration of his Spanish and Portuguese visas, which are prerequisite to the French visa.

Train schedules in unoccupied France have been reduced to a minimum, with only the oldest and dirtiest third-class trains in use. The one inducement they hold for travelers from Switzerland is their inexpensive fares, but no assurance can be given when the traveler will reach his destination, or whether, in any of the half-dozen changes he must make between Geneva and the Spanish border, he will be fortunate enough to have a wooden seat. Naturally, no sleeper accommodations exist, and one must also take his chances on finding something as good as a chair in a hotel lobby for the night, since southern France is crowded with refugees.

Buses to Barcelona

Some Geneva transport firms—among them, American Express—therefore established weekly motorbus services to Barcelona and even to Lisbon. In this way it became possible to reach the Spanish border in a day and a half, but this journey was made at the risk of the passengers, in spite of the high fare. The usual route via Lyons being barred by bridges blown up, these buses passed along the western Alps to Grenoble (Annemasse - Annecy - Aix-les-Bains - Cambéry - Grenoble) and from there to Valence on the Rhône, whence they could take the nearest road to the Spanish border, flanked by Cerbère on the French side and Port-Bon on the Spanish.

We saw that travel by train was for the very hardy or the very poor. Not feeling that we belonged to either class, we paid our 200 Swiss francs apiece and bought bus tickets to Barcelona.

We left Geneva about 8 o'clock in the morning, but by the time we had passed customs inspection on both sides of the Swiss-French border it was three hours later. Then began a beautiful trip through the western valleys of the French Alps. At Aix-les-Bains we stopped for lunch. In a typical boulevard restaurant we were served a well balanced meal. But when we looked around in the shops we could see the stocks were pitifully small. German troops had been here and ransacked the stores.

Nazis "Bought" Maps

We wanted to buy a map, and seeing the familiar sign "Cartes Michelin" in the windows of a small stationery store, we went in. "Oh, the Germans have cleared out my entire stock of maps," the shopkeeper explained, and then with a laugh, "All they left was the sign."

"But did you get paid?" we asked.

"Yes, with occupation marks, which the Bank of France exchanged for francs afterwards. The Germans have treated us very decently here."

We were startled by this revelation of gullibility in a Frenchman, but other conversations convinced us that there were many Frenchmen unaware of how they had been robbed.

On the other hand, we could only admire the uprightness with which many French people acknowledged the mistakes of their own country. We found no hatred of the Germans, though we were later told it was different in occupied France. An educated young Frenchman, who had been an officer in the Belgian campaign, even declared that the Germans had won—had earned—the victory over France, and that the French deserved to lose. He had family ties with England and had been educated in that country (he spoke with a perfect English accent), but he felt he could never forgive the British for firing on the fleet which had fought beside their own so short a time before. "Yet," he said, "in my heart of hearts I hope they will win—and I hope I'm wrong in my judgment of them." He said radical changes are taking place in France which will give the country the sound moral basis it must have—"Come back in a few years and you won't recognize us," were his last words.

Hotels Jammed

Our first night in France brought home to us something of the lot of the refugees there. Reaching blacked-out Montpellier at midnight, we were dismayed to learn that no rooms had been reserved for us, and none were available. A search in all directions for some means of a few hours' repose for 30 passengers brought word of a room or two in a decent hotel, the abovementioned armchair-in-a-hotel-lobby,-and accommodations for 15 in what was apologetically offered as a "third-rate hotel—nothing luxurious, you understand." In the dim light we could see that parks and park benches were full of weary humanity sunk down in sleep. We passed the night in the autobus, as did eight or 10 others, and washed around the public fountain in the morning.

When we arrived at Cerbère, a small town with a big station, we had the impression of being at the end of the world. And this impression seemed all the more real when we learned that the Spanish border had been closed to all travelers with Portuguese visas. The explanation was that the Portuguese had closed their frontier.

What could we do in this small border town in disorganized France? Go back to Geneva with the autobus or wait as near the frontier as possible, running the risk of having eventually to return to Switzerland by train? A few discouraged passengers gave up at once and turned back. Those who remained telegraphed their consuls in Spain for help and telephoned to those in Marseille, though it took three hours for the call to go through.

Cerbère had no room for us, so we had to go back—a good many to Perpignan, a few (including ourselves) to Banyuls-sur-mer. There we had an unexpected bit of seaside holiday in a charming, friendly little French fishing village.

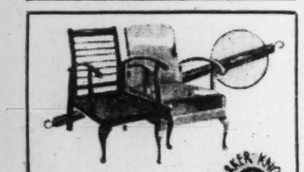
Wife's Passport Questioned

The border reopened in two days—to Swiss only. My American wife, who had never supposed a Swiss passport would be more advantageous than an American one, had only her American passport to show. The French officials were unyielding at first, but three days later our evidence was accepted that my wife had acquired Swiss nationality by marriage, and we entered Spain. The other Americans, who comprised the largest national unit in the group, rejoined us in Lisbon. They had waited four days longer in Cerbère.

Together we reviewed our experiences and tried to see really where France stands today. We hadn't seen parts of France which had suffered the physical violence of war—though we passed quite a number of bridges which the French had blown up—but we had gained a pretty definite impression of the conditions that lay behind the front.

We had been struck by the equilibrium of mind which the Frenchman can keep even in times of stress. We were aware of the absence of hatred. Even the simple man in the street was able to consider the enemy's point of view. Our repeated question "Will you have enough to eat this winter?" was generally answered confidently, although the people know they will lack certain things. The bread we ate was rationed, but was plentiful and of good quality. Everywhere we were served balanced meals, yet never more than enough.

But it seemed clear to us that radical changes to a higher standard and a greater degree of order than France has shown even in peacetime must take place in such sections as the south of France—if the French nation is to keep its place among the great powers. We can only hope that the initial urge for regeneration which came with her defeat, will be lasting and strong enough to resurrect France.



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All Hands Lend a Hand During Raid Time

Everybody helps in England these days, and when it's a question of cleaning up their new home, even young boys are glad to assist. Then, too, it's not every day that one can climb upon the mantelpiece with adult approval. Johnny, Jimmy and Billy are among the many children who, because their homes in the East End of London have been demolished by German bombing raids, are being accommodated in West End luxury flats.

Italy Admits Lag in Greece

Continued from Page 1

mopylae where in ancient times a handful of Spartans held the huge Persian host at bay. Today a small number of well-armed defenders could repeat the exploit.

It is true that the heroic defense by the Spartans did not ultimately stem the invasion of the Persians. But considering that the Axis plan was to bring about the immediate capitulation of Greece, the character of the present resistance may succeed in writing a different ending to the historic parallel.

Before the Italians should ever get this far they must cross nearly a dozen mountain ridges almost as formidable. Throughout the subjective human factor is decisive. Without determined and organized defenders even the most impregnable natural defenses fall easily as in Norway. This is the point where the analogy between Greece and Finland breaks down as regards future prospects.

Finns Fought Alone

The Finns were forced to carry on entirely alone and finally were overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers. Greece on the contrary receives direct and effective aid from the outset.

Russia was free to hurl its full weight against Finland. Italy has heavy commitments elsewhere. Lastly there are twice as many Greeks as Finns and one fourth as many Italians as Russians, so the odds are less overwhelming.

These differences may decide the outcome as long as no new international elements enter into the situation. The military entry of Germany into the Italian campaign would unquestionably alter the situation.

But the Reich's occupation elsewhere may give sufficient time for the Greeks to consolidate their position, especially if British assistance extends beyond naval operations—particularly in the field of air defense.

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1,917 N. Y. C. Trainees; Volunteers Numerous

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—New York City will supply 1,917 men toward the total of those to be inducted into training service during the period Nov. 25 to 30, Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Director of Selective Service for New York City, announced today. The city registered 952,915 young men.

In many Selective Service districts throughout the City, however, volunteers are so numerous that they are crowding the first drawn out of the prospect of immediate training in the Army, it is said. A similar rising of volunteering in all sections of the United States is reported.

Axis to Use Spain as Front Against U. S.

Continued from Page 1

larging their numbers by all means, and by exchanging students and professors to combat the effective counter propaganda of numerous Republican Spanish exiles in the Americas.

How much these activities are to be directly controlled by the new Council and how much they will be placed under parallel organizations is a matter to be worked out in practice.

The exact status of Spanish claims to the Philippines remains obscure and is a most delicate subject in Spain. During the summer semiofficial posters with maps appeared on the streets of Spain pointing out that the Philippines and the southern region of the United States once were Spanish. An emphatic protest was made by United States authorities. No more posters appeared and the subject lay dormant.

Movement in Pacific

But Spain's "interest" in the Pacific area gained headway with the linking of Japan in its recent military pact with Germany and Italy. Some observers believe the "Triple Axis" powers are using Spanish racial and historic claims to assist Japan's ambitions in the Pacific. Others believe Spain is pressing its racial claim against Japan's efforts at geographical expansion.

However that may be, Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer is considered the ideal Axis man for the Council. He is prepared to see that Spanish activities in America co-ordinate fully with international Fascist activities.

He represents those zealous Falangists who are convinced that only by playing the Axis game ever more strenuously can Falangist Spain be lifted out of its domestic problems which continue to be serious. With native shrewdness, plus assistance from Berlin, Falangists recognized that pride and honor are the Spaniards' leading characteristics. If the Spaniards can be sufficiently shamed by the Third Reich regarding the status to which their country has dropped, and if their ambitions can be kindled by visions of recreating Spain's ancient glory before the outside world, it is reasoned they will be most likely to accept the great changes and sacrifices demanded by the Falangist totalitarian program at home.

British Morale On Firm Basis, Browne Reports

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Atlantic and Dixie Clippers—first flying boats to arrive from Europe in a week due to gales over the Atlantic—landed yesterday with 16 passengers from Lisbon, two from Horta, the Azores, and 20 from Bermuda.

Aboard the Atlantic Clipper was Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, who said there was "absolutely no sign whatever of the British morale breaking under the German bombardment."

"Actually, from a military point of view," he said, "the bombardment thus far has been troublesome, but not serious."

Mr. Browne, who spent the last two years in London, said the British appraised the Italian drive into Greece as "an opportunity to strike at the Italians from bases in Greece."

James B. Young, former United States Consul-General at Lisbon, returned to report to the State Department. Mr. Young, who had been in Lisbon for three years, said Portugal was still crowded with refugees, most of them trying to get to the United States.

Half the Atlantic Clipper's 5,000-pound mail cargo and 1,600 pounds from the Dixie, were taken off by the Bermuda censors.

Aboard the Dixie was Dr. John A. Fulton of the Yale Medical School Faculty, who had been studying problems of war medicine and sanitation in England. He said the English had had "the foresight to prepare adequately."

J. Brooks Nichols of St. Simons Island, Ga., who was a United States Army Colonel in the World War, returned from a two-month visit to London. Explaining that he made the trip to "have a look at London" under war conditions, Mr. Nichols said it "did not appear" that England would be invaded. Reports of bombing damage in London's East End were exaggerated, he said.

Collier Says Indians Lead in Democracy

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said tonight that "when dealing with Indians we need to realize they can teach us more about democracy than we can teach them.

"Fundamental democracy is the reality as well as the ideal of Indian life in all countries," he added in an address prepared for the Arizona Education Association.

Collier asserted the Indian not only is certain of survival, but "will play an increasing role in our country and all the countries of the West."

Stating that the Indian population of the Western Hemisphere had increased from 11,000,000 at the time of Columbus to 30,000,0000, he said the rate of increase was twice that of other populations and among some tribes, three times as fast.

He urged the teachers to aid in the Indian Bureau's program of education, adding:

"Unless this program is carried out the future of the Indian will continue to be confused and chaotic."

Britain to Aid Wartime Trade of Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Great Britain's trade mission to South America, headed by the Marquess of Willingdon, an "elder statesman" of the Empire, has attracted sympathetic attention throughout this continent. No immediate commercial agreement is anticipated. The object is more diplomatic in character.

At this time, when nearly all southern countries are suffering from lack of markets for their produce, the British wish to reconcile them with the blockade of Europe—their principal weapon against the Nazis. South America will also be invited to co-operate in the organization of vast reciprocal trade which will leave the European Continent out of account. Exhibitions of British goods will follow.

Although it represents the United Kingdom Trading Corporation, a semiofficial organization to develop export business in wartime, the Willingdon Mission will not negotiate pacts, though recommendations are bound to be made on return to London. Rather it will concentrate on working out co-operation with this Continent in the solution of long-term as well as short-term economic problems. It will look beyond transient war conditions.

Thus, the diplomatic side of the mission has been given great emphasis. The original leader on this side was Sir Horace Rumbold but he has since been succeeded by Sir Henry Chilton, who has had compartively recent diplomatic experience in this sphere. He came from Rome, where he was Minister to the Vatican, to Santiago and later to Buenos Aires. In both these capital cities he was Ambassador. Later he served in a similar capacity at Madrid. These consecutively held appointments, immediately prior to retirement, would equip him peculiarly well for this war mission.

Full explanations will be given of British blockade policy, with encouragement of more British buying to compensate for European losses and to dispose of surplus stocks in South America. Buying, however, is not enough, when gold payments are not forthcoming. These countries cannot accumulate sterling exchange in London indefinitely. They must have manufactured goods. The mission will promise to deliver these and investigate how it can be done.

It will point out that, to a large extent, Great Britain is fighting a war for all democracies, including those of South America. It expects sympathy and understanding in this time of sacrifice. The $160,000,000 exchange deal with Argentina is cited as an example of what Britain is doing to make up for trade lost through the blockade.

Another point which the British intend to drive home is that the United States has given its approval of the Mission. One of the principal purposes claimed for this visit is to see how and what British assistance can be given to realize the Pan American aim of orderly and systematic distribution and sale of raw materials.

South Americans will be told that they, with the United States and the British Empire, have a common interest in securing stability in prime producing countries and that this triangular co-operation will be more than ever necessary when large accumulated stocks have to be dispersed after the war. The British Mission wants to begin this foundation work.

German propaganda will be combatted. The Mission itself is a clear refutation of Nazi victory claims. German agents had promised victory by October and signed contracts for South American delivery in that month. As Lord Willingdon pointed out in London, the date has passed and it is Britain—not Germany—who is sending a mission.

The Mission will tour South America for about four months, commencing with Brazil and continuing down the Atlantic seaboard to Uruguay and Argentina. The Andes will be crossed and the return trip made via the Pacific republics.

On Familiar Ground

Lord Willingdon has visited Buenos Aires previously. In addition to the valuable support on the diplomatic side of the Mission of Sir Henry Chilton, there are representatives of the Admiralty and the Board of Overseas Trade. On the purely trading side there are banking experts and representatives of the principal organized British export industrial groups.

South American traders preparing for the Mission, admit that adequate attention has not previously been given to the South American markets. Britain, they say, has been more concerned with the United States and the imperial channels of eastern trade. They are pleased to think that the planning by the Willingdon Mission is directed to permanent and not merely wartime trade.

Under wartime conditions, it is pointed out, there is no possible competition between the United States and Great Britain. Indeed, there is every sign of co-operation in meeting South America's urgent requirements. Sharing in the supply of items like coal and textiles has been urged by responsible sources. British exports of automobiles and bicycles to South America have improved considerably of late. Large depots are to be established for the supply of British manufactures in South America during wartime. The first will be in Argentina.

Roosevelt Re-election Seen As Blow to Vichy Regime

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Press reports emanating from Vichy today are strikingly unfamiliar.

In fact, reading between the lines one gets the impression that President Roosevelt's re-election was the last thing in the world that Vichy expected and since then it has been turning some extremely lively somersaults to readjust itself to this strange new face on the world.

Behind this direct indication of Vichy's surprise, information obtained from diplomatic quarters bears out the impression. The central fact about the Pétain-Laval regime is that from the beginning it has based its policies on the following assumptions: first, that Britain would soon capitulate and secondly that the defeat of Roosevelt would result in the reversion of American opinion toward isolationism.

"Official spokesmen" reports from Vichy today not only hurriedly stress France's ancient love for America and the common interests of the two great democracies—phrases which after the tone of the Vichy reports of the past months sound like voices from an ancient and almost forgotten past—but also repudiate so completely as to be almost embarrassing M. Laval's new Ambasador to Paris, Fernand de Brinon, who was unfortunate enough to issue a strongly anti-Roosevelt statement on election eve.

The French View

There is reason to believe that M. de Brinon's statement reflected both the anticipations and desires of the present ruling element in Vichy. But M. de Brinon backed the wrong horse. Europe almost universally accepts President Roosevelt's re-election as the precursor of increasing, rather than diminishing, American intervention in European affairs and looks very much as though Vichy is finding it necessary to take time out to reassess the situation.

Certainly, there is increasing reason for believing that President Roosevelt possesses the opportunity to inject a new influence in Vichy which, if adroitly exercised, might have important results. Airplanes and destroyers are far from the only means at Washington's disposal to aid Britain by means short of war. As a matter of fact, if President Roosevelt could frustrate the German desires 'to collaborate," France would be worth more than 10,000 airplanes to the British cause.

First Wilson, Now Roosevelt

Thus while Rome and Berlin continue to stress their disinterest and lack of surprise at the outcome of the election, that very outcome already is beginning to develop results which completely bely the idea that Mr. Roosevelt's re-election would make no difference to Europe.

On the contrary its has made all the difference in the world, because the name Roosevelt today exercises in the thought of the great mass of people throughout all Europe an importance which is comparable in extent only to that which the name Wilson exercised toward the end of the World War.

Whatever the actual justification may be, one finds everywhere in Europe these days an almost universal tendency to think of the current war in terms of the rivalry of two names, Hitler and Roosevelt.

Those names symbolize the issues. Those names seem almost to be becoming the isues. Now with the new popular mandate behind it and four years more of power ahead, Mr. Roosevelt's name has a decree of authority and importance here in Europe which is probably completely unappreciable across the Atlantic.

Berlin and Rome can protest their unconcern by the hour, but the bright jubilation of an English Tory or the gleam of hope in the eye of a French escaped prisoner, or the smile on the face of a German refugee at the name Roosevelt proves that in re-electing him the American people gave all those who mentally resist German victory something describable as almost messianic in its power to revive their courage and their hopes.

Americas

Continued from Page 1

ings which are only inspired by Jewish materialism.

"This is Monroeism translated to action. Pan-Americanism, of Jewish and Protestant origin, will fail. The White House knows that one of the strongest supports of Spain in America is Catholicism. Catholicism in America signifies for the Yankee the endurance of Spain. The Catholic American must maintain loyalty to his Mother Country which gave him his culture and spiritual food." The article continues with an attack upon Wall Street, Jews, the United States, and democracy.

Chief converts to Falange in Mexico are the moneyed Spanish interests, who form the biggest and richest foreign colony here, devout Roman Catholics, and conservative Mexican intellectuals. Hatred of the United States is a cult among these people, who keep up a steady stream of attacks against Anglo-Saxonism and Protestantism, at the same time lauding Spain and her culture.

Strongest opponents of the Falangista program are government leaders and liberal intelleetuals. These men hold no illusions about the exploiting past of Spain and they resent the effort of today's totalitarian Spain to reconquer the Latin American nations and subject them to her empirical domination.

Typical of the sentiments of this group was the dual celebration conducted by the government on Columbus Day. Following the ceremony before the monument to Christopher Columbus, a like homage was paid before the monument of Guauhtemoc, the great Indian hero of the Conquest. This dual homage signified Mexico's consciousness of her nationality as based upon a union of Spanish and Indian cultures which have long since removed her from the orbit of vassalage to Spain.

Students at the National University of Mexico at the same time issued a manifesto in which they called upon the youth of the Continent to unite in defense of a common democratic ideal. Their attack upon the totalitarian systems, and the government's rejection of the 100 per cent Spanish concept of race, indicate that the ambitious Falange program will meet with opposition in its efforts to restore its "spiritual domination" of Latin America. The United States Government should, meanwhile, be alert to the attacks upon its integrity and ideals being spread by the Falangistas among our neighbors to the south.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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'Starvation' Threatens European Industry

Factories in Nazi sphere face drastic shortage in raw materials, survey discloses.

"German production capacity is the highest in the world, for we are today in a position to mobilize the powers of almost all Europe . . ."—Reichsführer Hitler in his speech at Munich yesterday.

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on European Affairs

While the Nazis probably can see that the German people do not starve in this second winter of war—since they will take away from conquered nations all the necessary food—they are unlikely to succeed in this procedure as far as raw materials are concerned.

A conquered nation may be forced to stighten its belt and work even harder, but machines cannot be forced to do the same.

They obey the orders of physics and mechanics, not of parties in power.

In theory, Germany might conceivably take all the gasoline available in Europe, leaving nothing for the vassal states. In reality, this procedure does not work, as the past few months have shown.

A recent Nazi survey on the European gasoline consumption estimated the needs of the different countries in tons as follows:

Germany plus Austria, Czechoslovakia and the German-occupied part of Poland, 7,900,000.

Italy, 2,800,000.

Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland, 2,800,000.

Scandinavian and Baltic countries, 2,900,000.

Balkans, 2,900,000.

This would amount to a total consumption of over 19,000,000 tons of gasoline according to this survey in Marshal Hermann Göring's Essener National Zeitung. The paper then added that such a consumption would exceed Europe's production by about 10,000,000 tons.

Compared with actual consumption, these figures are extremely low. None of the mentioned countries is likely to run its machinery on these rations. Not even Germany itself. The Reich proper is known to need 7,500,000 tons of gasoline even in peacetime, and therefore it would be able to spare but 400,000 tons for Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland together.

Italy cannot do with 2,800,000 tons. It consumes almost 5,000,000 tons annually, and its import is almost 4,000,000 tons.

Moreover, in the Essener National Zeitung's survey Spain is not mentioned, and, if the war spreads to the Iberian peninsula, Spain will have to be included in the number of countries shut off from all resources that the Nazis do not control.

France, too, has to be provisioned by the Reich, particularly if the Vichy Government should agree to support Germany in the war against Britain.

France's gasoline consumption before the war was about equal to Germany's own, 7,000,000 tons. Compared with these enormous quantities which are not mentioned in the Nazi survey, it is of little importance that Germany need no longer supply the Baltic States since they are now part of Russia.

Even with this reduction, the actual gasoline deficit of the Nazi "Lebensraum" will in peacetime come close to 20,000,000 tons. Soviet Russia, friendly relations with the Reich provider, can supply just a small percentage of it; probably 5 per cent at the most.

Such an enormous deficit cannot be appreciably reduced by cutting down the consumption in the defeated countries—first, because consumption already has been reduced to a minimum, and secondly, because Germany has to keep a certain part of the machinery going in those countries, even at the cost of shipping gasoline to them from German stocks.

When the Nazi armies invaded Norway and Denmark, the German press stressed the large amount of gasoline confiscated there. It was stated that the campaign in Norway was run on the gasoline found in the two countries.

But soon after the occupation the new masters of the country had to provide food for the people, and they, therefore, opened a big food drive. About 2,500 tractors available in Norway and many others imported from Germany were thrown into this campaign for the 1940 harvest. Some gasoline for the tractors had to be shipped from the Reich, because the gasoline which Norway had stored before the invasion had been consumed by the Nazi Army.

In Denmark, a considerable number of tractors and gasoline-consuming factories had to be kept operating. Moreover, reports from Copenhagen disclosed that the Germans had to allow 50,000 trucks (about 25 per cent of the trucks in the country) to be supplied with gasoline. Without them life could not go on in a country which was intended to be a supplier of food for the Reich.

As early as last July, all the gasoline required in Denmark had to be imported from Germany.

Germany's second vital raw material is coal. Of this Germany has an ample supply for itself. It is the only raw material of which the Reich has a substantial surplus. However, this surplus has shrunk from year to year since the beginning of rearmament and the first Four-Year-Plan. Coal export decreased, but home consumption went up by 50 per cent per capita long before the outbreak of the war, when the latest figures on it were published in Germany.

Since then, Germany has occupied coal-producing countries like Poland, France, and Holland. But in spite of their own resources not all of them are independent of outside coal, and many other nations in the German sphere—including Germany's ally, Italy—rely completely on the Reich.

The balance sheet of coal consumption, production, import, and export in the countries in which Germany has vital interest shows that the total production amounts to between 330,000,000 and 340,000,000 tons a year. Exports add up to 50,000,000 tons at the most, while imports run as high as 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 tons, leaving a deficit of about 10 to 15 per cent of the combined output of these nations.

It may be assumed that this figure is conservative, because it is based mostly on optimistic official figures and also because the present production is not on a peacetime level but no doubt considerably lower.

There are indications that, even in Germany proper, the output does not reach the figures of 1938. It was officially admitted that it took over nine months to bring the Polish coal mines back to their former production and it also was disclosed that the Dutch mines had been damaged.

As to the French coal mines—with an annual production second only to those of Germany itself—a German spokesman said recently: "It will take a time to repair the damage done to the French mines by war and water. But if there is a lack of coal, the German people will not suffer. If the French do, it is their own fault; why did they not prevent their mines from being destroyed by water"?

In Denmark, where all coal, except peat coal, has to be imported, the people were warned last September that there would be little coal available for heating. Germany could not send it more than one-third of the former imports, 66 per cent of which had come from England. German officials then suggested that the Danish people burn old furniture "that warms just as well as coal."

A third vital raw material is iron. Just before the outbreak of the war, Dr. Rudolf Eicke, Director of the German Reichsbank, summed up the situation as follows: "Despite the increased use of domestic scrap two-thirds of the German iron factories were still dependent on foreign lands in 1938, since the iron content of foreign iron is higher than that of German ore. . ."

However, that is not the only reason. Germany produces about 11,000,000 tons of iron ore of slightly over 30 per cent purity, while it imported almost 22,000,000 tons (9,000,000 alone from Sweden); the iron content of the imported ore is from 60 to 68 per cent. But this total of 33,000,000 tons of ore required in peace time is hardly enough for a war. During the last 14 months of war, iron consumption must have gone up considerably.

An indication as to the present need was given six months before the beginning of hostilities. Then Dr. Hess, expert of the German Ministry of War, estimated that the Reich would need annually from 36,000,000 to 85,000,000 tons of iron ore in a war.

This maximum requirement would be about as much as all the countries in the German Lebensraum could produce. With the rich resources of France and Luxemburg at its disposal and with Sweden anxious not to offend its mighty neighbor, Germany at the moment has no shortage of iron.

But with Germany consuming from 45 to 100 per cent of the Lebensraum's iron ore in war and some 40 to 45 per cent in peace there is likely to be little left for the vassal states. If Italy and Spain get preferred treatment, there will be at best 40 per cent of all the iron available for the non-axis nations.

That is bound to have telling effects on the economic life and on the production of raw materials in these countries. It may well prove a boomerang coming back and hitting vulnerable spots of the Reich's body.

These three raw materials, gasoline, coal, and iron, are the main "food" of industries as fats, wheat, and meat are the main items in the nutrition of a people.

As to metals there is no abundance of them in Europe.

The production of copper in the German Lebensraum amounts to some 150,000 tons, while Germany itself needs 450,000 tons.

Lead: Production of the German Lebensraum, 260,000 tons; Germany's consumption 260,000 tons.

Zinc: Production, 500,000 tons, Germany's consumption 270,000 tons.

Bauxite: Production 2,100,000 tons, German consumption 1,200,000. Nine-tenths of this bauxite needed for aluminum production has to be imported from different conquered nations.

There is very little nickel in the German Lebensraum; almost 80 per cent of the world's output of this metal needed for high-grade steel alloys is found in Canada. Germany formerly imported nickel at a rate of 9,000 tons annually, but only 900 tons are mined in Norway and slightly more in Finland. However, in Finland Germany meets with Russian competition.

Equally important is tungsten. It is almost indispensable for cannon and airplane motors as well as other war materials that have to stand extremely high temperatures.

Germany used to import 15,000 tons of tungsten, barely 15 per cent of which was mined in Europe. And of this small amount 85 per cent came from Portugal, which for the time being, is still Great Britain's ally. This deficit may partly be made good by the use of molybdenum, of which 400 tons are produced in Norway.

There is in the German controlled sphere about twice the amount of pyrites Germany formerly imported, considerable quantities of antimony, very little manganese, and about 60 per cent of Germany's consumption of chrome ore, mostly imported from Yugoslavia and Greece. Finally there are two vital commodities of which very little can be found in Europe—tin and rubber.

Tin has to be imported either from the Western Hemisphere or from the Malayan Archipelago under British-Dutch control, and rubber could only be supplied by the same sources. The production of synthetic rubber in Germany fills but 50 per cent of the country's needs.

Such raw materials are not the "staple food" of the industrial machinery. They are required in comparatively smaller quantities. But they are available in even still smaller quantities and therefore the supply, inadequate for Germany, will have to be shared with both the Reich's allies and vassal states.

Germany's gains from the occupation of nine European countries, therefore, enormous as they may seem, have not helped the economic machinery of the Reich. Looting of the defeated countries for a time swelled the stocks in the Reich. But once the confiscated reserves were consumed, the depleted country had to turn to the Reich for raw materials and Germany had to shoulder a new burden.

The invasions brought the Reich a considerable gain in industrial manpower and machinery but Germany has to care for the newly conquered peoples and industries. Moreover, the raw materials in these countries have now to be distributed among all nations. As long as they were independent most of them could import from overseas and directly or indirectly let Germany have the benefit.

Now Germany has to share its coal surplus—for example with Sweden, although Sweden is still a free country, but cut off from England where it used to buy 50 per cent of its coal. The same applies to Denmark and Norway. France, too, used to import coal (20,000,000 to 25,000,000 tons a year); it also needs imports of gasoline, copper, wool, cotton and lead.

Italy, Germany's ally, is particularly poor. It produces barely 10 per cent of the coal the country requires and little iron, copper and gasoline. Norway was thought to be a great help for Germany's ore supply. Yet while the country has a highly developed industry, it has little raw material itself. About 10 per cent only of the "Norwegian" nickel was actually mined in Norway. The other 90 per cent of crude ore came from Canada and was turned to pure nickel in Norway. That was also the story with 10,000 tons of "Norwegian copper" and aluminum.

Nickel and copper supplies from Canada are now cut off. Bauxite from France, Jugoslavia, or Hungary, however, is still available. Yet the Norwegian aluminum industry is about to close down. For before the invasion bauxite was shipped to Norway by sea. Now the sea routes are closed and the continental railroads jammed. That indicates another, and one of the greatest difficulties of the German raw material supply: the transport problem. Before the war, 15 per cent of the German trade took the sea routes. Now imports and exports of all other European countries in the Nazi orbit are cut off from the sea and that means that hundreds of millions of tons, previously shipped by sea, must be transported by rail. Moreover, the blockade of Europe has caused a considerable increase in European home-trade and created a serious traffic problem.

These figures have been quite recently admitted by the German Government. The defeated nations were warned that strict regimentation of raw materials would remain an outstanding feature of the "new order" to be instituted after this war by a victorious Germany, while Marshal Hermann Göring, referring to his Second Four-Year-Plan, said there would be no abundance of raw materials even in Germany.

The mere existence of this Second Four-Year-Plan is proof of the failure of the German system of raw material production and distribution. In 1936 Marshal Göring promised that the first Four-Year-Plan would bring so much synthetic gasoline, that Germany will have to export it by 1938. In 1940 she is still 75 per cent short of being self-supporting, not to speak of export. On the other hand, synthetic production of such products as gasoline, rubber and fat, and mining of low-grade iron ore as a means of raising the amount of iron set as the goal of Germany's First Four-Year-Plan, have reduced the surplus of coal.

By a Staff Artist

Vital to Germany's War Machine

Location of the three war essentials—iron, coal, and oil.

Bombs Fall In London But B. B. C. Speaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The German air force may bomb London, but it does not drive British radiocasting off the air.

For many months it has been the practice of the German radiocasting stations at Bremen and Hamburg to fade out whenever British machines have been overhead, but London continues to radiate programs even after the take cover warnings have been sounded.

Sometimes there has to be a quick modification in the program radiocast, but often there is no alteration whatever. Immediately the special sirens of Broadcasting House howl their warning down the corridors that German bombers are approaching, the greater part of the B. B. C. staff, and any visitors who happen to be around, go to the large concert hall, which is used on these occasions as a refuge. Here it is possible to continue with a certain amount of secretarial work, and office boys and cleaners sometimes discover on the stage of the concert hall an unsuspected talent for entertainment which is variously regarded as a welcome break in the tedium of waiting for the "all clear" signal, or an aggrevation of the unpleasantness of an air raid.

Those who have immediately pressing work to do, however, get on with it. With guns booming from various vantage points in London, a speaker may be taken down several flights of narrow stone stairs and along corridors interrupted every few yards by steel doors to a small room 40 feet below ground level. Challenged by a soldier with fixed bayonet, he and the official accompanying him produce their passes before being allowed to enter.

This small room is the emergency radiocasting studio. It lacks the panelled walls, the bookcases, the comfortable chairs and decoration of the ordinary talks studios. But it has the essentials of radiocasting—a table, a microphone, a clock, and some hard chairs.

The main difference is the attitude of the announcer, seated at a table. At his side are a couple of gramaphones. His earphones give him a program that is being broadcast. Perhaps it is a band playing in some other part of the country. The band, of course, has no emergency studio available, so if the air raid warnings touch its immediate vicinity, its program suddenly fades out.

If this happens, the announcer merely presses a button and puts the gramophones on the air. There is either classical music, designed for the home programs, or popular music for the Forces. But if the band completes its program, the next program from the emergency studio goes on the air at its regular moment—just as if nothing were happening.

Bombs fall. But the B. B. C. carries on.

Hitler Defies World—Munich Bombed

MUNICH, Nov. 9 (AP)—British bombs plummeted down on Munich last night "sometime after" Führer Adolf Hitler had addressed his party comrades in a confident speech commemorating the seventeenth anniversary of the Nazi "beer hall" Putsch, informed Berlin sources acknowledged today.

They emphasized that Herr Hitler had completed his address in which he declared that Germany is "prepared for the future as never before," and "strong enough to meet any combination in the world" before the Royal Air Force raiders arrived.

British press dispatches said the raiders arrived over Munich 14 minutes after Hitler was scheduled to begin speaking and remained more than an hour and a half, dropping heavy caliber bombs.

German sources said that little damage resulted from the bombing of Munich. They admitted the British attacks also had extended to Stuttgart.

The Berlin sources said Munich citizens were forced to take shelter in their cellars during the raid.

Confident of Victory

Surrounded by the Nazi Party's "Old Guard," Herr Hitler declared in his story speech that German production capacity is the highest in the world and that the German Army, the "best military instrument of the world, is uninterruptedly trained and improved."

He promised certain victory for the Reich in the war.

He spoke sarcastically of the United States as "the land of unlimited freedom," adding that "every immigrant must pass an unusually difficult examination before permission is given him to tread the sacred soil of democracy, although scarcely 10 persons to the square kilometer live there.

"As far as American production goes," he said with sarcasm, "one cannot even represent it with astronomical figures.

"But I can assure you that German production capacity is the highest in the world . . . for we are today in a position to mobilize the powers of almost all Europe. . . . Our reserves are so great that I must stop production in many fields because there is no possibility of storing these masses now."

He indicated that the Reich, as a result of this stop order, had freed additional industrial facilities for airplane production. He said he switched production facilities to the improvement of the things which "I believe must be especially strong."

Behind Closed Door

Around him as he spoke behind closed doors in the Lowenbräu cellar where leaders of the party and survivors of both the 1923 Putsch and the bomb explosion which rocked Bürgerbrau Hall a year ago only a short time after Herr Hitler had left. He made no mention of that incident last night.

The Hitler speech originally was scheduled to be broadcast from 1:20 p. m. to 3 p. m. The National Broadcasting Company in New York reported, later was postponed to 3 p. m., and then abruptly canceled altogether.

The British press earlier had boasted that R. A. F. raids forced cancellation of the broadcast.

The Führer rejected all thought of compromise in the war and declared:

"I imagine that I am not only the hardest man which the German nation has had for decades, perhaps, centuries, but in addition I possess the greatest authority.

"I have no munitions shares in my possession, I earn nothing from this war. . . . These international criminals are at the same time the greatest munitions profiteers there are. The factories belong to them. They make the business. They are the same people we had earlier in Germany."

Threatens Harder Raids

He dangled the threat of intensified air and submarine warfare before the British, and declared "we will see who is blockaded in a few months: we or the others."

Reviewing the war to date, the Führer said munitions expended by Germany thus far amounted to "only one part of one month's production," and listed German casualties at a little more than half of those in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. German losses on this basis would total slightly more than 20,000.

The anniversary was designated as a "work day," and ceremony was dispensed with so that Germans may concentrate on the effort to defeat Great Britain.

Churchill Hails Election Vote As Message of Encouragement

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today described the re-election of President Roosevelt as "a message from across the ocean of great encouragement and good cheer."

Speaking at a London luncheon, Mr. Churchill said, "We offer our heartfelt congratulations to President Roosevelt, who has received an unprecedented mark of American confidence in being chosen for the third time to lead his mighty people forward.

"We shall now receive the support of the products of the gigantic munitions production and the matchless workshops, furnaces and foundries of the American Union.

"Our successful resistance and final victory have been proclaimed by all parties in America.

U. S. Sympathy Cited

"But no one over here has been left in any doubt that beyond this strong material help and foundation of common interest there flows a tide of comprehension, sentiment and fierce passion for our cause.

"We are straining every nerve to accelerate our production and I do not doubt that we shall succeed."

"The enemy is doing his utmost to cut us off from the vital supplies overseas.

"Therefore the maintenance of our seapower is an absolute necessity to our victory.

"There is one small heroic country today to whom our thoughts go out in sympathy and admiration—Greece.

"To the valiant Greek people we send from the heart of London our promise to them that we will do our best to aid them in their struggle.

"We will never cease to strike at the aggressor in ever increasing strength from this time forth.

"It is now nine months since the King and Parliament confided to me and my colleagues the grave and heavy tasks to which we have devoted ourselves.

Long Road Ahead

"It is lucky we did not make any extravagant or optimistic promises. Because a succession of melancholy disasters and terrible assaults and perils have befallen us. . . .

"Between survival and victory there is a long road to tread. In spite of all the blows we have endured we have not abandoned one jot of any of our obligations and undertakings toward the captive or enslaved countries of Europe. . . .

"For all of these we are striving and toiling and our victory will liberate them all."

Mr. Churchill also referred to the campaign of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate, in these words:

"We are deeply touched by the words of kindness and good will and promises of aid which were uttered by Mr. Willkie on behalf of the Republican Party which he championed so ably."

Dawes Warns U. S. On Aid in War

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—United States participation in the European conflict probably would make it a "30 year war," in the opinion of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Vice President in the Coolidge Administration and Former Ambassador to Great Britain.

He contended that "certain elements of our population are luring us into the war to crush Hitler."

"Sending war materials to Europe will be followed by sending our men over there—it will be inevitable," General Dawes said last night in an address to the 17th Engineers Club.

"Our entry into the war will probably lengthen it to a 30-year war. England has indicated that it cannot pay cash for all the material she needs. We are asked to be allies to supply that."

General Dawes contended that England was "virtually blockaded" and that its conflict with Germany has reached a stalemate, with the two nations settling down to bombing of enemy civilian populations.

"Appeasers are ridiculed," he said. "Appeasement is an attempt to negotiate peace. Yet in face of a possible starvation of the peoples in England, France and other countries, no attempts are being made to negotiate peace."

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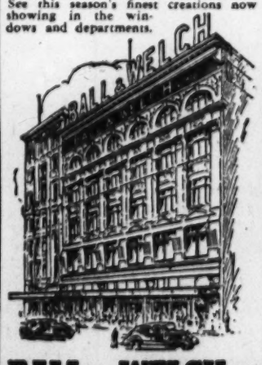
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Cheese, Ceramics, and Watch Making Add Variety to Switzerland's Industry

Centuries Ago Swiss Cheese Began Rise to Present Fame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Swiss thrive on it. Roman legions took it back to Rome with them after invading northern Europe 2,000 years ago. It constitutes one of Switzerland's principal industries.

It's that disk-like food so closely associated with Switzerland, the Swiss cheese.

As far back as 1291, when the three tiny mountain states of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden united to promulgate the first Confederation, the Swiss cheese, with its heavy outer coating and its maze of holes inside, was treasured as an "essential food."

It had its place in Alpine legends and figured quite early as a medium of payment. As such it is mentioned in a twelfth century document of the Monastery of Engelberg. As a gift to "honor its recipient" cheese was being used since the end of the thirteenth century.

It Began Centuries Ago

Export of Swiss cheese had its beginning in the fifteenth century. At that time the Monastery of Murbach, in the Alsace, one of Switzerland's foreign clients, had issued a decree that on certain days each of the brethren should receive as final course of his dinner a quarter of a cheese "Caseus armentarius" (dairyman's alpine cheese)—generally known as Swiss cheese. Italy also was an important customer for Swiss cheese in that period, its purchases including the so-called "Sbrinz" variety, particularly suitable for grating. "Sbrinz" cheese originated at Brienz in the Bernese Oberland, but was later also exported from Unterwalden as "Unterwaldner hard cheese."

Today cheese production in Switzerland is no longer the primitive industry it used to be. There are about 2,900 cheese factories all over the country and most of them are equipped with up-to-date machinery and appliances. As a result of careful scientific study present-day Swiss cheese has attained a quality which is known all over the world.

Cheesemaking starts at the point when the milk is delivered at the cheesery.

First the fluid is cleaned, then weighed or measured. It then is warmed in a large copper boiler and brought to coagulate by means of rennet. After several other manipulations, the coagulated cheese mass is caught in a cheese cloth, then placed into a wooden form and finally under a press. There it remains about 24 hours, being frequently turned, and each time placed into a fresh cheese cloth.

From the press the cheese proceeds to the "salt cellar" for a salt-bath cure. After 10-14 days it goes into a warmer cellar where it remains some 8-12 weeks for a daily washing, salting and turning. Here the temperature causes fermentation which slightly curves the flat sides of the loaves and produces the characteristic holes. After this process the cheese is put into a cool cellar for two months, then inspected and weighed.

Valais Product Is Choice

So expert have the Swiss cheese makers become that they can judge the appearance of the inside of a cheese by tapping the outside with a "cheese trier." The weight and inspection results are carved into the curve of each loaf, and every loaf of genuine Swiss cheese gets the word "Switzerland" printed all over on its rind in large red letters.

Transporting the cheese from factory into dealers' cellars is accomplished in swift and modern manner. Again weights are checked, then cheeses are treated with salt and placed on wooden shelves. Here they are turned two or three times weekly, also spread over with salt. The latter produces drops of water on the surface of the loaves, and is rubbed into the rind of the cheese with a brush, to hasten its ripening.

Most of the Swiss cheese arriving in the United States from Switzerland is five or six months old. Swiss cheese that has attained a truly venerable age is, however, to be found in certain remote Alpine regions, especially in the Valais.

Great is the variety of cheeses manufactured in Switzerland. There are hard cheeses, soft cheeses, rich fatty cheeses, "quarter fat" cheeses, cheeses with hardly any fat—known as "Magerkäse. Then there are those delicious little rindless cheeses packed in boxes holding six larger or 12 smal. portions.

Not to be overlooked is the tasty Schabzieger—Sap Sago—an herb cheese made in the canton of Glarus. Finely grated and thickly spread on bread and butter it is a delicacy which has to be tasted in order to be appreciated.

Switzerland Cheese Association; A Klopfenstein, Adelboden; O Stettler
From Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Industry in Switzerland

Upper left: A Geneva watch maker at his bench. Upper right: Women paint pottery in the village of Heimberg near Thun. Lower left: Washing Switzerland cheese in the curing cellar is an important step in this big industry. Center inset: Munster in the Upper Valais is a popular center for skiers. Below: Workroom in a pottery at Berneck.

Ceramics Trade Is Key To Switzerland's Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THUN, Switzerland—As Switzerland looks about for means of maintaining a free economy in the midst of totalitarian economies which press on every frontier, such key industries as ceramics take on added importance.

This industry, whose roots in Switzerland extend back to the early part of the 17th century, is found largely in and around the city of Thun.

Today this region, with the two centers of Steffisburg and Heimberg, is noted for its fine and artistically painted potteries. Good clay is available in the neighborhood and every citizen is entitled to his share of the community's timber, so that the running of a small furnace does not present any particular problem.

While the goods turned out in private homes are mostly sold to the peasants on market days, factory products are exported all over the world. Old traditions and quaint patterns of long ago have retained their popularity in both groups.

Not a Pioneer

Switzerland is not one of the pioneers in the ceramic industry, for ancient records show that the word ceramics is derived from Ceramos, son of Bacchus and Ariane, patron of certain quarters of Athens, famous for their pottery and tiles factories. After the Greeks came the Romans. Profiting from the experiences of their predecessors they spread their potteries throughout their vast colonies. But with the decline of the Roman Empire the art of pottery had a temporary setback.

It was Solomon Gessner, the Swiss poet and painter, who first suggested that Zurich should build a porcelain factory. Such an establishment was started at near-by Kilchberg in the year 1765, but it closed in less than 100 years. Nevertheless, some of its products are on view in the Swiss National Museum at Zurich.

In 1781 two Germans founded a porcelain factory at Nyon on the Lake of Geneva, but this enterprise, too, did not last very long, having to close down in 1850. Then there was a citizen in Lenzburg, Canton of Argovie, who also manufactured porcelain goods. However, having been refused a loan by the town of Lenzburg for the erection of a factory, he soon saw himself obliged to discontinue his work.

Langenthal Factory

For several decades Switzerland then remained without a porcelain industry of its own. Finally, in 1906, due to the initiative of Swiss porcelain and glass merchants, a factory was founded at Langenthal, Canton of Berne, with actual work being started in 1908. Today Langenthal products enjoy an enviable reputation for their quality and style with the hand painted variety being extremely popular with the refined classes.

In order to give proper training to workers and future foremen and managers in the ceramic industry the Swiss Ceramics School was founded at Chavannes-Renens near Lausanne in 1913, with the help of the Federal and Cantonal authorities. The school has a department for the instruction of turners and modelers, also one for decorators, moulders and modellers.

In Switzerland the ceramic industry includes the following main branches; Tiles, Dutch bricks and fireclay products; pottery and slabs for stoves; glazed ware; stoneware; china.

Felsenburg Recalls Past To the Swiss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—On a seemingly inaccessible rock, high above the valley of the Kander between Frutigen and Kandersteg, Switzerland, towers the Felsenburg, a stronghold of precious safety in early medieval days, when might spelled right. But the chateau of rocks of centuries ago today exists in its outlines only.

Hardly a trace is left of the halls and rooms in which the knights assembled resplendent in their armor for gay banquets or sinister councils of war. The roof is no more and in its place a few lonesome pines crown the pile of gray stones and through the desolate window openings blows the wind, rejoicing in its own undaunted strength.

Years ago the solitude of this ancient feudal seat was almost undisturbed, safe for occasional visits from near-by schools and romance loving couples. Since 1913, when the new electric railway conquered the mighty Bernese Alps, the Felsenburg has become one of the noteworthy landmarks along the line, for in this district the railway climbs in many wonderful spirals, affording a view of the proud remains of the chateau from below, on a level and from high above.

And from the commanding heights reached by the railway in this section one beholds through the green of tall pines a romantic, rocky wilderness in the midst of which lies the diminutive but exquisitely lovely Blue Lake.

Plight of Horse Trader Gave Swiss Watches Start

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A horse dealer rides into the town of Le Locle, in the Swiss Canton of Neuchâtel. In his pocket is a watch, bought in London. As is the case with most watches, particularly if their owners are not used to the delicate mechanism, this horse dealer's watch is out of order.

Having noticed from time to time the delicate and artistic objects made in spare time by one Daniel Jean-Richard, a youthful locksmith of the town, the horse dealer takes his watch to him to be repaired.

All this happened in the year 1679. The watch was the first of its kind, as far as is known, to be seen in the Swiss Jura district.

The young locksmith not only succeeded in his novel task, but he was so fascinated by the marvelous mechanism of the timepiece that he decided to fashion one for himself. His work led him to be acclaimed as "the founder of the watch industry of Neuchâtel.

Start of Business

He first invented and made the necessary tools and fashioned the case—a task which took nearly a year. But once his tools were made, it took only six months more to complete his watch.

His achievement became the talk of the district. Soon orders began to pour in. Realizing the immense possibilities of his newly acquired trade, Daniel Jean-Richard trained his brothers and neighbors as assistants in his workshop.

Today Swiss watchmaking covers the whole of the Jura district from Geneva to Schaffhausen. The chalk cliffs of the Jura mountains absorb rapidly all traces of humidity, thus providing the climatic conditions which are of the greatest importance for the degree of precision required by the watchmaking industry. Technical schools, high schools, and laboratories present, on the other hand, the indispensable natural scientific basis. In order to determine fractions of seconds, as is today required of good chronometers, instruments and parts must be capable of registering a thousandth part of a millimeter.

But this skill has been developed in Switzerland over a period of years. For the purpose of training watchmakers and mechanics schools were established in Geneva in 1824; in La Chaux-de-Fonds in 1865; in St. Imier in 1866; in Le Locole in 1868; in Bienne in 1873; in Porrentruy in 1884; also a little later on in Fleurier and Soleure.

These schools have been practical and theoretical courses and also give instruction in the making of watchmaking tools. Five years is a completed course. During that time a student makes about seven watches of different types.

Change in System

While a few decades ago the majority of watchmakers worked in their own homes, the situation has undergone a complete change in this respect. Today the numerous separate parts—most watches have about 175 parts—are manufactured in large quantities in special workshops and factories by means of highly perfected instruments of precision.

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Excavations At Avenches Disclose Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Many valuable discoveries have been made in recent years from excavations by voluntary Swiss labor service at Avenches, the former Aventicum of the Romans between the lake of Morat and Payerne in western Switzerland.

Only lately, while digging out a Roman water-conduit, workers discovered a beautifully worked bust of solid gold weighing almost four pounds. The bust, it is believed, is of the Emperor Antonius Pius, 136-161 A. D., and together with other recently unearthed treasures, it has been added to the valuable collection in the local museum of the archaeological society.

Avenches was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, one of the Celtic tribes which had invaded Switzerland from the West about 400 B. C. Walls 3¾ miles long enclosed this city which in its Helvetian heydey numbered over 30,000 inhabitants.

History relates that the Helvetii grew bored with their restricted opportunities and the constant annoyance of invaders pressing down from the North. They had heard of Gaul and had planned to migrate into that promised land. In the year 58 B. C., after having burned their settlements, they set out westward with all their worldly belongings. Their chosen route led through what is today the city of Geneva, but Caesar, having been informed of their intentions, began at once to hamper their progress. Due to this interference they had to abandon their projected route, and attempt the more difficult passage of the Jura Mountains. But even there Caesar was after them. Finally the two opposing forces met in battle at Bibracte, in Burgundy, where the Helvetii were defeated.

Aventicum Rebuilt

After this debacle, Caesar had no difficulty in persuading the Helvetii to return to their old homes in Helvetia. With his help they rebuilt again and Aventicum flourished as the capital of Roman administration.

The Roman occupation of Switzerland dates from that time, for they regarded the Swiss Alps as a mighty bulwark against invasion. Military camps were established at Aventicum, Vindonissa, and Augusta Raurica, and roads were gradually built across the mountain passes of the Great St. Bernard, the Julier, the Septimer, and the Splügen. Timber, butter and cheese were sent to the south, and olive oil, fruits, and objects of art found their way north.

Aventicum was situated on the great military thoroughfare which stretched from Italy across the Great St. Bernard Pass through the highlands of the Broye to Salodurum, which is the present Soleure, Vindonissa, which is today's Windisch in the Aargau. Augusta Raurica, which is the present-day Basel-Augst, and along the Rhine to Mayence and Cologne.

Retired Roman soldiers settled in these regions of Switzerland and became farmers. They began to adapt the fruit trees of the south to the more rigorous climate of the north, and they introduced the grape vine along the borders of Lake Geneva.

High officials built villas with heating and bathing installations, and those not fortunate enough to own a bath had an opportunity to patronize one of the numerous public bathing establishments which, incidentally, were equipped with heating systems. Rooms of these private homes were paneled half way up with marble and the floors were of the finest mosaic work.

200,000 Residents

Under Roman domination the population of Aventicum is said to have reached 200,000. It had temples erected in honor of the town goddess Aventia and some Roman gods. A theater and an amphitheater, each accommodating from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators, provided amusement.

Education and intellectual pursuits in general were not overlooked in Aventicum. The city maintained a school for doctors and teachers of public speaking, also a forum where markets and public gatherings were held.

The flourishing city fell in 354 A. D. when the belligerent Alemanni attacked and destroyed it. Centuries then rolled by and the one-time glory of Aventicum was almost forgotten. However, in recent decades, and especially at present, careful excavations have yielded treasures which enable natural scientists to reconstruct a true picture of Aventicum in the Roman era.

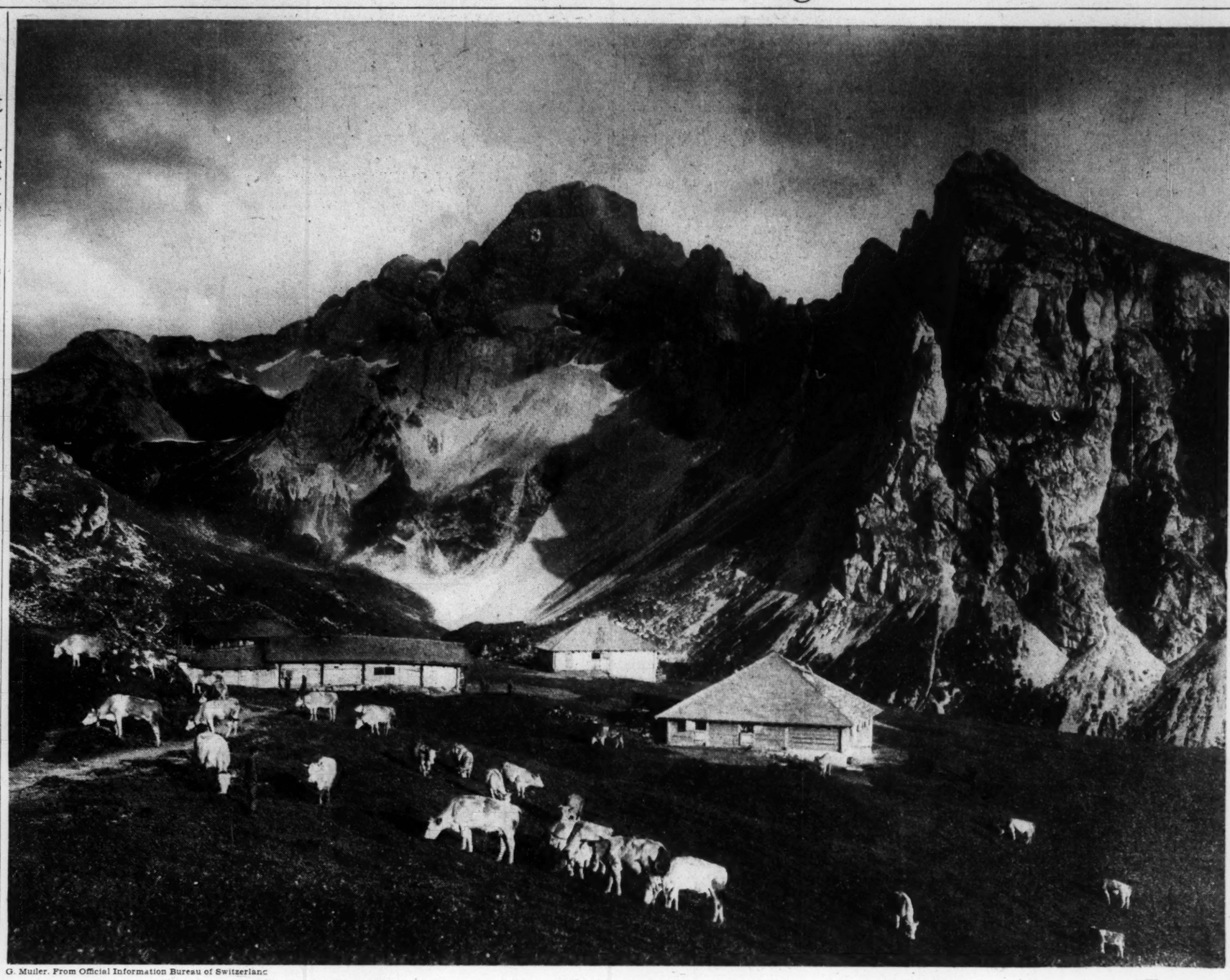
The Aventicum of today, known as Avenches, occupies only the crest of a hill on which the Roman castrum stood. Huge relics of the sturdy town wall, which was almost 10 feet thick and from 16 to 19 feet high, immediately strike the eye. Originally the wall had about 80 watch towers, but only one of them, known as "La Tornallaz," remains. "Le Cigognier," a solitary Corinthian column, 39 feet high, standing in midst of green meadows, is another arresting feature. It is the remnant of a Roman temple to Apollo and a stork's nest which has crowned its top for centuries is responsible for its name.

Fragments Excavated

Only fragments of the amphitheater have been excavated so far. Some entrance gates still exist, and above the monumental central gateway rises a tower, built in 1050 A. D., which now houses the Museum of Avenches. Collections include bronze statues and statuettes of beautiful design; an exquisite statue of Minerva is especially noteworthy, also splendidly preserved pieces of pottery. One exhibit shows imprints of the foot of a man, and a dog's paw. It is surmised that a Roman legionary with his dog walked over the damp soil and that the imprint remained on a section of clay which gradually became as hard as stone. Mosaic work is featured among the displays. Another rather unusual work of art is a head of the sun god Helios which originally must have served as an ornament on one of the public buildings. A characteristic specimen is a relief showing Romulus and Remus with the legendary wolf.

In addition to the Roman relics, the Museum also contains treasures of the medieval period. At the entrance to the present town, on the site once occupied by the Roman Capitol rises the château of Avenches. It was built in the Middle Ages by the bishops of the district as part of the fortifications of that era. In the sixteenth century the Bernese transformed the building into a Renaissance Palace and turned it over to their bailiffs as a residence.

Up to the nineteenth century the inhabitants of Avenches took their building material from the crumbling Roman edifices. Even the abbey church at near-by Payerne, founded by the good "spinning queen" Bertha of Burgundy, in the tenth century, and the parish church of Corcelles, near the remains of the Aventicum aqueduct, are indebted to this rich mine of Roman remains for a part of the material used in their construction.



G. Muller. From Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Pastoral Symphony in Alpine Setting Familiar to Visitors in the Land of Snow and Clouds

An Alpine pasture near Zweisimmen in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, a district known for its Simmental breed of cattle. Such chalets, herdsmen and their charges provide a striking relief against the ruggedness of the Alps and offer a challenging opportunity to the artist with camera or brush and palette.

Swiss Capital Famous For Fine Statues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—If you ask a citizen of Bern to describe his home in the Swiss Capital he will probably tell of the Flower Market, the Federal Buildings, and doubtlessly of the famous clock tower.

But if he is a real Bernese, he will always get around to talking of the city's fountains.

Toward the end of the fourteenth century, running fountains with simple wooden columns were erected at frequent intervals along Bern's thoroughfares. These columns were replaced, mostly in the sixteenth century, by the statues which are today one of the most charming features of the Swiss Capital.

The Bernese fountain figures are noteworthy specimens of renaissance art. Many of them were executed by the artist Hans Gieng, to whom are also ascribed several of the fountain statues at near-by Fribourg, another Zähringen foundation. Emblems of various medieval guilds and corporations, the fountains were mostly placed in front of their respective guild house.

Starting from the Bubenberg-Platz, near the railroad station, the fountains are to be seen mostly in a straight line, almost a mile long, to Nydeck Bridge.

The comical Bagpiper Fountain opens the procession. It was put up by the fraternity of this joyous profession, which also included the wandering minstrels. The statue depicts a handsome young man blowing the instrument of his guild; a monkey behind his back seconds his performance, and a goose at his feet plays the attentive listener. His garb is typical of the carefree life of wandering musicians. Much-worn shoes give unrestricted freedom to all his toes and the only suggestion of more prosperous days in the past are the gilt fringes which adorn his garment.

Next, in the adjoining Marktgasse, is the Seiler Fountain, commemorating Anna Seiler, the founder of the Seiler Hospital, which in later years developed into the now famous Insel Hospital. The figure shows a graceful, handsomely dressed woman pouring water into a basin. An attractive counterpart is its neighbor, the Sharpshooter Fountain, erected directly in front of the guild house of the sharpshooters. Here one beholds a warrior in uniform, ready to participate in some military tournament. In his right hand he holds the banner of his fraternity, and a small bear seated at his feet points its rifle vigilantly towards the entrance of the guild headquarters.

Electricity Replaces Steam on Swiss Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switzerland — Despite war problems, the Swiss Government continues the electrification of its railroad system. This year work is going forward on the construction of the connecting railway between the Cornavin and Eaux Vives railroad stations at Geneva. Also reconstruction work in the Geneva and Neuchâtel Station is being carried on.

Appropriations for 1940 include for rolling stock 10,000,000 Swiss francs; 250,000 more francs than were alloted for 1939. Orders, will, as usual, be given to Swiss firms, such as the world-renowned Machinery Works Oerlikon; Brown, Boveri & Co. A. G.; Ateliers de Sécheron, Geneva; and Locomotive Works Winterthur.

Switzerland is one of a few countries in the world whose Government-owned railroads are being systematically electrified. With a total lineage of approximately 1,800 miles some 1,323 were operated by electricity at the end of 1938, leaving only 27 per cent of the total length to be run by steam. Only on lines with very little traffic has the old system still been retained, but even some of these sections will be electrified as soon as conditions permit.

In a land devoid of coal and oil resources, but with abundant water power, railroad electrification presented itself as a logical problem. A beginning was made with the 12½ miles long Simplon tunnel, which from its inaugural in 1906 was electrically operated. From 1906-13 followed the building of the Lötschberg Railway, connecting the Bernese Oberland with the Valais and, incidentally, the Simplon route and Simplon tunnel. This railway, driven by electricity from the start, features 34 tunnels, 22 bridges and viaducts, also a number of avalanche galleries.

In 1913, the Swiss Federal Railroads decided to rebuild the St. Gotthard Railway for electric traction. This line, renowned for its many gradients, curves and tunnels, was chosen because the saving of coal in this particular instance was expected to be most appreciable.

On account of the post-war economic crisis, the electrification of the first stage, which included all main lines and was originally foreseen for the period of 1923-33, was rushed as an unemployment relief measure and finished in 1928. Through traffic of the electrified St. Gotthard Railway, from Zurich to Chiasso, was inaugurated on March 5, 1923. Since then, electrification has been progressing at a steady pace, so that steam locomotives are mostly only found on lines off the beaten track. Touring Switzerland is thus a constant delight, not only from the scenic standpoint, but also for speed, smooth riding and ultra comfort.

Electrification of the railroads necessitated at the same time a tremendous expenditure for the construction of adequate power plants. In addition to some minor installations, the Swiss Federal Railroads own today the power stations of Ritom, Amsteg, Barberine and Vernayaz, together with an extensive network of sub-stations for transformation of current.

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Swiss Canton of Valais Harnesses Mountain Streams to Enrich Farm Lands

Valais Farms Enriched By Hill Streams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Glancing at the map of the Swiss Canton of Valais one notes that a majority of the water courses marked upon it, instead of flowing down the sides of the mountains, pursue a course along their rugged flanks.

They dip over irregularities in the mountain formations, they even leap gorges and seem, in fact, to act with an utter disregard of the laws of gravity.

The lines in question represent the system of irrigation canals and aqueducts built by the people of the Valais to water their crops and make it possible for them to live in the arid mountain region in the Rhone Valley which they have chosen for their home.

The Valley of the Rhone is unusual in a land of valleys in that the difference in altitude between the floor of the valley and the mountains and glaciers surrounding it is at some points as much as 12,000 feet. Its northern wall is particularly dry and warm, being protected from the rain by the towering chain of the Bernese Alps just behind, and radiating heat from its rocky surface exposed all day to the sun.

Date From Medieval Times

One fifth of the area of the Valais is occupied by glaciers, but the "glacier milk," as the gray water is called, tumbles down to the Rhone through stony gorges or in waterfalls, leaving the soil completely dry.

Many of the "bisses," as the water conduits of Valais are called, date from medieval times. Such a one waters the Valley of Viège, near Zermatt. The irrigation system of Clavoz, which is exclusively used to water the vineyards of Sion, capital of the Canton, dates from the thirteenth century.

The water is usually diverted into ditches or canals at an altitude of from 3,600 to 4,400 feet. Some of the canals go even higher and begin at the outflow of the glacier itself.

The Roh Ditch at Lens, for instance, begins at the Plaine Morte glacier, way up on the Wildstrubel, 8,000 feet above sea level.

Methods rudimentary but quite effective are used to lead the water from the mountain torrents into the conduits. A dam constructed of roughly hewn tree trunks piled up against boulders lying conveniently near, serves this purpose at some points. At others a sharp turn of the brook is taken advantage of and with aid of a shovel and some piles of mountain gravel and stones a dam is built.

Careful Watching Needed

These crude methods of capturing the waters have to be kept under constant supervision because of the spring floods which wash them away or because of the stream bed which the violent water digs deeper and deeper into the earth and deviates from its course, or because of the mobility of the glacier whose movements yearly change the place where the waters gush out.

But the most interesting part of these irrigating canals is along their course before they arrive at the fields which they are to water. The conduits are exposed to unceasing danger from avalanches of snow or stones. The hollowed-out tree trunks which span dizzy gorges are often cracking or leaking or slipping off the rocky ledges and dashing into the depths below.

Some of the sluice boxes are fastened along high rocky walls, the work being done by a man let down with ropes from the top of the precipice. At other places planks are run out over the chasm and the workman drills his holes in the rock from the end of this wavering perch. In addition to these hanging sluices there are the galleries carved out of the face of the rock and walled up with stones, there are the ancient runs tunneled through the rock and many other characteristic and interesting variations.

When the water reaches level ground the soil is often so gravelly and sandy that the seepage threatens to carry off the whole supply. At such points the bed of the stream is rendered watertight by a flooring of stones, similar to the tiles used in roofing. The joints of the stones are packed with moss and grass, the roots of which become in time quite dense with the lime deposit contained in the water.

Modern sluices and ditches have called into display all the modern arts of the present-day engineer. Tunnels dynamited out of the rocks are to be met with, as well as iron or reinforced concrete footpaths hanging over the dizzy heights, cement sluice boxes, siphons, and force pumps.

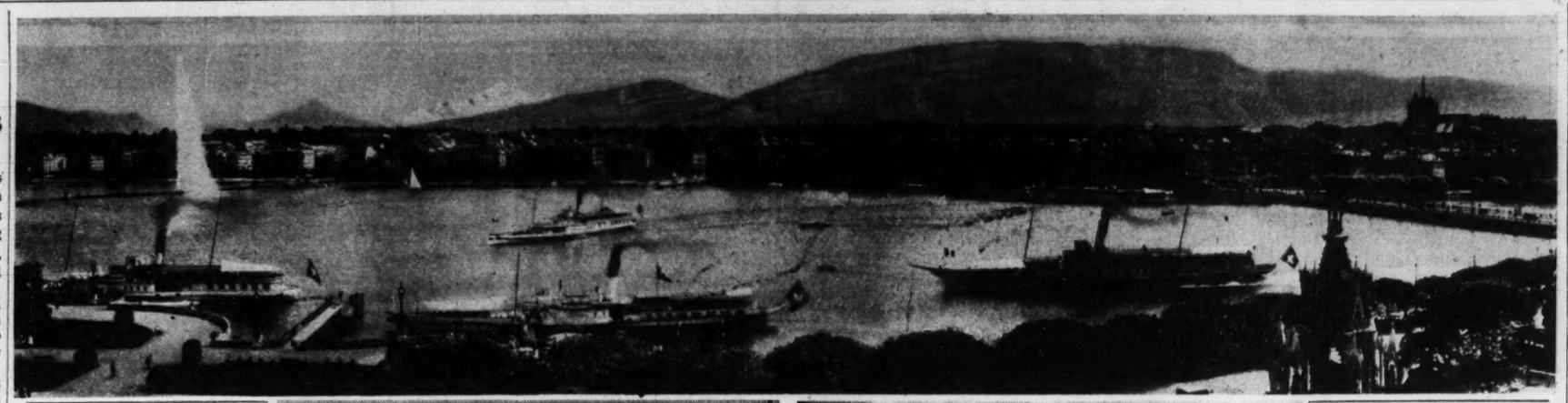
The vital importance of the water brings with it a condition which has built up a whole social and economic system. For the construction of the canals and their upkeep and for the just division of the waters, committees are elected in the various regions. These organizations are conducted on the strictest and most impartial lines. The administration of the water supply is based on ancestral tradition rather than on written contracts.

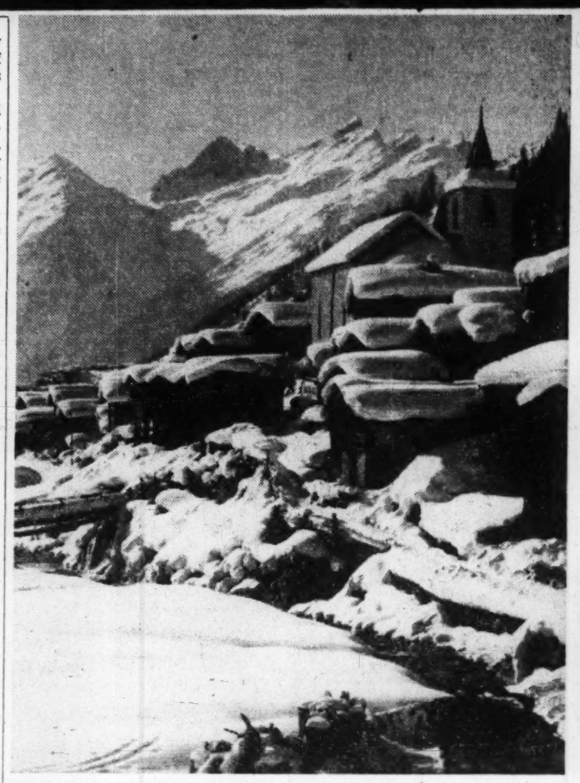
The whole volume of water in one canal is divided into equal parts of which each part represents a small stream. These streams are secured by dams erected at the entrance of the ground to be irrigated and they in turn, are divided into "quarters" by sluice gates.

Every one of these quarters is again divided until all the landowners have their share of the water. The Torrent Neuf Ditch at Saviése is divided into 830 quarters. The time allowed for a sluice gate to be open is also strictly measured into "cycles." Certain persons can only have the water for 7½ minutes at a time, a fact which speaks volumes for the value of the water in Valaisan agriculture.

On Sunday when the water is not being used, it is directed into reservoirs and lakes like those at Lens, Saviése, and d'Agent. The golf greens at Montana owe their existence entirely to these reservoirs.

The canals and ditches are supervised by men named annually by these committees. The sole duty of these men is to watch the flow of water and repair the conduits. They live in cabins built next to the water with a little water-wheel arrangement just outside their window which rings a bell or makes a hammer strike on hollow wood so long as the stream flows. Should anything stop the flow, the cessation of the bell or hammer informs the guard who immediately sets off to examine that part of the canal under his supervision and repair the damage.





Lacroix (top); A. Klopfenstein (lower left); Meerkämper (lower right)

Switzerland: Where the Past and the Present Meet

Geneva, Switzerland (top), is a thoroughly modern city, but it retains many links with Europe's colorful past. It has one of the loveliest lake harbors in the Old World. Historic St. Pierre cathedral, where Calvin preached, can be seen hovering over the city on the right while in the background to the left shimmers majestic Mont Blanc. Lower left: A Christmas card designed by nature at Blatten in the Loetschen Valley of Switzerland. Lower right: Two mountain climbers silhouetted against a cloud-swept sky above Davos.

Relics Aid Potter

FRICK, Switzerland (AP)—Business was so bad for the village potter of Oeschgen-Aarau that he decided to take up farming.

While clearing a field he discovered an ancient pottery kiln and pieced together fragments of many late bronze-age pots. He sold them to a museum for a sum that has enabled him to go back to his potter's wheel.

'Paper Bullets' Afford Relief For the Swiss Fuel Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Profiting from experience gained in the World War, Switzerland has developed new ways of conserving its fuel supplies in the face of growing demands. Perhaps one of the most ingenious substitutes now being used is the so-called "paper bullets."

In the Fall of 1914 a citizen of Geneva invented the so-called "paper bullets," a cheap and nevertheless satisfactory substitute for wood or coal. As the name suggests these "bullets" were nothing but soaked paper shaped into balls and then dried in the sun. To insure good results the drying process had naturally to be thorough.

So satisfactory were the "paper bullets" from 1914-1918 that there was 100 per cent co-operation on part of Swiss families in supplying paper, containers for soaking, and drying apparatus. As many as 800 "paper bullets" could be turned out by one workshop per day. Local relief committees donated or sold them to needy families for a mere trifle. They were indeed the most wonderful "bullets" invented in the last World War.

Taken Lead

In the present emergency the city of Geneva has again taken the lead in reviving "paper bullets" as a fuel substitute. Street vendors there and elsewhere in Switzerland are demonstrating and selling in large quantities a gadget which swiftly compresses the soaked paper into small balls, ready for the drying process.

Switzerland is poor in raw materials. But in wartime when fuel especially is scarce many an abandoned old coal mine is being examined anew. These mines date back to early days when there were no commercial highways to other lands and no railroads.

In 1919 native coal production amounted to approximately 150,000 tons. This is indeed a negligible quantity, considering that the country needs over 3,000,000 tons of this fuel.

"Brown coal" used to be mined in various parts of Switzerland. At Boltigen in the Simmen Valley such a mine was operated from 1760-1911. The Gas Works at Bern used Boltigen coal for a considerable period.

Limited quantities of the highly treasured anthracite are found in various parts of the canton of Valais. Approximately 12 mines were operated in that section of Switzerland from 1917-1920. However, the mining proved expensive. There were also experimental but unsuccessful drillings for coal in Northern Switzerland. Equally disappointing was a quest for oil.

Peat Available

Peat, however, is available in considerable quantities. Peat moors in Switzerland cover an area of more than 12,000 acres. They are mainly found in the midlands, in the Jura and in certain Alpine regions. During the present emergency, Riet, in the St. Gall Rhine Valley, has become a busy spot for the digging out of peat.

Since Switzerland has about 2,500,000 acres of fertile soil covered by forests she is less dependent on the foreign market for timber. Nevertheless, in 1938, her imports of firewood amounted to 1,680,730 Swiss francs, and in 1939 to 2,152,450 Swiss francs. In rotation the chief sources of supply were France, Italy and Germany.

Imports of wood for the Swiss paper industry brought 5,562,285 Swiss francs in 1938.

Plaintive Tones Of Native Horn Thrill the Swiss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—No sound thrills the lover of Switzerland's mountains more than the far-away bleating of the century-old Alphorn.

This primitive instrument, with neither keys nor holes, dates back at least to the time of the invasion of Count Rudolf of Montfort, when it was related that inhabitants of the valley of Belmont were called together to battle by means of an 11-foot Alphorn.

Today, as then, it is also used to call the cattle home. The modern horn measures about five feet eight inches in length, though there are smaller ones measuring only about two or three feet.

But whatever their size, all Alphorns are made in the same manner. A well-grown young fir or cembra pine is cut in two lengthwise, hollowed out and bound together with willow twigs. The hooked end for the sound-hole is made of the root.

In early days the body of the horn was covered with bark, chiefly birch, or with hemp yarn soaked in tar or pitch. Later on roots of young fir trees were used, about as thick as a pencil, or else rattan cane. In the Valais, however, the herdsmen use string.

The plaintive notes of the horn, which are often heard during a quiet evening among the mountains, are as familiar to the mountaineer in Switzerland as the echoing sound of a yodel.

According to Victor Scheffel in "Trompeter von Sackingen," the Alphorn's notes never fail to awaken an echo in the mountain dweller's heart—an echo that calls him homeward, homeward to the mountains.

'Tina' Wins Out In Court Suit For Swiss Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Switzerland's four official languages sometimes raise complications.

The story was recently reported of a Romansch-speaking citizen of the canton of Solothurn who wished to name his new-born daughter Tina. The town registry, however, refused to accept the name on the grounds that it did not meet the requirements of being listed in the official German language spelling and name encyclopedia of the town.

Standing upon his rights that Romansch had as much official recognition as French, German and Italian in Switzerland, the citizen took the matter to court. After the municipal court and the cantonal supreme court had rejected the father's plea, the Swiss press and non-German speaking citizens took up the battle cry in his defense. Famous lawyers took the case to the Supreme Court at Bern.

After more than one year and six months, the child received the name of Tina with legal sanction.

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Switzerland, Land of Towering Peaks, Lush Valleys and Sparkling Lakes

Switzerland as Hub of Europe Stands Guard at Crossroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland — Switzerland is the hub of Europe, linking the North and South, and the West and East of the continent.

The white cross upon her national flag symbolically represents the ridge of the Alps. One of the arms of this cross connnects the upper Rhone valley with that of the Rhine; the other, across the St. Gotthard Pass, leads from Germany into the heart of Italy.

The Swiss people do not ignore the strategical importance of their territory. Repudiating any and every expansionist or imperialist idea, decided upon unity in times of peace and strict neutrality in times of war, they consider their mission to be that of a sentinel.

Expansion Axis

By doing this they carry on an old tradition. The district of Uri, which had been promoted to the guardianship of the St. Gotthard, received its reward in 1231 when it was made a free imperial province by Henry, son of Emperor Frederick II of Germany. It was partly with a view to maintaining the security of the traffic across the St. Gotthard that the three first Cantons, Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, became a Federation and thus created Switzerland.

This important and well-guarded highway over the St. Gotthard Pass subsequently served the young Confederation as an expansion axis. That part which traverses Uri, a valley, might be considered as the trunk of the Swiss genealogical tree which gradually spread its branches over eight, then 13 and finally 22 Cantons.

As in the case with every tree that takes root in Alpine territory, its growth was difficult. For three centuries the Swiss had to fight for their natural frontiers: the barrier of the Jura, the moat of the Rhône, the rampart of the Alps. After driving the Austrians out of the country, they defeated Charles the Bold, a fact that facilitated the assimilation of the French-speaking Cantons. In the north the last ties with the German Empire were severed. In the south the desire to safeguard the approach to the St. Gotthard Pass took the Confederates right down, beyond the Ticino, a drive which brought them, after a century of fighting and the glorious defeat at Marignano on Sept. 13-14, 1515, to the plains of Lombardy.

Marignano, "a battle of giants" immortalized by Holder, was not only the retreat of an army but of a whole people, decided upon absolute neutrality. This neutrality became effective in 1516, and was recognized by the great powers in 1815.

When, in 1920, Switzerland became a member of the League of Nations on condition that she would not have to furnish troops or allow any to pass through her territory, she guaranteed that she would be "ready to make any sacrifice to defend her own frontiers." Later on Switzerland was exempted from the duty of participating in future sanctions, and thus regained her absolute neutrality.

Military Emigration

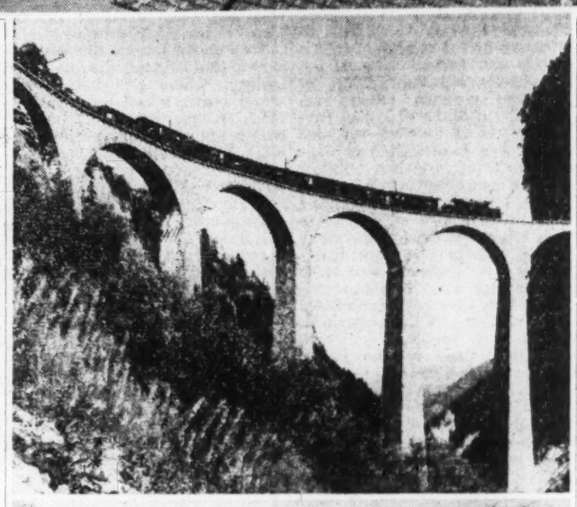
The battle of Marignano, which was a victory for François I of France, resulted in a real military emigration. Fighting had become a necessity for the Swiss soldiers. Swiss troops were engaged in 59 countries. These troops, whom Napoleon called "my best, because they are courageous and faithful," were contemptuously called mercenaries. Yet these men, who, in d'Ordiac's words, "were venerated by all those for whom honor was a cult and courage a passion," accomplished heroic feats before the eyes of the world, feats which now belong to Swiss moral heritage and by which the Swiss people still benefit.

The Swiss nation is greatly attached to its army, whose rôle it understands and whose importance it appreciates. On several occasions it voted for an extension of the military training periods and accepted the burden of a high insurance premium against war as represented by the Defense budget. Strong fortifications have been erected along the frontiers and also protect the hinterland. The most up-to-date armaments are manufactured in the country itself. The frontier troops occupy the borders in the regions where they live. Behind them the divisions and brigades of the field army, the territorial battalions and auxiliary services, both male and female, are ever ready.

Switzerland has no "war aims," but should war come every Swiss will know why he is fighting: to safeguard a six-centuries-old independence, a small but precious homeland. And every inch of soil will be defended to the end.

Thus Switzerland, with a firm determination to maintain the country's historic independence found in every class of her population, possesses strength in defense, both technically and morally.

Europe may rest assured—the crossroads are well guarded.



E. Meerkämper

Switzerland Land of Contrasts

Top: Lucerne's ancient Kapell Bridge and picturesque water tower. Center: Landwasser Viaduct on the Raetian Railway. Lower: Electric express on St. Gotthard Railway cuts across valley near Giornico.

Red Cross Aids Civilians Held In Warring Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The International Red Cross Committee here has succeeded in obtaining in belligerent countries the same ruling for interned civilians as applies to prisoners of war.

Numerous international organizations are also co-operating with the International Red Cross Committee to bring moral uplift to prisoners of war and to the interned. As a result a consultative committee for the procuring of suitable reading material has been formed with the following societies among its members: The World League of the Young Men's Christian Association; the International Board of Education; the International Red Cross Committee; the Commission for Spiritual Help to Prisoners of War; the International League for Librarian Associations; the International University Foundation and the World League of Student Associations.

Switzerland Is Land Full Of Landmarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Switzerland — One does not need to travel far in Switzerland to find traces of medievalism.

Historic landmarks abound along the lakes, in the valleys, on the mountainside. Every region has its ruined castles and other picturesque feudal days, but among these relics of days gone by none are quite as unique from an artistic standpoint at least, as the two old covered bridges which span the Reuss diagonally at Lucerne.

Several modern bridges cross this river at regular intervals, but thousands of pedestrians who but a minute ago may have reveled in the fashionable displays of near-by shops never grow tired of patronizing either the Kapell or the Spreuer Bridge with their atmosphere of antiquity.

The Kapell Bridge was built in 1333 A. D. and recalls the time when the town did not possess a single house of stone, a feature which caused it to be nicknamed "the wooden stork's nest." As a halfway point stands the Wasserturm, an octagonal tower which originally formed part of the city fortifications. Once the safe deposit of the municipal treasury, it is now the storehouse for the town archives and documents.

A series of 77 triangular tablets is placed at regular intervals beneath the roof of this bridge. They are decorated with scenes from Swiss history. Since these tablets show paintings on both sides, there are 154 scenes in all which have been carefully renovated on several occasions.

The other wooden bridge, the Spreuer or Mühlen Bridge, dates back to 1408. It was in the year 1611 that the Council of Lucerne decided to decorate this bridge with paintings in a similar manner as had been adopted with the Kapell Bridge.

The individual paintings were ordered and paid for by the patrician families of Lucerne and permission for their respective display was granted by the Council of Lucerne. While the coat of arms of the head of the house usually appeared at the bottom to the left, those of his wife were reproduced to the right and occasionally the two amorial designs were combined.

During the earlier renovations it sometimes happened that the verses underneath the pictures were changed and that the persons at whose expense the restoration was made, added their coat-of-arms to those of the founders. The most recent renovations on both bridges have been executed strictly on the basis of historical data.

Swiss Quick to Aid War Victims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Switzerland played a leading part in beneficent work during the conflict of 1914-1918 when veritable armies of foreign war victims passed through the country. When peace came Switzerland alone, numbering 2,330,336 persons, collected 1,000,000 Swiss francs for Germany, for its parishes, institutions, ministers, students and children.

Due to close co-operation with the International Red Cross Committee the Swiss Red Cross was the first foreign organization able to send effective help to the refugees in France.

While the Swiss shipments did naturally not attain the volume of American help, they served to lessen the existing extreme need. The first Swiss Red Cross train with more than 58 tons of goods left Basel on July 6 for the hard hit region of Laon, Cambrai, and St. Quentin. Another Swiss Red Cross consignment left Geneva on July 15 with more than 14 tons of merchandise for the unoccupied territory, and still another 77 tons followed soon after.

Help for Prisoners of War Widened by Red Cross Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Although it is reported that Germany has already released a number of French, Belgian, and Netherlands prisoners under the terms of recent agreements, there are still sufficient prisoners and interned civilians throughout Europe and the British Empire to keep the Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War here working day and night.

The Bureau, sponsored by the International Red Cross at Geneva, has recorded as many as 50,000 or 60,000 pieces of mail a day.

The majority of these letters are anxious inquiries about prisoners of war and interned civilians. Others, as soon as contact has been established, are messages to be transmitted between victims of war and their families. Keeping pace with the high tide of incoming mail, the number of daily visitors has also increased tremendously.

In addition to the regular staff of 200 employees there were about 900 volunteer assistants until the latter part of June when the French capitulation added heavily to the total of prisoners. Since then volunteer helpers have increased to more than 1,400. However, in spite of working hours lasting far into the night, this office force is still inadequate.

Due to the overwhelming increase in its activities the offices of certain departments of the Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War, housed in the Geneva Palais du Conseil Général, had to be enlarged to twice their size. Having also outgrown this additional space the Bureau had to convert the spacious vestibule of the building into working quarters.

The staff of volunteers in the Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War hails from all walks of life. Each gives his services entirely free to this cause.

Other volunteers are men who have distinguished themselves in the field of foreign diplomacy, educators, lawyers, and business executives.

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G. O. P. in Congress to Back Willkie; Campaign Clubs Are Advised to Carry On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The Associated Willkie Clubs of America which developed and grew around Wendell L. Willkie's presidential candidacy today had taken their first definitive step to carry into the third term the "crusading" opposition of the Willkie campaign. A letter to the chairmen of this volunteer movement in 10,000 communities throughout the country has been sent out over the signature of Oren Root, Jr., national head of the clubs.

Mr. Root was authorized to circularize the chairmen at a conference here on Thursday between Mr. Willkie and the leaders of the three main Willkie campaign organizations. Besides Mr. Root those present were John W. Hanes, executive of the Democrats-for-Willkie Clubs; Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, and Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Eastern director of the Republican National Committee's campaign. All reported a flood of post-election mail urging that the fight for "basic American principles" go on and even offers of contributions to this end.

Mr. Willkie himself has had to keep on a full staff of workers at his Commodore Hotel headquarters to handle the thousands of communications from his supporters urging him to remain "in the crusade." He will radiocast his stand on party affairs to his huge minority on Monday night

Direct Go-Ahead Signal

How indicative the Root letter is of the position Mr. Willkie will take cannot be known in advance of his own statement. In itself, however, it is a direct go-ahead signal for a welding of the 22,000,000 citizens who voted on the side of the Willkie campaign indictment that certain New Deal policies were heading the country toward bankruptcy and inflation.

"So far as the country is concerned, it, too, is the richer for this crusade," the letter reads after Mr. Root has thanked the chairmen for their campaign activity. "It is true that we lost the election, but the principles in which Wendell Willkie and you and I believe have made an impact, the effect of which will be felt for many years to come. For that Wendell Willkie must be given the lion's share of the credit. But you and I can be happy in the knowledge that we played a part.

"Many thousands of persons have written and telephoned urging that this organization be continued in some form or other. For myself, I am confident that the spirit which this organization has engendered will not die; that some constructive and patriotic use can be found into which that spirit can be channeled for the benefit of all America.

"But those decisions cannot be made overnight, or in the immediate aftermath of the election. Keep your files and your lists. Write us your suggestions. The principles for which we stand must endure."

The Willkie Clubs were the same surprise to the professionals in politics as Mr. Willkie himself in the wide-reaching extent of their effectiveness and the crusading initiative they engendered among people ordinarily detached from the political scene. They are known to epitomize Mr. Willkie's own concept of a continuing active espousal of the cause enunciated in his campaign in a Republican Party representative of "new blood" and rid of "certain symbols" for a more humane and social approach to national problems.

The revitalization program, therefore, calls not only for continuation of the Willkie clubs, but their integration in some instances with the party structure. As now tentatively defined, their instrumentality is to be that of furthering national unity and completion of a strong national defense as best to be served by the continuing articulateness of the minority voice at the polls last Tuesday.

Mr. Willkie has had busy days at his headquarters since election, with many conferees, as on yesterday, when his callers included Ernest T. Weir, Republican Finance Chairman; Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio; John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Committee Executive Director; Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, Republican National Committeewoman, and Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain.

Petition Asks Willkie To Continue His 'Battle'

By the Associated Press

Grants Pass, Ore., Nov. 9

Petitions urging Wendell L. Willkie to "carry on this Battle of America" were circulated yesterday, each name to be accompanied by a half-dollar contribution.

The fund, designated as "non-political," was to be used by Mr. Willkie to "carry forward those principles enunciated by you," the petitions stated.

W. C. Alle, real estate dealer, said 20 local men and women started the petitions and that others asked to be included.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The Republican Party, whose numbers in Congress were decreased but whose followers throughout the country were vastly increased by last Tuesday's election, is losing no time in showing that it intends to play an alert and positive role throughout President Roosevelt's third term.

The immediate sign of this role was given today by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, in announcing that the Republicans would oppose the New Deal plan to adjourn Congress sine die.

The position which Mr. Martin and his party associates take on adjournment is, he holds, a matter of principle and not an act of partisan tactics. He points out that House Republicans successfully balked Administration pressure to adjourn Congress throughout the election period and that during these months the Senate and House enacted vital defense measures, including $9,000,000,000 of preparedness appropriations.

World Crisis Unchanged

It is Mr. Martin's contention that the world crisis which made it urgent for Congress to remain in session throughout the summer and fall has in no way changed and that it is equally urgent that it continue in session at least until the Christmas recess. He said that if an adjournment is offered by the Democrats he would demand a roll call vote which would automatically require every member to go on record on this question.

Actually, there is important legislation requiring congressional action and among pending measures which would be killed unless passed at this session would be the Ramspeck civil service bill bringing some 200,000 more government employees within the framework of the merit system.

But perhaps still more pressing, is the necessity of raising the Federal debt limit, as indicated earlier this week by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, by approximately $20,000,000,000, and implementing the Treasury's authority to issue $4,000,000,000 in defense securities.

Force to be Reckoned With

The basis of the Republican Party's course in the present and coming Congress, as outlined by both Mr. Martin and Wendell L. Willkie, the Party's Presidential nominee, is that there shall be sympathetic and constructive support of the President in the field of national defense and foreign policy and clear-cut opposition to any measures which basically conflict with the "principles" advocated by Mr. Willkie in his recent "crusade"—these principles of social and economic philosophy to become the touchstone of Republican policy in Congress.

Thus it is likely that there will be little opposition to the request of the Administration to step up the statutory debt limit since the war appropriations make it mandatory, but the Republicans, in line with the Willkie campaign, will lead a movement to bring the Federal Government's non-emergency expenditures into balance with its ordinary revenues. It is argued that this step is essential to avoid budgetary chaos at a time when it is inevitable that defense outlays will carry appropriations to undreamed-of heights.

The prospect is that if the Republican course in both House and Senate remains temperate and constructive it will be strengthened by numerous conservative Democrats, as it has during the past two years, with the result that Congress will be a force to be reckoned during the coming months.

Seattle G. O. P. Mayor Leading Opponent

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9 (AP)—With two small precincts mussing, unofficial returns from Tuesday's election showed Mayor Arthur B. Langlie of Seattle, Republican gubernatorial nominee, still leading C. C. Dill, former United States Senator, the Democratic candidate, by 2,129 votes.

They gave Mayor Langlie 377,012 and Mr. Dill 374,883, with one small Garfield County precinct and one small Kings County precinct missing. These percincts aggregate only about 20 votes. It appeared certain the count next week of approximately 25,000 absentee ballots would decide the governorship.

Recapitulations on 2,603 of the State's 3,018 precincts on the presidency gave Franklin D. Roosevelt 382,523, Wendell L. Willkie 270,592.

Richmond Gets $1,977,000 For Housing Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An allotment of $1,977,000 for two Richmond slum-clearance projects by the United States Housing Authority has been announced in a telegram to William Shands Meacham, Chairman of the Richmond Housing Authority.

On Way to School

Children on Lummi Reservation Ride in Bus

Program in State of Washington seeks to raise standard of culture and living of Indian youths.

Young Indians of Northwest Both Old and New Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Indian children in this State are two-way Americans. They are American in that ancestry which, like Will Rogers' antedates the Mayflower, and they are modern American in the games they play, the songs they sing, the rainy-day slickers they wear, their hair-do's, and those things they aspire to become.

Homer L. Morrison, Superintendent of Indian education in this State, and for years in Indian educational work, is difficult to interview on the subject of Indian schools and Indian children, but enthusiastic on the subject of American common schools attended by children of Indian parentage, just as they are attended by children from Italian or Japanese or Swedish homes.

There is no problem in this State, Mr. Morrison says, of educating children of Indian culture as in such tribes like the Navajo where racial integrity has been maintained. The problem here is to educate them out of inferior standards which they have assimilated and similar to sub-standards among white people.

In fact, there are no Indian schools in this State. All are State schools supported in the usual ways but with special help from the Federal Government for those Indian-attended schools in districts where school support is inadequate.

Several schools are attended by Indian children exclusively simply because of their location on reservations. However, at Neah Bay, the extreme northwestern outpost of the United States, the Reservation school is also attended by children of neighboring loggers. At La Push farther to the south, on the falling-off edge of the Pacific, is a school filled entirely by round-faced, black-eyed Indian children who sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in the all-American style.

Even on the Lummi Reservation located on a long spit opposite Bellingham, where school children, school board, school cooks in the lunch rooms, drivers of school busses are all Indians, education must be modern American and pupils prepared to take their place with white children in the Bellingham High School.

Training in 4-H crafts and manual training are mighty weapons in educating these children into better standards of modern living. Exhibits of canned goods and of weaving done by Indian children won blue ribbons at recent county and state fairs. At Neah Bay, high school boys built a five-room house and having mastered the home building crafts turned to boat building. They, whose ancestors were masters at constructing dugout canoes, have learned to build handy modern boats from a cabin cruiser to dories.

British Columbia Soon to Turn To New Lines of Munitions Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Lumber and metals still represent British Columbia's primary contribution to Canada's war effort, but present indications are that the west coast will soon be making shells, steel cargo ships and airplanes.

British ship experts recently visited west coast shipyards where a $16,000,000 program of subchaser and mine sweeper building is now under way, and it is understood that tentative plans for additional contracts from the British Government have been made.

The Canadian subsidiary of Boeing Aircraft in British Columbia, which is engaged in a huge plane construction program in the United States, is expanding and will start production of complete military planes early next year.

Munitions Making Soon

Vancouver engineering plants are being equipped to produce shells and preliminary installations are being made in the plants that will undertake various types of munition production in January or February.

In the East Kootenay district lead, zinc and other base metals are being produced on a record scale by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, which is also building in partnership with the Canadian Government two big ammonia and nitrate plants and has also developed an important mercury mine in the Fort St. James area.

Since the embargo was established on export of copper to Japan and other non-Empire countries, the copper output of the Britannia and Granby mines is being sent to the Tacoma smelter of American Smelting & Refining Company, and it will ultimately be used for British or Canadian defense purposes unless disposed of in the American domestic market.

More Lumber Than Ever

Lumber mills have been geared to greater output than ever, most of the production going to the United Kingdom or to the various defense projects in Canada.

In Canada's hangar building program for the air training scheme wooden construction won out over steel, and an original scheme for 60 big units has since been revised to 325, for which British Columbia must supply most of the lumber. These will require 28,000,000 feet of framing, 15,000,000 feet of roofing material, 20,000,000 feet of sheathing, 350 carloads of shingles, and possibly 200,000,000 feet of other lumber.

In addition, lumber has been required for the building of new Canadian industrial plants representing an investment of more than $200,000,000. Wooden warehouse and dock projects and the need for lumber in mine development have all added to the demands put upon British Columbia's number one industry.

Chile Presents Claim in Antarctica; Seeks Participation in Development

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9 (AP)—Foreign Minister Marcial Mora on Nov. 7 handed United States Ambassador Claude Bowers the text of a Government decree which officially laid claim to Antarctic territory for Chile.

After the meeting with Mr. Bowers, Mr. Mora said the United States Ambassador had expressed pleasure over Chile's action and quoted him as saying "that will make us neighbors."

The Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs in making the claim said "scientific investigations have established the existence in the Antarctic of enormous quantities of coal, which, although of a poor grade, constitutes the greatest reserve in the world."

The Ministry pointed out that explorers "declare it not unlikely that petroleum will be found there." No oil is found within Chile's boundaries.

Included in Chile's claim is Heartsland, claimed for the United States by Lincoln Ellsworth on his flight over Antarctic regions in 1935.

The claim also embraces Graham Land, Charcot Land, Fallieres Land, Loubel Land, and Alexander and Adelaide Islands.

On his latest expedition to the Antarctic Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd of the United States established a base within the area claimed by Chile, although his previous expeditions have been to the west, in the Ross Quadrant.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry declared that the United States was not claiming any of the territory within Chilean Antarctica, and pointed out that Admiral Byrd's operations in that area were purely scientific.

Washington State Votes In Higher Old-Age Pensions

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9 (AP)—An initiative measure to liberalize the old age pension set-up in Washington State, including mandatory $40 monthly pensions for all persons over 65, who have only one car and not over $200, carried overwhelmingly Tuesday.

The vote in 2,277 of 3,018 precincts was: for 242,148; against 181,967.

The law, to take effect Dec. 5, provides the payments, minus any other income of the applicant, to persons over 65 "without resources."

But the measure specifically provides that an automobile, a home, livestock, foodstuffs, intangible or personal property up to $200 cash value and any insurance policy up to $500 cash value shall not be classed as resources.

Another sharp departure from the State law, which provides for $30 monthly pensions to the aged needy, is that the ability of relatives to aid an aged person is not a consideration.

Canadian Salvage

OTTAWA (CP)—Possibility of reducing waste and salvaging certain types of used materials in Canada is being studied by the voluntary services branch of the National War Services Department, with a view to launching a Nation-wide campaign.

But unless it is carefully organized, that sort of campaign could be a liability instead of an asset, Dr. W. E. Stapleford, director of voluntary services, says. For instance, tin cans were useless for manufacture into munitions or for other war purposes.

"About the only thing they're good for is shingling a shack," he said. "That's been done effectively in some parts of northern Saskatchewan. But machinery for reprocessing cans for war purposes is too expensive to make it worth while."

Salvage campaigns already are being carried out in various parts of Canada, and from these drives considerable money has been realized for various war charity purposes. A lot of scrap iron and steel has been reclaimed for use in the munitions industry.

U. S. Freighter Blows Up—Mine Blamed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that the United States planned no action in connection with the sinking of the American freighter City of Rayville pending a complete investigation.

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 9 (AP)—Naval Minister William Hughes announced today that the 5,883-ton American freighter City of Rayville blew up and sank off Cape Otway, near Melbourne, last night, but said 37 members of the crew of 38 were saved.

Reuters, British news agency, quoted some members of the crew as blaming sabotage for the blast, but Mr. Hughes said the sinking probably was caused by a mine.

[The City of Rayville was the first American ship to be sunk by war activity since the outbreak of hostilities Sept. 3, 1939. The United States Neutrality Law bars American ships from belligerent ports but Australia has not been declared within the zone of conflict.]

Naval and fishing boats assisted in the rescue of the survivors, who were landed at a coastal town. The missing man was identified as Third Engineer James Bryan, of Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Hughes previously had announced the sinking of an unidentified British freighter in Australian waters and said this also was due to mines. The Rayville thus was the second ship sunk within 24 hours. The Rayville's crew took to boats, which soon were sighted by fishing craft.

The explosion occurred while the American freighter was en route from Adelaide to Melbourne, about 10 miles off the coast, and the blast wrecked the forepart of the vessel and hurled wreckage and a portion of the lead cargo through the superstructure. The bridge was awash within five minutes.

Fragments of metal which fell into the Rayville's lifeboats after the explosion were turned over to mine experts for examination.

Second Officer Green, who was on the bridge when the blast occurred, said:

Saw Nothing Suspicious

"We saw nothing suspicious. After the explosion the ship dived by the head with incredible speed. There was no need to call the crew to boat stations because they were already there. I went overboard when she was three-quarters down and was picked up after 15 minutes."

The City of Rayville, owned by the U. S. Maritime Commission but leased to the U. S. Lines last February for $4,706 a month, was built in Tampa, Fla., and was registered at that port.

She reached Sydney from New York on Oct. 14, and reportedly left Melbourne Oct. 30 for Adelaide.

The State Department in Washington received a message from the United States Consul in Melbourne last night saying the vessel "had an explosion" about 120 miles from Melbourne but giving no details.

Purge Teaching of Attackers Of Democracy, Ruthven Asks

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. A. G. Ruthven, President of the University of Michigan, asserted today that faculty members of state universities who countenance indiscriminate criticism of the democratic form of government should quit their profession.

"Freedom of independent thinking, expression, and assembly in our schools is not license for students and faculty to work against the very form of government which allows such rights to exist," he said.

Dr. Ruthven's remarks were made in a prepared speech at the National Association of State Universities convention.

Faculty members, he said, should recognize an obligation to the state to create in the minds of their students "a respect for the good things in our method of government."

"They should, of course, point out weaknesses, but criticism should invariably be sympathetic and constructive, rather than cynical and demoralizing, to the end that democracy may gradually grow stronger and enjoy increased esteem," he said.

"Any faculty member who cannot conscientiously subscribe to such a policy should recognize his unfitness as a teacher, and should seek some other means of livelihood."

Dr. Ruthven averred that administrative officers and professors of colleges and universities should "rid themselves of the notion that romanticism, sentimentalism, and indiscriminate tolerance are essential constituents of democracy." He termed them "only evidences of indecision and fuzzy-mindedness."

The Michigan educator also asserted that "a well-developed attack upon higher education is in the making" and that for a number of years "the danger of Federal control has been increasingly imminent."

"If the United States is to continue to exist as a democracy, it must make representative government work better than it does at present," he said. "A most effective way of accomplishing this would be to strengthen the schools and protect them from every influence which would interfere with the attainment of their major objective—the training of good citizens."

Roosevelt Majority in Cities Totals 60.3 Per Cent of Votes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt, a survey showed yesterday, received 60.3 per cent of the major party votes cast last Tuesday in the country's 18 major cities, and piled up a 2,414,366-vote popular plurality in these population centers.

In the country as a whole, the Chief Executive won a third term with 54.6 per cent of the vote, and a popular plurality of 4,484,151 on the basis of incomplete tabulations. Latest figures showed he received 26,297,788 votes to 21,813,637, with 120,417 of the Nation's 127,245 precincts accounted for.

Every city in the over 400,000 population class went for Mr. Roosevelt except perhaps Cincinnati. Wendell Willkie carried Hamilton County, Ohio, which includes Cincinnati and surrounding area, by a vote of 155,111 to 148,402. Separate figures for Cincinnati were not available.

Swing Larger States

Big city votes were directly responsible, too, for carrying some of the larger States into the Roosevelt column. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, carried New York State by 233,093 votes. The State's two largest cities, New York and Buffalo, gave him pluralities of 729,836 and 37,312 respectively.

The President's margin over Mr. Willkie in Illinois was 94,338, while Chicago gave him an edge of 295,206.

In Missouri, St. Louis gave Mr. Roosevelt a plurality of 64,792 votes and Kansas City gave him 30,248. He carried the State by 89,788.

Wisconsin went into the Roosevelt column by 20,674 votes, with the Democratic ticket having a 73,186 edge in Milwaukee.

Mr. Roosevelt lost Michigan by a handful of votes, but carried Detroit by 173,192. His plurality in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which includes Cleveland, 138,024, was just under the margin, 142,936, by which he carried Ohio.

How Cities Went

Altogether, the cities polled 11,689,022, or about 24 per cent of the 48,111,425 votes which this tabulation covers. Their total population is 23,854,185 or 18.1 per cent of the national total, 131,409,881.

Here is how the vote went in major cities (in some instances incomplete):

City	Roosevelt	Willkie
New York	1,981,607	1,251,771
Chicago	1,019,225	724,019
Philadelphia	529,846	353,634
Detroit	447,007	274,815
Los Angeles City	411,081	340,211
Cleveland, Cuyahoga Cty.	347,173	209,149
Baltimore	199,854	112,256
St. Louis	232,903	168,111
Boston	214,555	123,618
Pittsburgh	187,856	117,382
San Francisco	161,820	119,109
Milwaukee	165,930	92,754
Buffalo	158,305	120,993
New Orleans	95,259	15,982
Minneapolis	128,615	101,385
Cincinnati, Hamil'tn Cty.	148,402	155,111
Newark	88,466	53,306
Kansas City	113,990	83,742
Totals	7,051,694	4,637,328

Right Wing C. I. O. Board Demands Lewis Keep Promise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The executive board of the State Industrial Union Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations body in New York, is on record today with a formal demand that John L. Lewis make good his pledge to resign as head of the C. I. O. if President Roosevelt were re-elected for a third term. The board is preponderantly representative of the right wing of the C. I. O., 10 of its 13 members being officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Textile Workers' Union and the United Retail and Wholesale Employees. These groups follow the leadership of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated and labor member of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

A parting of the ways between this right-wing group and the supporters of Mr. Lewis came at the annual convention of the industrial Union Council in Rochester last month, when the convention split, the Hillman and affiliated groups supporting the re-election of President Roosevelt and the left wing bolting the convention. The right wing then proceeded to elect the present executive council, whereupon Mr. Lewis ruled that the executive board was elected illegally and had no authority to speak in the name of the State C. I. O.

Lewis' Power Denied

This ruling by Mr. Lewis was categorically denied by the executive board, and at its meeting here yesterday it declared the head of the C. I. O. "did not have, and does not have, the power under the national C. I. O. constitution to declare a State convention illegal."

"The C. I. O. is not a totalitarian institution," the resolution declared.

Gustave A. Strebel, president of the board, issued a statement after the meeting in which he declared that the Presidential election on Nov. 5 constituted a "complete repudiation" of Mr. Lewis and demanded that he make good his promise to resign as president of the C. I. O. if Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, was defeated. Mr. Lewis, the statement declared, had "forfeited the confidence of American labor."

The statement charged that Mr. Lewis, after supporting "open shoppers," was in no position to judge a State convention "which supported a candidate who had won the love, loyalty, and votes of the overwhelming majority of American laboring men and women."

Action Not Unanimous

Represented at the board meeting were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Textile Workers' Union, the United Retail and Wholesale Employees, the United Barbers and Beauty Culturists, the United Shoe Workers and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, all C. I. O. units.

That the action of the board did not represent the unanimous opinion of the State Industrial Union Council was disclosed when Joseph Curran, President of the Council, repudiated it today and described it as "a disrupted clique" and a "phoney sub-division of the Amalgamated."

"To have expected any constructive action from such a clique is like expecting any real protection for labor in the meeting out of fat Government contracts under the present set-up in Washington," he declared.

All indications in labor quarters here today are that a crisis in the affairs of the C. I. O. will develop when it meets in national convention in Atlantic City on Nov. 18, and that this crisis will grow out of the demands for and against Mr. Lewis's resignation.

Entire Record of Draft Drawing In Top Drawer of Director's Desk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The entire official record of the draft drawing is now stored on 500 feet of 16 millimeter microfilm.

In the old days, scores of file cabinets would have been required to preserve Uncle Sam's inventory of manpower, but modern invention has made it possible for the Selective Service director to keep the whole thing in five small boxes in his top desk drawer.

If he wants to find out the order in which a serial number was drawn from the famous goldfish bowl, all he has to do is to have the film run through a projector that enlarges the image on a screen, much the same as a home movie outfit.

Photographing of the draft numbers as they were drawn was done by Recordak Corporation, whose microfilm apparatus is now used for filing by many Government offices.

Each photograph shows the serial number, its order number among the 9,000 drawn; and a watch disclosing the exact time it was drawn from the bowl.

Selective Service headquarters also have a four-foot strip of film on which photographs of the serial numbers were recorded after they had been pasted on sheets. From these the Government Printing Office made the plates for printing the list numbers sent to local draft boards all over the country.

When a registrant looks down an official list for his order number, he is looking at a copy of a photograph. Since the list was not copied by any person at any point, possibility of typographical errors was eliminated.

Microfilm, now used in increasing quantities by Government agencies, is keeping a record of deposits in 56,000,000 Social Security accounts, as well as census counts from 1790 down to date, replies to registration questions being asked of 3,500,000 aliens; civil service examination papers and extensive files of the WPA, Post Office, Interior Department and Archives.

The film, made of cellulose acetate, is imperviosu to water and non-combustible, though it would melt if overheated.

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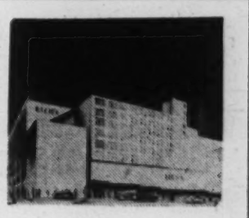
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Schools—Colleges
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A High School P.T.A. Plan That Brought Them Out

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Mothers and Dads by Hundreds Turned Out To Meetings and Learned About the School

Here Was a P.T.A. Board That Would Not Accept Defeat. It Overcame Apathy And Proved That High School Parents Are Interested

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Mason City, Iowa

We were sitting around a long table in the faculty room, most of us new in office and feeling pretty green at our first meeting of the high school Parent Teacher Board. Our new president was speaking.

"I wish we could get the parents out this year. What's the use of having a high-school P. T. A. if no one comes?" He looked around challengingly.

"They'll come—about forty of them," replied the principal gloomily. He should know, poor man! He'd been nursing along this wan organization for years.

"I'll bet we can get them, lots of them," I said stubbornly. "You can't tell me parents lose all interest in their children the minute they enter high school."

"It Isn't The Parents"

An Old Hand looked at me pityingly. "It isn't the parents alone," he said. "It's the kids. They don't want their dads and mothers to come. Afraid they'll be dubbed queer if their parents show any interest in them or their school work."

"Just the same," I insisted, "I believe they can be reached. Why there must be fifteen hundred students in our high school." I glanced at the principal for confirmation.

"Sixteen hundred forty-six," he nodded.

"Well then," I continued, "these sixteen hundred youngsters, allowing two or more of high school age in some families, have approximately three thousand parents! Let's aim at ten per cent and prepare for three hundred at our first meeting."

A Different Kind Of Notice

"And just what would you suggest?" Some of them were smiling at my naïve enthusiasm, while others looked frankly interested.

"Let's try to personalize it. Why not send parents post cards announcing the first meeting? Not just an ordinary notice. Pep it up! Make it sound like fun! Remind them of the days when their children were little, and they flocked to P. T. A. And rib them a little about slipping lately. We can hint at a marvelous program, too. Get them curious—"

There was a flicker of interest around the table.

"We could have some glad-handers at the auditorium doors," spoke up our hospitality chairman. "Ten couples, at least, representative of ALL the parents. And several teachers. Have them greet people with a good firm handclasp, exchange names, and make everyone feel welcome and a little important."

"Nice idea, if there's anybody left to greet," drawled The Cynic.

"Scram!" we chorused indignantly. "That's old stuff. From now on things are going to be different."

"Well," the principal reminded us, "we haven't a cent, you know. Even post cards cost money. They'd come to fifteen dollars or so, allowing one to each home."

Remained Undaunted

"And a good investment," I replied firmly. "We'll have to take the chance. But why haven't we any money? Why don't we get some?"

"Now you're talking!" exclaimed The Cynic, coming to life again. "Let me know when you figure that one out. I've spent a lifetime at it."

"Memberships," explained the principal, "are twenty-five cents a head for the year. Of that twenty-five cents we may keep only a dime, as the remaining fifteen cents goes on to state and national P. T. A."

"See?" gloated The Cynic. "It would take one hundred fifty paid memberships just to pay for your post cards. And written notices won't work. The kids don't take them home."

My spirits fell a bit, but I retorted, "We'll worry about the money later." It's a gift, this blithe dismissal of unpleasant subjects. "We have a knock-out of a membership chairman. She'll handle it somehow." I indicated a woman across the table, a serene and gracious person with a wealth of friends and "a way" with everyone she met.

The president assigned each of us a definite job and the meeting broke up. None of us had been organizers or confirmed club-workers and we were feeling a little anxious for the success of the venture. As program chairman I felt particularly responsible.

Call For Reinforcements

We still talk about that first meeting. It was set for eight o'clock and people started coming at seven. Scores of them. Hundreds of them. The handshakers had to call for reinforcements. The refreshment committee took one scared look at the throng and hurried off to count and recount their little cakes. (They ended by cutting them in two and sending out to a fruit store for two hundred cookies, besides.) The membership table did a flourishing business with a bank teller hurriedly pressed into service.

For the program our nationally famous high school band played as though inspired, on a stage built out eight additional feet to accommodate them all. And, following orders, played thirty minutes only.

When it was all over and our dishwashers had wiped their last hundred cups, the Board rallied round with exultant but bewildered faces.

"It worked!" breathed someone limply.

"But WHAT worked?" asked The Cynic, frankly curious. "Just what one thing do you suppose got them out?"

"I believe it was a combination of things," said the principal looking flushed and pleased, and we settled down to enumerate them and do a bit of bragging.

Studying The Field

First, the post card had attracted them. It was pert and apt and reached every parent.

Our newspaper publicity had been excellent and abundant.

Fathers were able to attend, since we met in the evening. They were further attracted by having a man for president.

The membership chairman and committee had made an incredible campaign, both by phone and in person.

The program, given by more than one hundred students, practically assured us of their two hundred parents' attendance.

Four meetings a year, only, apparently sounded attractive.

We lived up to our promise of a brief, five-minute business meeting.

People liked the friendly atmosphere engendered by the hospitality committee.

As announced in advance parents signed attendance cards, and the home room with the greatest number of parents present received a coveted treat.

The refreshment committee of 20 fathers and mothers was carefully picked to include parents with easy, cordial manners.

All workers had given us a build-up among their friends.

Now a close inspection of these various features reveals a very simple truth. They had worked, with slight variation, in the grades. Why not, then, in high school? We were operating on the theory that people are still interested in their children and will turn out in droves to see them perform. They don't care enough about a local tap-dancer or a speech by the town politician to make the effort to come. As for the students, if the other fellows' parents came, it was okay for their own to come, too. And there is still kid enough in all of them to enjoy a treat as a homeroom reward for their parents' attendance.

We were extremely careful about subsequent programs. We chose large groups of performers as much as possible in order to interest personally the greatest number of parents. We used our mixed chorus groups, glee clubs, and our orchestra, all astonishingly good entertainments. We had an excellent one-act play well-staged and directed, with the "invisible cast" of make-up and property crews, electricians, readers, and so on given the credit they deserve and seldom receive.

We were anxious to give a cross section of every department in high school which would lend itself in any degree to demonstration. At one meeting we combined a brief debate by two boys—amazing in poise and ability to think on their feet—with a behind-the-scenes demonstration by the drama department. A stage crew, for instance, erected flats right before us, wrong side out so we could see how they worked, and with a speed and dexterity that set us howling with appreciation.

We used a group of choral readers; we had a typewriter speed test; we had a demonstration of various holds by our wrestling team which did much to dispel a popular myth among mothers that wrestling is a "tough" sport; and in the gym one night (which we usually shunned as being too big and forlorn) a demonstration by the basketball, baseball, and track teams.

Looking Backward

Our last meeting of the year, in April, was a post-view of what had been accomplished during the year. The home economics department displayed smartly styled and executed garments, pewter ware, leather goods, wooden utensils, and interior decoration in miniature. The art department had a fascinating display of talent in various mediums. Our manual training instructor had, at considerable inconvenience, moved end-tables, coffee-tables, chairs, lamps, and other wood work from the manual arts building to the high school. (We didn't rely on the parents to walk a block to see the exhibit.) Mechanics classes exhibited a completely rebuilt combination circle-saw and planer, also a jig-saw, both of which they had rescued from a local hardware-store fire and bought for $15. Repairs and replacements cost $177, but the list price of the finished machinery was $490. The journalism department displayed typical layouts and explained their work.

Boy and Girl Scouts conducted the parents to the various exhibit rooms. High schools are big concerns nowadays, intimidating the parent who is a rare visitor.

Strictly Limited

All programs were kept to thirty minutes which sometimes seemed dismayingly short. We did this purposely to allow ample time for the social hour. In previous years refreshments had been served in the gym and most parents, feeling their way from the auditorium down a labyrinth of corridors, had ducked out, relieved, when they found they were passing an outside door. To forestall this we had two tables brought upstairs and placed in the hall directly outside the auditorium. When the program was over and the doors flung open, here were coffee and doughnuts or something equally simple directly in their path. It seemed friendly and natural to join the line and have a bite.

Teachers wearing name-plates in two-inch type circulated among the crowd. One teacher told me that in her three years in our town she had met the mothers of only two of her students. Our first meeting changed that record materially. Fathers enjoyed chatting with the men teachers, and found the women instructors, too, capable of taking a little good-natured kidding as well as handing it out!

At the refreshment tables we had teachers pour, and chose them from the departments which had presented that evening's program. This afforded an opportunity for parents to identify them and express appreciation for the entertainment. We were grateful for the unfailing co-operation of the teachers. Every request for a difficult or unusual program was granted with alacrity. They seemed eager for the opportunity for showing parents what they were doing in class.

High schools are fascinating places, and what goes on behind classroom doors is tremendously interesting and need not be a dark secret. Your P. T. A. can accomplish exactly what we did to attract fathers and mothers and acquaint them with their children's activities. Just organize thoroughly and give the students the limelight. The rest will take care of itself.

We should like to go a step further and present a few P. T. A. experiences in successfully getting mothers and dads actually to take part and otherwise share in the school's activity. Will some of you write us?—Education Editor.

Roberts

"Good Friends, Good Books" Is the Slogan for Children's Book Week

All over the United States next week, Children's Book Week will be celebrated in libraries, schools, and bookshops. Is your child being introduced to good books? Does he know the joy and privilege, and the responsibility as well, of making use of the public library? Does he know the deep quiet of companionship with books? The rich satisfaction of widened experiences and interests?

Your Child and the Public Library

Even the 3-Year-Old Can Begin to Form Library Habits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Good public libraries are among the unique privileges of the American people. Common sense indicates that we take advantage of them to their fullest extent both for ourselves and our children.

If your public library has a children's room or even only a shelf of children's books, you can begin making regular trips to the library with a three year old. You will find that this not only saves buying books which will so soon be outgrown but that the child regards the library expeditions as a real treat.

My technique with very young children is to leave them alone with the books for five or ten minutes at first, increasing the browsing time as the child becomes ready for it. The child is allowed to borrow one book entirely on his own initiative—books with good illustrations but too advanced texts are the favorites for this age—and also the child and I choose one together. The child is impressed with the fact that library books must be treated with great respect. No library books have ever suffered from childish carelessness in our house just because we have made it clear that such vandalism is unthinkable.

Five and six year olds under the system usually have enough discretion to choose suitable books without much parental assistance, and enough interest in books to browse happily for nearly an hour. If the library is large enough to have a special children's librarian, now is the time to introduce the children to her and teach them to go to her for advice when they need it.

Discovered The Joy

The library offers invaluable services to six and seven-year-old readers whose reading ability is stimulated by a wide variety of easy reading material. I know several children who found their school readers boring, and who discovered via the public library what a pleasure reading is. The prevailing educational idea now is to let your child read whatever he enjoys. However, I try to make a worth-while choice of books seem natural to my children and to limit strictly the amount of trash.

A seven-year-old child can be encouraged to go to the library for facts. If he is interested in carpentry, help him to find a good carpentry book, or a simple book on stars or any other phenomena he may be intrigued by. This is the very humble origin of the excellent habit of referring to reliable source books for information.

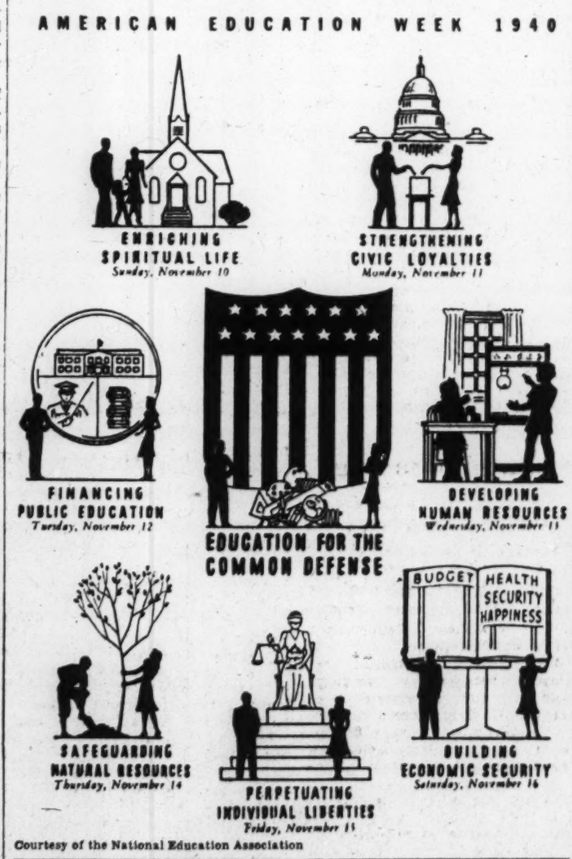
A Good Dictionary

Going to the dictionary is a more intellectual and mature variation of the same habit. A good picture dictionary costing one dollar is now available for five to seven year olds, and the dime stores have excellent concise dictionaries for handy reference. The ideal arrangement for every house is a good but inexpensive concise dictionary for each child and an unabridged for the family use. The dictionaries should be within easy reach. Alert children ask a great many questions some of which are sure to stump the most learned parents. If the parents go straight to the dictionary whenever they are not positive of their facts, you can be sure that the children will soon develop the same habit.

As children grow older and their questions become still more complicated, you should add the encyclopaedia to their routine sources of information. If you own an encyclopaedia this is easy enough. If you don't, keep a list of the questions and their context and look up the answers with the child on your next trip to the library. There are several children's encyclopaedias on the market, too. One of these may prove an excellent educational investment.

From the encyclopaedia it is just a step to all other source materials—biographical dictionaries, scientific encyclopaedias, elaborate indices and files, not to mention the library catalogue. A few minutes' demonstration by either mother or librarian will clear up these problems forever with a child who has already had considerable library experience.

B. B. P.



Courtesy of the National Education Association

To Help Parents Know the School

The fundamental purpose of American Education Week is to help the parents and citizens of every community to know the achievements, the objectives, and the needs of their schools. No other agency is more vital to the well-being of American democracy than the public school. No other cause is more deserving of special consideration by the American people once each year.

Homework to Teach Child To Work Independently

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
California

Dear Editor and Parents.

Last spring there were many fine letters in the Parent Column regarding homework for children. If I am not too late I would like to add my experience.

When our lad started bringing home school work to do, it took some readjusting in the family. Living in an apartment, it was impossible to find a place where the radio could not be heard. That was our first problem which was solved by the entire family cooperating—no radio programs during study hours. Study hours were flexible and could be changed for special programs. No homework after school. That was playtime and no homework Friday evenings.

The next important step was teaching son to concentrate on his homework and finish as quickly as possible. This took much patience on our parts. We found scolding was not the way, but kindly interest and help when needed was the best method. Gradually it became easier and ceased to be a problem.

From my own experience I would say homework is very important because it teaches children to concentrate and to work alone. I found it helped a great deal to take an active interest in son's homework, supplementing the work of the teacher. I feel that there must be homework if a normal education is to be attained especially with the extra-curricular activities in which the modern child engages.

I noticed that a sense of quietness and peace in the home during study hours was most helpful, not only to the homeworker but to his parents.

(Mrs.) E. M. B.

A Saturday Column

Comparative and Superlative Degrees and Their Uses

Help Yourself to Easy English—9
32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POSITIVE: old; abundant.
COMPARATIVE: older or elder; more abundant.
SUPERLATIVE: oldest or eldest; most abundant.

Careful speakers and writers use *elder* and *eldest* when referring to persons (especially in the same family); *older* and *oldest* when referring to things, including years.

Example: He is older (meaning years) than Tom but not the eldest (meaning person) in the family.

Why do we have the comparative and the superlative degrees of adjectives? We need the comparative when comparing one object with another; that is, when we speak of two. We need the superlative when comparing one object with several; that is, when we speak of three or more.

Example: He is *happier* than his brother. (Comparative)

He is *happiest* of all his family. (Superlative)

Degrees of Adverbs

POSITIVE: fast; beautifully.
COMPARATIVE: faster; more beautifully.
SUPERLATIVE: fastest; most beautifully.

We have also the comparative and the superlative degrees of adverbs. Why? Because we need the comparative when speaking of two situations. We need the superlative when speaking of three or more situations.

Example: He studied *more earnestly* today than yesterday. (Comparative)

He studied the *most earnestly* today of any day since he arrived. (Superlative)

CAUTION: Many of us use the superlative degree when comparing one object with another. We should use the comparative when comparing one object with another, or one situation with another.

Let us notice these adjectives, commonly used, that are irregularly compared: bad or evil or ill—worse—worst; good or well—better—best.

Let us notice, also, their accompanying adverbs: badly or ill—worse—worst; well—better—best.

Exercise 1

Write the correct form of the adjective or the adverb:

1. (old) Which of the two brothers is the ———?
2. (near) Which course is —— to the city, Shawnee or Meadowbrook?
3. (old) This is the —— of the two resorts.
4. (logical) Which of these two theories is the ———?
5. (young) Bruce is the —— of my two brothers.
6. (bad) Which of these two plans will make matter ———?
7. (near) She prefers the ——— library of the two
8. (good) Which do you like the ———, "Treasure Island" or "Huckleberry Finn"?

Cannot Be Compared

Why have some adjectives and adverbs no comparative and superlative degrees? Obviously because of their meaning. Let us see.

unique—means the only one of its kind.
complete—means that nothing can be added.
perfect—means without any fault.
universal—pertains to the universe.

Some of the other adjectives that because of their MEANING we cannot compare are: absolute, square, round, unanimous, faultless, supreme, immaculate.

Likewise we cannot compare these corresponding adverbs: uniquely, completely, perfectly, universally, absolutely, unanimously, faultlessly, supremely, immaculately.

Exercise 2

Mark C for correct sentences; X, for incorrect sentences.

1. This is a most unique exhibit.
2. This is more perfectly done than that.
3. "English is most universally spoken," he asserted.
4. The club was unanimous in its voting.
5. Mary is most immaculately dressed.
6. This clock is rounder than that one.
7. There was a universal rain last night.
8. You will need a squarer box for the books than that one.
9. This doctrine is not universally believed.
10. That was his most supreme moment.

Exercise 3 (A Review)

Underscore the correct word.

KNOW WHY YOU ANSWER AS YOU DO:

1. It (doesn't, don't) matter.
2. There (is, are) a book and several magazines on the table.
3. (Was, Were) you invited?
4. (Has, Have) either of you been swimming recently?
5. The class (was, were) given their grade cards.
6. He (doesn't, don't) believe you (was, were) expected.
7. Here (is, are) one or two pamphlets you may enjoy.

Write the correct word:

8. (Collings) Have you seen the ——— recently?
9. (Mary) There (is, are) three ——— among the cousins.
10. (alumnus, alumni) The ——— are building a new library.
11. (sister-in-law) She and her two ——— are congenial.
12. (Stubbs) Have the ——— moved into their new home?

CONCLUSION: We have learned to distinguish an adverb from an adjective and to form their comparative and superlative degrees; to know that some adjectives and adverbs, because of their meaning, obviously cannot be compared.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—older (refers to two brothers); 2—nearer (refers to two things); 3—older (refers to two things); 4—more logical (refers to two things); 5—younger (refers to two brothers); 6—worse (refers to two things); 7—nearer (refers to two things); 8—better (refers to two things).

Exercise 2: 1—X (unique cannot be compared); 2—X (perfectly cannot be compared); 3—X (universally cannot be compared); 4—C; 5—X (immaculately cannot be compared); 6—X (round cannot be compared); 7—X (universal pertains to the universe); 8—X (square cannot be compared); 9—C; 10—X (supreme cannot be compared).

Exercise 3 (A Review) 1—doesn't; 2—are; 3—Were; 4—Has; 5—were; 6—doesn't . . . were; 7—are; 8—Collingses; 9—are . . . Marys; 10—alumni; 11—sisters-in-law; 12—Stubbses.

* * *

If you wish to write about anything in this series please write the Education Editor.

Grammarian Obedient

"I is . . ." began a school boy.

"I am," corrected the English teacher.

So the boy proceeded, "I am the ninth letter in the alphabet."

—Advance, from the Huntington Record.

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The Home Forum

On the Pleasure of Being A Mild Disturbance

IT WAS ONE of those quietly distinguished dinner parties, all compounded of amenities and elegancies. The glasses, frail-stemmed, were like crystal tulips; the damask, the candelabra, the monogrammed silver, the small pale roses in the gleaming bowls—everything was most felicitously assembled, everything unimpeachably correct. And the people, of course, matched in quality the excellent accoutrements of the occasion. They were nice people—oh, very nice: with well-groomed, well-favored, well-nourished persons, with easy, urbane, confident voices and a general air of being enthroned, of having from birth been enthroned, upon a set of values immune from challenge.

The plum-colored brocade was drawn at the windows; the heavy gilt framing of the Stuart, the Copley, made ovals of richness on the dim walls; the servants were unobtrusive, deft, de-personalized to pairs of gliding hands, to an occasional neutral utilitarian murmur. A charming jewel-box of a world. Suspended in space: cozily turned inward. It was difficult to visualize what lay outside: the dark night and beating wind and the million urgent supplications. It was difficult at moments even to remember. The flicker of candles, the fragrance of roses, the suave gleam and glimmer of it all—most certainly it was a dinner party in the best tradition.

* * *

The sole had been served; and the small birds, brown and taut with their spindly legs hugged to their plump little bosoms. Each pea was perfect as a green marble; each bean shredded to a mica thinness. And the people, as we said, were such nice people. Just a trifle, perhaps—just the merest trifle—*sleek*, if you understand what we mean; but nevertheless indisputably nice. If only we could have simply relaxed: that, of course, was the thing to do: that is the thing always to do when involved in this order of situation. Maintain a noncommittal front: smile, say "Really," say "But how interesting," or don't even trouble to do as much as that—just make a sociable sort of mumbling sound, and let the whole matter finish there. But this, somehow, as well we know, is more easily phrased than actually done. Somehow, almost without fail it seems, there is that nuisance of a member called Conscience to cope with.

There we sit: smiling in our place. Graciously we mumble, scrupulously we avoid the introduction of an alien note—and what happens? What, we irritably repeat, happens? In no time at all, it has announced itself: that familiar, exasperating inward voice.

"So," it observes somewhat acidly, "you are lying low, are you?"

We are—we counter—being tactful.

"Ah, tactful? Yes, to be sure. And you are quite positive, I suppose, that you can properly distinguish between tact and hypocrisy?"

* * *

This nettles us: it always does. Now look here—we expound with some warmth—there happen to be certain of the social niceties that we choose, of our own free will, to observe. Suppose we do, on this present occasion, find ourself situated (quite alone) in the very thick of opinions and attitudes to which we feel vigorously and profoundly opposed. We are, remember, an invited guest: a sitter under somebody else's roof, an eater of somebody else's victuals; and as such it behooves us, plainly, to co-operate in maintaining for the space of the evening equable relations with the assembled company.

"Why?" the voice asks, with a sort of flat, small-boy rudeness.

We have, surely, just *said* why.

"You mean, if they knew what you really think, they wouldn't have invited you here in the first place?"

Well—no, not precisely. No, as a matter of fact, not at all. For, even by the most exacting of hosts, a dinner party can hardly be expected to represent a clean one hundred per cent agreement among all guests on every subject. No, what we mean is perfectly simple: in deference to those recognized laws of courtesy which safeguard the existence of little functions such as this, we agree to refrain from deliberately introducing anything that might jar the specialized atmosphere—that might threaten the development of an intellectual brawl.

* * *

There is, momentarily, an interior lull. Then, "Mm. And you're quite sure, of course, that if there happened to be five others on your side, instead of eleven against you—"

Certainly we are quite sure! (This, naturally, is particularly nettling.) At the proper time, under suitable circumstances, we are just as ready, we would have it understood, as anybody else to Take Our Stand; but we have, let us hope, some sense of what is fitting; and this, we repeat and shall continue to repeat, is not an occasion for the public brandishing of our private views.

"Only, you mean, for the brandishing of *their* views?"

We ignore this. For the fact is—what on earth would be the use of pitching in? Merely to look at them is immediately to perceive that here, at this table, are eleven Unconvincibles of the very first water. One might as well gracefully accept one's plight; one might as well make the best of it.

We smile; we mumble.

The birds' stripped bones are deftly removed; the salad, chill and green and glistening, is placed in front of us between depleted brackets of silver—

And then, of course, quite suddenly, like the release of a pent-up breath, in spite of all our excellent precautions, we have to go and do the thing.

* * *

The glossiest, the best nourished and most confident of the ladies has just made one of those last-straw pronouncements. For war victims, naturally (she concedes) sympathy is seemly; but this other, sentimental preoccupation with the so-called under-privileged—this elaborate twaddle about people starving—it is time something firm was said on the subject! Any man decently willing to work will find that his dinner-pail takes care of itself. There's the whole matter: neat in a nutshell. "Personally," she concludes, "I've never known anybody in my life who went hungry."

And through resolutions, through a mouthful of endive, on to the scene we blindly charge. "*I* have," we say. "I've been hungry myself."

There is a blank pause. It is a quality of silence not unfamiliar. There was the time we flowered forth on the subject of fox-hunting at a house party assembled primarily for a meet; and so on and so on, dotted down the years.

"For three weeks," we elaborate. To fill in the gap.

The nourished one says, "Really!"—in an off-key. And we find ourself experiencing an involuntary twirl of pleasure at having reduced her, first shot, to this.

"But—but how interesting," our host uncertainly contributes.

"As a matter of fact, it *was*," we agree: feeling now, after such a long stretch of negative behavior, cheerfully ready to let the rivers flow. "I had breakfasts, of course—they were included in the rent of my London studio—so it wasn't as bad as it might have been. And I'd empty the lumps out of the sugar-bowl, I remember, so I'd have something to suck later on in the day when the smell of other people's lunches and dinners climbed up the stairs. One got rather sick of sugar, of course; but anything is better than nothing, one finds. Even orange peel. Even, for instance, stale nasturtiums."

They are, plainly, cupped (slightly stricken) in the hollow of our hand.

"You'd never believe," we confidentially assure them, growing more and more voluble, more and more happily at ease in the subject, "how one *responds* at such times to a smell. An onion, say, frying. And roast beef, of course. That was the worst. And you know those hackneyed pictures of urchins with their noses glued to pastry-shop windows? One does that, too. And the *dreams* at night—such thoroughly gross dreams!—for some reason or other repeatedly decked out with cauldrons of stew, though I'm not, actually, very fond of stew. And then, of course, there were the interesting ethical problems involved. Whether or not, for instance, to accept invitations to dine from people one wouldn't—for any one of a variety of reasons—ordinarily accept them from. To turn down, under such circumstances, the Ivy or the Savoy was a moral victory of major proportions. And then, of course—"

* * *

We are stemmed eventually.

Forcibly, with a concerted, herculean effort, the conversation is Turned.

But for quite a long while, quite a long while, we go on sitting there in a pleasant glow. It is utterly irrational. There is nothing in the world to be said for it. Our three weeks' dilemmå—occasioned, as it was, solely by personal literary difficulties, accountable to no one but our own self—has had not the slightest shred of bearing upon the social problems, the economic maladjustments, that were under discussion. Not a thing has been proved; not a thing even clarified. We might just as well have smiled on and on, have mumbled and mumbled.

It is, as we say, utterly irrational:—to feel, even now, in retrospect, that small involuntary twirl of pleasure.

DORIS PEEL

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JESUS

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CS-1

Education Harvested From Words

WHEN YOU come to a good book, you must ask yourself, "Am I inclined to work as an Australian miner would? Are my pick-axes and shovels in good order, and am I in good trim myself, my sleeves well up to the elbow, and my breath good, and my temper?" And, keeping the figure a little longer, even at cost of tiresomeness, for it is a thoroughly useful one, the metal you are in search of being the author's mind or meaning, his words are as the rock which you have to crush and smelt in order to get at it. And your pick-axes are your own care, wit, and learning; your smelting-furnace is your own thoughtful soul. Do not hope to get at any good author's meaning without those tools and that fire; often you will need sharpest, finest chiselling, and patientest fusing, before you can gather one grain of the metal.

And, therefore, first of all, I tell you, earnestly and authoritatively, (I *know* I am right in this,) you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, and assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable—nay, letter by letter. For though it is only by reason of the opposition of letters in the function of signs, to sounds in the functions of signs, that the study of books is called "literature," and that a man versed in it is called, by the consent of nations, a man of letters instead of a man of books, or of words, you may yet connect with that accidental nomenclature this real principle;—that you might read all the books in the British Museum and remain an utterly "illiterate," uneducated person; but that if you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter,—that is to say, with real accuracy,—you are for evermore in some measure an educated person. The entire difference between education and non-education (as regards the merely intellectual part of it), consists in this accuracy.—From "Sesame and Lilies," by JOHN RUSKIN.

That Luncheon Bell

EVERY DAY Gerry and I worked steadily at making our hut and the path that was to lead up to it. He did the hacking of the laurels; I, chiefly, the carting away of the rubbish. This suited me exactly, as, wheelbarrow higgeting behind, I could imagine myself now one horse in the stables, now another. . . .

At five minutes to one the first, the warning, luncheon bell came ringing from the house across the lawns. To wait till we heard this was cutting it fine; it meant only four minutes to wash and tidy up, and when that plangent sound fell on our ears, without exchanging a word we would start hurling things into the wheelbarrow . . . a brief: "Got everything?" from Gerry and we were off at a rush. . . .

The air is nectar-pure upon my face, the sky clear midday blue; all around are suspended glittering banners of green. The outspread beds of begonias and geraniums are all ablaze as I tear by. . . . There on the lawn is Mr. Ridford sitting reading as usual in his deck chair. "The bell! the bell!" I cry, suddenly emboldened by the sense of swiftly rushing by him, by the fact that he is, and I am not, going to be late. He flings his book to the ground and leaps to his feet. "I'll get to the house first!" he shouts, and is after me. *(Get to the house first! Let him try!)* But now I am so shaking with laughter I can scarcely run. Soundlessly in his canvas shoes he gains on me, comes alongside: "Oh, you're no good at all!" he cries, and, gripping my elbow, runs me along with him, laughing, laughing, into the cool and darkened house.—DORMER CRESTON, in "Enter a Child." (London: Macmillan.)

From the Perspective of America

E. V. LUCAS came to America by way of Russia, China, Japan, and our Pacific Coast. From San Francisco he came overland, and unheralded entered New York by the back door. He made no effort to be popular. Indeed, he craved to be permitted to wander and discover New York for himself. He visited the art centres of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. In a month a very weary but satisfied Wanderer embarked with me on the *Mauretania* for Southampton and Bucks, where he was then living. He had enjoyed America; his reaction was subtly complimentary to the United States, for he said, "For the first time I now understand England." Like Bennett and so many others, he had not fully apprehended the strengths and weaknesses of Britain until he had viewed it from the perspective of America.—From "Chronicles of Barabbas," by George H. Doran (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY COVERED CUP OF SWEDISH PORCELAIN

PORCELAIN imported from China was highly prized in sixteenth century Europe, and potters of the period bent their best efforts toward imitating it. They contrived a composition of white enamel or slip-covering on earthenware, made somewhat translucent by aid of a glassy mixture and fired at low temperature, known as soft-paste. It was to serve as the characteristic porcelain of France for nearly a hundred years, and, in various modifications, was used by the potters of England and other European countries until late in the eighteenth century.

At Mennecy, near Paris, was a small factory whose porcelain, at its best, is of unsurpassed quality. It is mellow in tone and texture and of a warm white color. From this factory to the factory of Marieberg in Stockholm went Pierre Berthevin, who was to produce soft-paste there from 1766 until 1769, and a harder hybrid porcelain for the succeeding twenty years. At some time during that period, this charming covered cup of Swedish porcelain was made in Marieberg. It clearly shows its Mennecy ancestry in the blue flowers on a warm white ground, and in its delicate, slightly rococo shape.

Reflections in Water

How quick,
Shrill wind shatters
The sky; how trees writhe and
Stagger in a lustrous rush
Of circles.

ROBERT C. DODSON

The Power of Divine Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS PRESENTED PROOFS of his divine power by overcoming material obstacles and healing the sinning and sick. He taught that this power was purely spiritual, and operated through divine law. This divine power is inexhaustible, and available to everyone who has an intelligent understanding of God. Christ Jesus said (John 8:28, 29): "I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things. . . . I do always those things that please him."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 534), "The Son of the Virgin-mother unfolded the remedy for Adam, or error; and the Apostle Paul explains this warfare between the idea of divine power, which Jesus presented, and mythological material intelligence called *energy* and opposed to Spirit."

The power of divine Mind, God, omnipresent and omniactive, does not depend on any material circumstance or human aid for its operation, but acts as an eternal force which man utilizes by reflection. When we are consciously expressing Mind, God, we have power to be and to do good. But we must be reflecting God if we wish to exercise this God-given power to do right. Unless the tank of an automobile contains gasoline, the operator will not succeed in setting the car in motion; but whenever gasoline is poured into the tank, then the car can be started. Unless we are keeping our thoughts constantly filled with good, we lack the power to produce good results in our daily living.

The heights of divine Mind are not attained through material sense, but through spiritual sense, which every individual possesses. The more spiritual sense is cultivated, the finer becomes one's perception of the good, the beautiful, and the true. The Apostle Paul gave very definite instructions as to how to cultivate spiritual sense when he said (Romans 8:7-9): "The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God. But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you."

Divine Mind is infinitely good. In order to avail himself of spiritual ideas, the student of Christian Science must reach out for them to God, Mind. In prayerful contemplation of the nature of God, Mind, Spirit, thought becomes receptive to the influx of divine ideas, which guide, help, and heal. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 11 of Science and Health: "A desire for holiness is requisite in order to gain holiness; but if we desire holiness above all else, we shall sacrifice everything for it. We must be willing to do this, that we may walk securely in the only practical road to holiness."

When a person clearly realizes that material aims and ambitions are of no help to him in his search for happiness, health, and harmony; that they are productive of discord, strife, and disease, he will endeavor to forsake the material, and adopt the spiritual; and thus he will gain "a desire for holiness." The endeavor to leave behind the beliefs of the flesh, and to achieve spirituality brings peace to the individual, and gives him increasing confidence in divine guidance; it shows him the utter insignificance and helplessness of mortal mind, and the ever-present availability of divine Mind, the source of all power and good.

An intelligent understanding of God as Mind, enables men to entrust themselves more readily to His guidance, and to discard mere human concepts of harmony and existence. By so doing spiritual sense becomes more prominent and real to them than material sense. At the same time they attain to greater strength and buoyancy, and are freed from many limitations. It is increasingly easy for us to place firmer reliance on divine Mind when Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 468 of Science and Health is understood: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." From this it is apparent that all that is wise, intelligent, constructive, and helpful is a manifestation of divine Mind, God, and by yielding ourselves to the guidance and operation of this Mind, we individualize the power of good in our own experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Det gudomliga Sinnets makt

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

JESUS GAV BEVIS på sin gudomliga makt genom att övervinna materiella hinder och hela de syndande och sjuka. Han lärde att denna makt var helt andlig och verkade genom gudomlig lag. Denna gudomliga makt är outtömlig och tillgänglig för var och en som på ett intelligent sätt förstår Gud. Kristus Jesus sade (Joh. 8:28, 29): "Då skolen I förstå . . . att jag icke gör något av mig själv, utan talar detta, såsom Fadern har lärt mig . . . eftersom jag alltid gör vad honom behagar."

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver på sid. 534 i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Jungfrumoderns Son uppenbarade botemedlet för Adam, eller villfarelsen; och aposteln Paulus klargör denna strid mellan den gudomliga maktens idé, som Jesus framställde, och mytologisk materiell intelligens, som kallas *energi* och strider mot Ande."

Det gudomliga Sinnets, Guds, makt, som är allnärvarande och allverkande, är icke beroende av några materiella förhållanden eller av mänsklig hjälp för sin verksamhet, utan verkar som en evig kraft, som människan tillgodogör sig genom återspegling. När vi medvetet uttrycka Sinne, Gud, ha vi makt att vara goda och göra det goda. Men vi måste återspegla Gud, om vi önska utöva denna av Gud givna makt att göra rätt. Om automobiltanken icke innehåller bensin, lyckas föraren icke att sätta vagnen i rörelse, men så snart tanken fyllts med bensin, kan vagnen sättas i gång. Om vi ej ständigt hålla våra tankar fyllda med det goda, sakna vi makten att framkalla goda resultat i vårt dagliga liv.

Det gudomliga Sinnets höjder uppnås icke genom materiell förnimmelse, utan genom den andliga förnimmelse, som varje individuell människa äger. Ju mer den andliga förnimmelsen odlas, desto finare blir vår uppfattning av det goda, det sköna och det sanna. Aposteln Paulus gav mycket bestämda föreskrifter om hur vi skola uppodla den andliga förnimmelsen, när han sade (Rom. 8:7-9): "Köttets sinne är nämligen fiendskap mot Gud, eftersom det icke är Guds lag underdånigt, ej heller kan vara det. Men de som äro i ett köttsligt väsende kunna icke behaga Gud. I åter ären icke i ett köttsligt väsende, utan i ett andligt, om eljest Guds Ande bor i eder."

Det gudomliga Sinnet är oändligt gott. För att förvärva andliga idéer måste den som studerar Kristen Vetenskap sträcka sig efter dem hos Gud, Sinnet. Genom att vi under bön begrunda Guds, Sinnets, Andens, natur, blir tanken mottaglig för inflödet av gudomliga idéer, vilka leda, hjälpa och hela. Mrs. Eddy skriver på sid. 11 i *Science and Health:* "Längtan efter helighet är erforderlig för att vinna helighet; men om vi längta efter helighet mer än efter något annat, skola vi offra allt därför. Vi måste vara villiga att göra detta, på det att vi med trygghet må vandra på den enda praktiska vägen till helighet."

När en människa klart inser, att materiella syften och strävanden icke äro henne till någon hjälp i sökandet efter lycka, hälsa och harmoni, och att de framkalla disharmoni, oenighet och sjukdom, kommer hon att bemöda sig om att övergiva det materiella och omfatta det andliga, och sålunda kommer hon att vinna "längtan efter helighet". Bemödandet att lämna köttets föreställningar och förvärva andlighet medför frid till den enskilda människan och ger henne växande förtroende till den gudomliga ledningen. Det visar henne det dödliga sinnets ytterliga betydelselöshet och hjälplöshet och den ständigt närvarande tillgången till det gudomliga Sinnet, källan till all makt och allt gott.

En intelligent förståelse av Gud såsom Sinne giver människorna förmåga att med allt större villighet anförtro sig åt Hans ledning och förkasta de enbart mänskliga begreppen om harmoni och tillvaro. Härigenom blir den andliga förnimmelsen mer framträdande och verklig för dem än den materiella förnimmelsen. Samtidigt uppnå de större kraft och spänstighet och befrias från många begränsningar. Det blir mycket lättare för oss att sätta större tillit till det gudomliga Sinnet, när vi lärt oss förstå Mrs. Eddys förklaring på sid. 468 i *Science and Health:* "Allt är oändligt Sinne och dess oändliga manifestation, ty Gud är Allt-i-allt." Härav framgår tydligt, att allt som är vist, intelligent, konstruktivt och hjälpande är en manifestation av det gudomliga Sinnet, Gud, och genom att överlämna oss åt detta Sinnes ledning och verksamhet individualisera vi det godas makt i vår egen erfarenhet.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Scarlet and Blue

Tolby had intended since last spring
To scythe the trespassing sumacs, stalk and branch,
But always found some more immediate thing
To do—and thus the endless avalanche
Of hours swept him further from his vow.
It hurt his pride to have his neighbors see
Evidence of slackness, scarlet now
In autumn sunshine. Free, but never free
To leave his crops ungathered, or his chores undone,
He left a grapevine to dispute the right
Of sumacs to possess the land: which one
Became the victor in the lawless fight
Did not concern him since consuming flame
Would claim them both. It might be well to see
What must be done, so Tolby, ruminating, came
At sundown to behold a filigree
Of foliate fire, hung with clustered blue.
He picked a bunch of grapes and found them good:
Partaking of their wildness, Tolby knew
That he would never scythe them—as he should.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Life in Army Is Easier Now Than in '17-18

Pleasant quarters and good food give men all the comforts of home—almost.

By Captain Herbert B. Nichols
F. A. (Res.)
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Nov. 9—United States Army men of 1940-41 are to live in "solid comfort" contrasted with the hardships endured by the soldiers of 1917-18. Their fathers a quarter of a century ago were trained by the long accepted method of roughing it, but times have changed and standards of living in the Army today are as high as in civilian life, due to the wide use of modern appliances and modern ideas of housing, transportation, clothing and food.

Food today means much more than just "chow." The bugle call hasn't changed any, but the menu has. The mess sergeant must pay more attention to such things as menu balance, vitamins, energy units and eye appeal. Yet beef stew (slum) is still the favorite dish, sweet buns the favorite way of gaining protein, and milk (not from cans) the favorite drink. The Fort bakery turns out not only a loaf of bread that's several times more palatable than the World War article, but pies, cake and pastry of all kinds.

Soldiers go to school too. There's one for cooks and bakers, where any intelligent soldier can learn the culinary art on a quantity basis. After he's through, no Quartermaster can tell him a slice of meat from a cow's neck is tenderloin steak! Another popular school this year is the West Point Preparatory School where young soldiers are reviewing high school work and learning the school of the soldier in preparation for West Point exams next Spring. Many will make it, and you can take it from an old soldier, it's the easiest path to success in the Point there is.

Airport Being Built

When it comes to quarters, a few of the regular Army men will spend the winter in brick barracks that look for all the world like buildings on the campus at Harvard or the University of Rochester.

To take care of the tremendous increase in the Army, new wooden barracks are building, similar to those that were erected in 1917, but many times more comfortable from the standpoint of keeping the cold out and the heat in. Two weeks ago in the area once used to house the 26th Division, not a building was in sight. Today the place is alive with carpenters, bricklayers, masons. A month from now 850 new barracks are scheduled to be ready for occupants. There are new highways under construction. One, to take care of the 1st Division, regular army, will be 70 feet wide, a regular parade ground.

Work was started yesterday on the airport, to be built across the railroad tracks down near the old Shirley rifle range. A half dozen tough little bulldozers are at work already, and the real gang comes in on Monday.

Right now there are more civilian employees in camp during the daytime than there are Army men. But it won't be for long. The other night, according to Lieut. George Norton, a reserve officer now assistant to the Camp Adjutant, he went to bed and woke up the next morning to find half of a good sized hill behind his quarters missing. Nine other bachelor officers are bunking in the same quarters with him and there is so much activity going on in camp all night he says that he expects to wake up sometime and find himself on the business end of a runaway steamshovel.

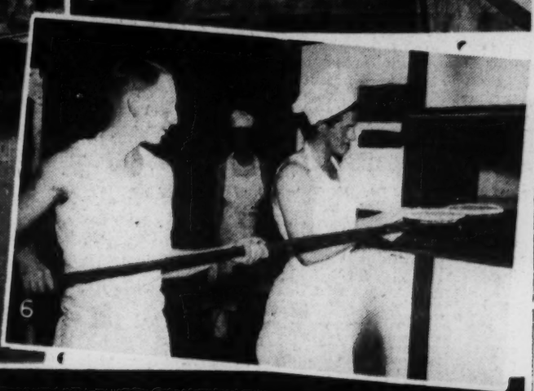
Comforts and Conveniences

Like the rest of the permanent Army and Navy posts, Fort Devens is a model of comforts and conveniences for the men. The latest in scientific equipment for barracks, mess halls and service buildings as well as in the official residences of commissioned and noncommissioned officers, give Army men all the comforts of home and at little or no cost to them.

Recruits are coming in in droves. October marked the highest recruiting peak ever achieved in the Army, even exceeding the period immediately after the outbreak of the World War. The boys coming in at Devens are first given a bath, then a physical examination and test of general intelligence. If they get that far successfully the Army outfits them with a new uniform, gives them an extra one for best and plenty of warm underwear, shoes and equipment. They take an oath of allegiance and after two weeks of recruit drill and learning the ropes, are assigned to active duty.

Just as the civilian colleges this year have been flooded with college boys who want to study military science and tactics, so the Army has had more than the usual number of soldier applicants for Army schools. According to Master Sergeant Pfeffer, instructor at the Cooks and Bakers School, this year saw more high grade applicants for this particular winter detail than ever before.

We're in the Army Now—And We Like It



By a Staff Photographer

Standard of Living Up for 1940 Rookies

Scenes at Fort Devens, Mass., as Uncle Sam's Army expands. (1) Pat and Mike, two Army mules of the old school. (2) Four steel horses of the modern "mechanized Cavalry." (3) Practically everything from flatirons to powder puffs can be bought in the civilian-operated Post Exchange with "canteen checks" used for credit. (4) These boys will be cooks and bakers when they graduate from this school in the spring. Master Sergeant Pfeffer is the instructor. (5) A view of high-gear construction. Two weeks ago there were no buildings in this part of camp. Next month there will be 850. (6) Yankee soldiers like their pie, a fact which keeps the pastry cooks busy. (7) One of the Army's 60-mm trench mortars, a new infantry weapon, designed for anti-machine gun use. (8) After the rookies have their first Army bath, draw their clothing, and are sworn in to defend their country against all enemies as Congress or the Commander-in-Chief may designate, one of the Reception Center officers reads Articles of War.

Plan Is Drawn To Strengthen N.E. in the Air

Regional Plan submitted to Washington calls for 38 new airports and improving of 78.

A far-reaching regional airport plan for New England calling for construction of 38 new airports and further development of 78 existing airports was today submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington and to United States Army Air Corps officials by Crocker Snow, chairman of the New England Conference of State Aviation Officials.

The plan, approved by the Conference, was prepared in co-operation with the Aviation Committee of the New England Council and the New England Regional Planning Commission.

Pointing out that the plan eliminates duplication and overlapping of airport facilites along state borders of adjoining New England States, Mr. Snow stated that execution of the plan requires cooperation of local, state and federal officials in making available sufficient funds.

The state sections of the airport plan as suggested by the New England Conference of State Aviation officials, follows:

Maine

Improvement of existing landing fields to Class 2 airports—Caribou, Brownville, Jackman, Rangeley, Skowhegan, Brunswick, Biddeford, Sanford, Bar Harbor (on Class 3 site), and Waterville (on Class 3 site).

Class 2 airports for the following communities now without any facilities or lacking adequate facilities — Greenville, Princeton (on Class 3 site), Pittsfield, Farmington, Rumford (on Class 3 site), Rockland (on Class 3 site), Bridgton, Norway, and Dexter.

Improvement of existing landing fields to Class 3 airports—Presque Isle, Houlton, Bangor (on Class 4 site), Augusta, Millinocket, Lewiston-Auburn and Portland.

New Hampshire

Class 2 airports for the following communities now without any landing facilities or lacking adequite facilities—Woodsville, Hampton and Wolfeboro.

Improvement of existing landing fields to Class 2 airports—Berlin, Whitefield (on Class 3 site), North Conway (on Class 3 site), Laconia (on Class 3 site), Keene (on Class 3 site), Portsmouth (on Class 3 site), Claremont, Dover and Nashua.

Class 3 airports—Concord (on Class 4 site) and Manchester, now Class 2.

Vermont

Class 2 airports for the following communities now without any landing facilities or lacking adequate facilities—Canaan, Newport (on Class 3 site), Island Pond, Rutland (on Class 3 site), and Brattleboro.

Improvement of existing landing fields to Class 2 airports—Swanton (on Class 3 site), St. Johnsbury (on Class 3 site), Bristol, White River Junction, Fair Haven, Springfield, and Bennington.

The existing airport at Barre-Montpelier is suggested as a Class 3 airport and the airport at Burlington is suggested as a Class 3 airport on a Class 4 site.

Massachusetts

Class 2 airports for the following communities now without any landing facilities or lacking adequate facilities—Buzzards Bay, Attleboro, Newton, Concord (on Class 3 site), Lowell (on Class 3 site), Weymouth and Southbridge. New Bedford was suggested as a location for a Class 3 airport.

Improvements of existing landing fields to Class 2 airports—Chatham, Provincetown, Falmouth, Hyannis (on Class 3 site), Oak Bluffs, Nantucket, Taunton, Plymouth, Brockton, Norwood (on Class 3 site), Framingham, Mendon, Beverly (on Class 3 site), Newburyport, Gardner, Orange-Athol, North Adams (on Class 3 site), Northampton, Great Barrington, Springfield and Palmer.

Class 2 airports suggested for Class 3 development—Pittsfield, Westfield, and Worcester.

The Boston airport is suggested for Class 4 development.

Class 2 airports that will remain the same—Lawrence (on class 3 site), Fitchburg (on Class 3 site), Turners Falls (on Class 3 site).

Rhode Island

The development of a Class 2 airport at Narragansett is suggested.

Improvement of existing fields to Class 2 airports—Woonsocket, Newport (on Class 3 site), and Westerly (on Class 3 site).

The Providence airport is suggested for Class 3 development on a Class 4 site.

Connecticut

Class 2 airports for the following communities now without any landing facilities or lacking adequate facilities—Granby, Stafford, Rockville, Torrington (on Class 3 site), Washington, Berlin, Middletown, Colchester, Madison, Norwich, Waterbury (on Class 3 site), and Stamford (on Class 3 site).

Improvement of existing landing fields to Class 2 airports—Putnam, Willimantic, Canaan, Danbury, and Mediden (on Class 3 site).

Improvement of existing Class 2 airports to Class 3 — Bridgeport, New Haven, Groton and Hartford (on Class 4 site).

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold tonight. Minimum temperature 28 to 32. Sunday mostly cloudy somewhat warmer. Monday cloudy and occasional rain. Northwest winds diminishing and becoming variable tonight. Gentle to moderate southwest winds Sunday.

Maine: Cloudy in north portion, fair in south portion, colder in northeast portion tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy, occasional light rain or snow in north portion. Somewhat warmer. Monday cloudy, occasional light rain and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly clody, little change in temperature tonight; Sunday cloudy, occasional rain in north portion, except snow in higher elevation. Somewhat warmer. Sunday cloudy, occasional rain and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, little change in temperature tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy, somewhat warmer. Monday cloudy, occasional rain and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Diminishing northwest winds tonight becoming gentle, variable. Increasing southwest winds Sunday, becoming moderate to fresh in the south portion by Sunday night. Scattered clouds tonight, becoming broken Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	34	New Orleans	53	53
Chicago	40	39	New York	38	37
Denver	30	29	Norfolk	42	40
Kansas City	—	—	Philadelphia	37	36
Los Angeles	—	—	St. Louis	43	41
Miami	70	61	San Francisco	52	50
Minneapolis	42	40	Washington	33	31

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 9
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:12 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 7:42 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 8:04 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Monday, 8:28 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:58 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:57 p. m., Sunday.

British Labor Is Scornful Of Nazi Bombings

The indomitable courage of British factory workers who protested the ruling that all must go to air raid shelters when the red signal denoting an attack flashes in the shops, was described in a letter received in Boston today from the manager of a large British manufacturing plant.

The request of the workers to be permitted to continue at their tasks despite imminent danger was held by the writer to be especially symbolic of the British morale, since wages in this plant were being paid for all time lost in shelters.

"In view of the clearly expressed wish of the workpeople," the letter states, "it has now been decided to change over to the system of roof watchers so that everybody may remain at work as long as feasible. The factory manager will himself take the roof watch at the critical time during the first few shifts, so as to insure the best working method for the new system.

"It follows from the above that although there are bound to be breaks in production, we shall be less handicapped than we had anticipated. . . .

"It is the wish of the Directors that every employee of the Company should start work each day in the knowledge that it will be a day of busy activity spent in friendly surroundings; and knowing that if difficulties occur, he or she will be helped by their more experienced colleagues under whose supervision they do their work. It is a very simple but very happy program—good will and understanding on all sides, making the day's work an adventure and not a burden."

Democratic Party Inside Feud Key to Saltonstall Victory

Up and Down Beacon Hill

From all appearances Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in his re-election, reaped the benefits of a political feud within the Democratic Party, which has been developing since 1936.

Conversations with various followers of Attorney General Paul A. Dever, defeated Democratic gubernatorial nominee, reveal that they blame their leader's Nov. 5 defeat upon such Democratic chieftains as former Governors James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, and former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly.

Each of these latter three are said to be nursing the political wounds of other campaigns, and are blaming Mr. Dever for the scars, rightly or wrongly.

The Dever followers and others believe the Curley-Hurley-Kelly combine engaged in some plain and fancy political "knifing" of Mr Dever to cut his Boston plurality to 62,000, approximately 40,000 below the normal 100,000 Democratic majority. Had the Attorney General received the usual Democratic majority here he would have defeated the Governor with ease.

Various Dever followers believe one of the factors in the Dever Boston cut was resentment by Mr. Curley over the failure of Mr. Dever two years ago to support the Curley candidacy for Governor. This slight helped to defeat Mr. Curley, who received a Boston plurality of only 61,000 votes in the 1938 Governor's fight.

A "tip-off" on the Curley attitude toward Mr. Dever, it is believed, was obtained when, shortly before the election, the former Governor took all but one scant minute of Mr. Dever's radio time in Worcester. The Curley "knifing" talk prior to election did not down even when the former Governor publicly supported the Attorney General.

As for former Governor Hurley, it is understood he is still not ready to forgive Mr. Dever for running against him for Governor at the 1936 Democratic pre-primary convention. High officials in the Dever camp were particularly annoyed at Mr. Hurley.

Following the bitter Democratic primary battle between Mr. Dever and Mr. Kelly the latter did not raise a hand to help the Attorney General.

What the eventual outcome of the evident feud will be cannot yet be determined, but Republicans are on the sidelines chuckling over the fact that where Governor Saltonstall should have been politically strong he was well below par and where he should be politically weak he was abnormally powerful.

Possible Council Troubles

Governor Saltonstall, however, is not going to have the easy political relationship with the Executive Council that he enjoyed during the past two years, when the Republican majority was 8 to 1. For 1941 and 1942 the Democrats are in control of the Council and the G. O. P. has visions of the Democrats duplicating the opposition tactics of the Republican Council during the Democratic regime of Joseph B. Ely.

Such opposition may reach serious proportions if Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Councilor and overlord of previous Democratic gubernatorial regimes, succeeds in whipping his four party colleagues into a united group.

The Governor will have numerous important political positions to fill during his second two-year term, and any efforts to remove present Democratic officials may result in real Council battles.

Edgar M. Mills

Braintree Aid Answers Call From Britain

Braintree, England, over which waves of German planes have passed, has suffered severely from bombings. In consequence, the citizens of Braintree, England, have appealed to the citizens of Braintree, Mass., to co-operate with them in providing rolling kitchens which may be used for relief in stricken areas.

These rolling kitchens are in effect large trucks compactly equipped with dishes and cooking utensils, with food sufficient to feed 500 persons three meals a day for three days, without the necessity of replenishing food supplies.

Braintree, Mass., has responded enthusiastically and has marshaled its forces for this campaign. Some 40 of the town's social, religious, and commercial organizations are now engaged with various plans for raising the quotas assigned to them.

The American Legion is sponsoring a football game as part of the Armistice Day program. Braintree High School and Canton High School will play at Hollis Field at 2 p. m. There has been such a large advance sale of tickets that additional bleachers have been erected, thus providing greater seating capacity for the unusually large crowd that is expected.

The Braintree Choral Society, in co-operation with the Men's Club of All Souls' Church is giving a musical program on Friday evening, Nov. 15, in Frothingham Hall, Braintree.

On Nov. 25 and 26, the Philergians, an important women's club of Braintree and surrounding towns, will pesent a three-act adaptation of the Bronte novel, "Jane Eyre."

What's in a Name? Voters Get Surprise

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 9

Even if there wasn't any "Mrs." on the ballot, it's Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse and not her husband who was elected Connecticut's Secretary of the State Tuesday.

Since the election, a lot of fussy folks have been calling the office Mrs. Woodhouse will occupy after next January and insisting she could not have been elected since her name appeared on the ballot simply as "Chase Going Woodhouse."

It's all right, however, for it turns out that that is her name. Mrs. Woodhouse, a professor at Connecticut College, was the former Miss Chase Going and her husband is Edward James Woodhouse.

Sprague Approves Higher U. S. Debt

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of the Harvard Business School holds that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's proposal to raise the national debt limit from its present $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000 was "not dangerous."

Asserting "the Nation could stand the load," Professor Sprague added:

"At even higher than the present interest rates a debt of that magnitude would involve a service charge of not more than $2,000,000,000, which certainly could be provided through taxation in addition to the amount required for necessary government expenditures."

Professor Sprague, an executive assistant in the Treasury Department during the early part of President Roosevelt's Administration, addressed the 27th annual Babson Conference on Business Conditions and Investments last night.

Western Union To Accept Stamps

The Western Union Telegraph Company is going into the stamp business—not to compete with Uncle Sam but to make things easier for users of Western Union throughout the United States, it was announced today by the Boston office.

Planned as a convenience for tourists, soldiers, students and others absent from home or business who do not care to maintain regular charge accounts, the stamps will be accepted in payment for any of the variety of Western Union services available throughout the United States.

A new set of stamps commemorating important leaders and events in telegraph history, which company officials believe may appeal to philatelists, will be issued each year. Among those to be honored will be Hiram Sibley, Western Union President from 1856 to 1865; Ezra Cornell, one of Western Union's founders and founder of Cornell University; Edward Creighton, builder of the first transcontinental telegraph line for Western Union in 1861, and Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first Atlantic cable.

The initial issue of stamps which wil be available after Dec. 1 will bear the likeness of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph.

Bay State Prefers Thomas to Browder

One of the closest Massachusetts races in the recent national election—although the outcome has no bearing on the kind of government the electorate will have during the next four years—was the contest for third place in the Presidential balloting.

With returns from 1,608 of the State's 1,810 precincts, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, led Earl Browder, the Communist candidate, by a narrow margin of 14 votes. Mr. Thomas polled 3,471 votes; Mr. Browder, 3,457.

Money to Be Available Soon To Expand Fore River Yards

Log of the Port of Boston

Enlargement of the 74-acre Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., at Quincy, at a cost of more than $13,000,000, to the end that naval construction for the National Defense Program may be expedited, is today a step nearer.

Plans for expansion of the shipbuilding facilities on a scale unprecedented in the long history of the yard, have been in the preliminary stages for some weeks, and recently news came from Washington that appropriations were to be available for expansion in many shipyards, including $13,427,000 for the Fore River yards.

During the past few days a hearing was held before the Massachusetts Public Works Commission, on the petition of the corporation to construct two new shipbuilding ways, a fitting-out basin, a wharf, and to extend two existing building slips where ships are completed after being launched.

Added Precautions

Further steps to guard against possible sabotage or "fifth column" activities involving vessels handling dangerous cargoes, are being taken by Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, commander of the Boston Division of the United States Coast Guard, who has also been named as "captain of the port," during the national emergency.

All vessels engaged in handling explosives must obtain a permit from Captain Shanley, and he, at his own discretion, may assign guards to supervise transfer of such cargoes, and may limit the quantity of explosives that may be carried. No vessel carrying explosives may move through any channel or waterway without a permit, nor operate at all when visibility is less than one mile. Other severe restrictions are provided.

Ships Withdrawn

The last sign of summer in Boston Harbor—the two big, white, passenger steamers that provide nightly service between Boston and New York—will disappear next Tuesday and Wednesday for this year. The steamers Boston and New York are to be withdrawn by the Eastern Steamship Lines, and the "winter" ships, Acadia, and Saint John, put into that service for the winter.

Because of the holiday Monday, there will be no sailing from either Boston or New York, on Sunday evening, and no sailing for Yarmouth, N. S., on that day.

Weekly steamship service between New York and Nassau will be established by this company on Jan. 18 with their steamer Evangeline, now operating on the Boston-Yarmouth-Saint John route. Sailings from New York will be each Saturday. The steamer Yarmouth is to run between Miami, Fla., and Nassau during the tourist season, making two trips a week, and one trip a week between Miami and Havana.

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'ROUND the CLOCK dress
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The slimming long-sleeved coat button-style, in smooth rayon crepe, ornamented only by its own graceful lines, and mocked pockets of self-braid. Black, blue haze, grape wine, or ebony brown, fern green, sizes 16-42 in the group.

Also in Portland

WOOL JERSEY classic dress
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Long sleeved, easy to get into. With zipper placket, smoothly stitched, eight-gored skirt, smart pockets, gay suspender belt and leather buttons. "To live in!" This trim wool jersey dress in natural, gray, blue, brown and black. Sizes 16-42 in the group.

Woman's Sport Shop, Fifth Floor.

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Write or call Hub. 4250

Back Bay Paving Stones to Go In Boylston St. Betterments

The long-heralded project to remove the granite paving stones along the street car reservation of Massachusetts Avenue is—in its first stages, at least—at last to begin.

The present project to start this Back Bay traffic improvement involves removing all the paving blocks at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street, where they cover most of the street area.

This work is combined with a Works Projects Administration project to widen Boylston Street near the Massachusetts Avenue intersection, and thus lessening traffic congestion at one of the Back Bay's busiest intersections, and improve Boylston Street as a radial traffic artery.

George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner of Boston, hopes to continue the work of removing the blocks next year, until there aren't any more paving blocks at all along Massachusetts Avenue. This is part of Boston's effort to improve the avenue—an effort which involves the building of the underpass at Commonwealth Avenue intersection and another at Huntington Avenue intersection—to make Massachusetts Avenue a faster cross town artery.

The improvements on Boylston Street now under way involve widening the street from 50 to 60 feet by reducing each sidewalk from 15 to 10 feet in width, in the stretch between Massachusetts Avenue and Ipswich Street, which is a block nearer the Fenway. This will provide nearly two more lanes of traffic space, according to Mr Hyland, and will greatly reduce congestion at this point.

The work also involves smoothing over the paving blocks along Boylston Street with asphalt covering.

On Boylston Street between Massachusetts Avenue and the Massachusetts Avenue subway station, a distance of about 100 feet, the paving blocks will be removed by co-operation of the City and the Boston Elevated Railway. Thus Boylston Street, an important radial artery, will be improved.

The widening work is now under way. It involves resetting the heavy "edge stones" along the sidewalk, rebuilding catch basins, and resetting some poles and fire hydrants. The work is being done by WPA workmen, and will take several weeks more.

Events in Greater Boston

Winchester, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1940—Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Theater, Winchester, 3:30 p. m.

Wakefield, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1940—Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Wakefield High School, 513 Main Street, Wakefield, 3:30 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 10, 1940—Mass Meeting: "Lest We Forget the Lessons of the War"; in Old South Meeting House, Boston, 8:00 p. m.

Stores to Open At 1 P. M. Monday

Because Nov. 11 is recognized in Massachusetts as a holiday, retail stores of Boston that are not entitled to open for business on Sundays, will be unable to open next Monday until 1 p. m.

In many parts of the United States, stores are open all day on Armistice Day, including Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, and Philadelphia.

Announcement by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce states that department and specialty stores in general, which are members of the Board, will be open Nov. 11 from 1 to 5:30 p. m.

Advertising Club

The National Defense Committee of the Advertising Club of Boston will take over the weekly luncheon, Tuesday, Nov. 12 in the Hotel Statler. The speaker of the day will be Stanley F. Teele, Associate Professor of Marketing at the Harvard Business School who will speak on the effects of America's defense program on business and advertising.

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Ready Tuesday, Nov. 12

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COATS—the NEW FOURTH FLOOR
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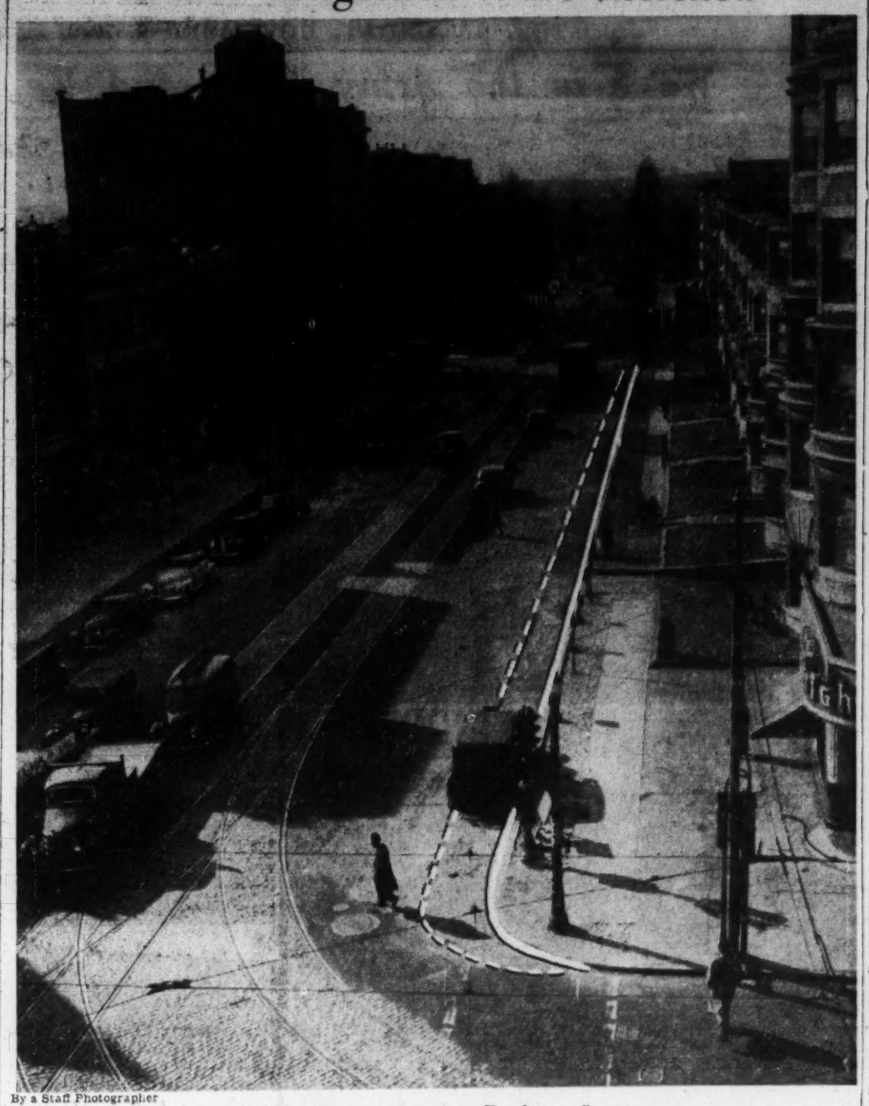

By a Staff Photographer

At Massachusetts Avenue, Boylston Street

Looking up Boylston Street toward the Fenway from the intersection with Massachusetts Avenue, picture shows how Boylston Street is being widened to accommodate more traffic. The granite paving blocks in the foreground will be removed; those beyond intersection will be covered with asphalt.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber. Presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.) Last Day.

Plymouth—"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Musical Plays

Shubert—"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Swan Lake," "Serenade," "The New Yorker," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Concert by Arthur Le Blanc, Canadian violinist, P. M. Sanford Schlussel, accompanist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Recital by Cleora Wood, soprano, George Reeves, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Public Deb No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:20, 4:50, 8:05, 10:35. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 9:25.

Fine Arts—Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. "March of Time," 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Kenmore—"The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy, 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9:00, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:40. "Always a Bride," Grace MacDonald. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—"That Gang of Mine," Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and Joyce Bryan. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:05. Stage show: 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Scollay—"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:50, 9:45. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Crime Doesn't Pay Series," "Sports—High and Fancy Diving in Slow Motion," "Hobbies That Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—Latest European and Election News; Crime-Does-Not-Pay; Pete Smith Novelty; The French Alps; Old Fashioned Slapstick; The Modern Dance; Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—"Things to Come," 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:40. "Meet the Wildcat," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Maragaret Lindsay, 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:20.

Tremont—"The Great Waltz," Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjuz. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—"Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "Black Diamonds," Dick Arlen and Andy Devine. "Secrets of a Nurse," Edmund Lowe and Helen Mack. 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Maryland," John Payne and Brenda Joyce. "Danger on Wheels," 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Boom Town," and Argentine Nights. 2 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 8:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Romance in Brookline," 2:10, 5:48, 9:26. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:05, 6:43, 10:02. "You're Not So Tough," 4:27, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 2 to 11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1 to 11.

Harvard: "Flowing Gold," Jonh Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Captain Is a Lady," 2 and 7:48.

University: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "Money and the Woman," 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "Out West with the Peppers," 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 1:40, 5:36, 9:17. "The Quarterback," 4:09, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Carolina Moon," Gene Autry. "Girl in 313," 2 and 3.

Franklin Park: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr, 2:15, 5:55, 9:20. "The Quarterback," 1:00, 4:40, 8:05.

Strand: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:05, 6:02, 9:41. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 12:30, 4:29, 8:06.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sporting Blood," R. Young. "Public Deb No. 1," 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "I Love Your Again" and "Sporting Blood," 2 and 7:45.

Park: "Untamed," Ray Milland and Akim Tamiroff. "Tear Gas Squad," 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Captain Caution," Victor Mature. 2:56, 6:10, 9:24. "Public Deb No. 1," 1:32, 4:46, 8:00.

Hyde Park: "Framed," Constance Moore and Robert Armstrong. "Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall, and Frances Farmer. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari. 1:56 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3:05, 9:05. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 3:05, 9:35. 9:35. "March of Time."

MALDEN—Granada: "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15.

Mystic: "Dance Girl, Dance," 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Wings of the Navy," "Passport to Alcatraz," 1:45 and 7.

Orpheum: "Tom Brown's Schooldays," Freddie Bartholomew. "Golden Gloves," Jean Carney. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wyoming," 3:58, 7:53. "Foreign Correspondent," 1:25, 5:37, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ramparts We Watch," "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Captain Caution," "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," R. Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Brigham Young Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Girl from Avenue A," 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "March of Time—Mexico."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray and Charles Lang. "The Girl From Havana," Dennis O'Keefe.

Strand: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "River's End," Dennis Morgan.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray, 2:16, 8:16. "One Crowded Night," 3:44, 9:44.

Revere: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray, 3:31, 9:31. "One Crowded Night," 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. "One Million B. C." 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Ramparts We Watch," 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Waterloo Bridge." "Gambling on the High Seas," 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Man Who Talked Too Much," George Raft. "Courageous Dr. Christian," 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. "River's end," Dennis Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Evening continuous from 6:30.

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Bach at the Symphony

The Arts in Boston

For the fifth symphony pair of the season (Nov. 8-9) Dr. Koussevitzky fixed on these works: Berezowsky, Symphony No. 3; Bach, two concertos for two pianos, No. 1 in C minor, No. 2 in C major; Wagner, Prelude to "Meistersinger." The soloists were Abram Chasins and Jesús María Sanromá

Although the Bach concertos had been played at concerts of Bernard Zighera's Chamber Orchestra, with Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson assisting, they were heard yesterday afternoon for the first time at a Boston Symphony concert. The works were written for two claviers and string quartet. For the spaces of Symphony Hall, they were played on two grand pianos accompanied by a string orchestra built up on four doublebasses.

The result was one of the most exciting and most treasurable musical experiences within long memory. Most musicians will admit to an ultimate preference for the music of Johann Sebastian, as the purest musical expression. It is primarily music of line, classical music. One tires sooner or later of lush harmonies, of violent accent, of shattering sound. These are really appeals to, or assaults upon, the senses. One does not tire of beauty that grows out of line, form, proportion, mass, balance, unity in multiplicity. These qualities appeal to aesthetic, not physical emotion.

Now Bach is not the only composer who has written in this style; there have been many honored names in the classical tradition. Why is it then that musicians and music lovers so often turn at last back to Bach? Bach apparently does the same things that many other composers have done; and yet while other composers in the same style may lose their savor, Bach never does. Why? Who shall say? Why is there in a Bach slow movement an ineffable beauty that is to be found nowhere else in music? Nearly everybody with experience of music will agree that it is there, but nobody has analyzed it. You do not analyze genius.

The performance yesterday was of that extraordinary quality which is worthy of Bach's music. Soloists, conductor, and orchestra were as one in their understanding and revelation of these two scores. With reason, they were all applauded long and heartily after both performances.

The Berezowsky Symphony No. 3 was first played here three years ago under the direction of the composer. Yesterday Dr. Koussevitzky conducted it. There was inevitably an improvement in the performance which made the music sound, without doubt, its best. It contains some very tricky rhythms, which are perhaps its most interesting feature; but it is lacking in musical ideas of importance. L. A. S.

Second Draft Call For New England Set Back by Army

New England's second draft call, scheduled for Dec. 2, has been postponed and will probably not be made until early in January, according to Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commander of the First Corps Area.

Explaining that the War Department had issued the postponement order but had given no reason, General Woodruff said he believed authorities wanted to avoid "overcrowding" present facilities at reception centers. He added that there would be ample facilities for the men reporting Nov. 18 in the first draft call.

While describing construction work at Camp Edwards in Falmouth as "progressing well," he said "barracks aren't going up as rapidly as we had hoped" at Fort Devens; Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, N. H.; Newport, R. I., and Fisher's Island, N. Y.

A "late start" was made on the work at Fort Devens, he said.

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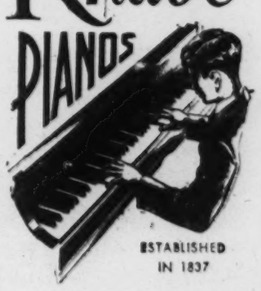
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Union Carpenters on U. S. Jobs

Continued from Page 1

after being tried out, he loses whatever he paid on installments. If he paid the full fee, he loses it all.

Many who were not bona fide carpenters have been led to ask for carpenters' jobs in the rush of building barracks, mess halls, and other structures for drafted soldiers, particularly at Camp Edwards, the first and biggest undertaking in the state. Not long ago the Walsh Construction Company at Camp Edwards advertised in newspapers: "3,500 More Carpenters Wanted." At that time the company was already employing 7,500.

"If a man says he is a carpenter when he isn't, it is customary for the contractor to let him go," said William Francis, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, today. "The contractor is not obliged to keep an inefficient workman because of his union credentials. The contractor always has the right to judge the fitness of the man he employs."

Similar word was received by long distance thelephone from one of the contracting firms at Fort Devens. "A man has to prove himself after he goes to work," said the official. "After a three or four days' trial, if he does not measure up, we let him go. Union connections make no difference, and will not keep him on."

In further explanation as to the union situation, Mr. Fancis added:

Some Promiscuous Hiring

"All the unions in the construction trades have an examining board. In this rush, however, the New Bedford local had to forego an examining board and let the applicants be hired promiscuously.

"The contractor in such a rush cannot apply a test on the spot, and cannot tell about a man's ability as a carpenter until he goes to work on the job. It is easy then to tell whether a man is a genuine carpenter. If he is not a carpenter, the contractor will no doubt let him go.

"If a man sells himself under false pretenses, he has to suffer the consequences if he cannot qualify.

"Because of the rush and the great size and character of the construction, it is probable that a number who would not ordinarily be able to hold a carpenter's job have gotten by. Not an extreme amount of ability is required. However, the men who qualify as first class journeymen carpenters are the ones who will stay the longest on the job.

"The peak at Camp Edwards has already passed and they are feathering off. At Fort Devens the buildings will doubtless be taking form next week.

"The union fee has not kept men from applying. On the contrary, I think our union organization has served to recruit many first class carpenters for the work. I sent out circular letters to the 56 local unions affiliated with our State Council calling attention to the possibilities of work at each camp."

The work week at both camps is 48 hours with time and a half for Saturdays. Pay for carpenters at Fort Devens is $1.25 an hour. Rates were set by the Government.

Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAX-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"For the Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance music. DJD, 11.77 mcg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Poetry and Songs; News in Hungarian and English; National Anthem. HAT5, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Koto. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:09 p. m.—"London Calling." week's summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Liszt: Grand Galop. Military Orchestra; Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.3 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Sir Hugh Walpole. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

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Sheets Water Colors At Wellesley College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 9—Water colors by Millard Sheets are now being shown at the Farnsworth Art Museum of Wellesley College, until Nov. 30. Mr. Sheets, a native Californian, is now head of the art department of Scripps College, Claremont, Calif. His paintings hang in museums from the Vose Galleries of Boston to the San Francisco Art Museum. He is represented at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and in the White House, Washington, D. C.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Nov. 11

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 11

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Looking Starward.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
8:30 p. m.—Brazilian Good Will Program.

For Sunday, Nov. 10

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Christian Science Lecture by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., from First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, N. Y.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Period.
4:30 p. m.—"Living Literature," conducted by Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."
6:30 p. m.—"Half Hours With the Composers."

Boy Scouts Council Of Boston to Meet

The annual meeting and Scouters' Banquet of Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, will be held Saturday, Nov. 16, at Wentworth Institute.

Paul G. Courtney, President of the Council, will preside; Dr. Allen Stockdale, Public Relations Division, National Association of Manufacturers, New York, will give the main address.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
4:00 Penn-Harvard football game	Texas-Southern Meth.	Yale-Cornell game	Navy-Notre Dame game.	B. C.-B. U. game
4:15	Texas A. & M. versus	Yale-Cornell game	Navy-Notre Dame game.	B. C. vs. B. U. foot-
4:30 Penn-Harvard game	Southern Methodist	Michigan-Minnesota foot-	McFarland Twins' Orch.	ball game
4:45 Minnesota-Michigan	University football	ball game	McFarland Twins' Orch.	B. C. vs. B. U. game
5:00 football game	game	Michigan-Minnesota foot-	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Texas A. & M. versus	ball game	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Southern Methodist	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Dr. J. T. Shotwell	football game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Chick Morris, sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 H. Horlick Presents	"Listener's Playhouse";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 The World Today	dramatization	Swapper"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 'People's Platform':	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"Musical Album"	News Service
7:30 "Crackpot College".	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Better Business Bureau.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra.
7:45 "Crackpot College"	The Kickoff	"Confidentially Yours".	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Variety Program
8:15 quiz program	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Variety Program
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Hollywood Tomorrow";	"Truth or Consequences";	"Stars Over Manhattan"	American Legion Aux'l'ry
8:45 chestra; War news	variety program	quiz program	"To the Victors"	The Four Tones
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	"Song of Your Life";	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Harry Salter's Orch.	"Life With Father"	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	anniversary speakers;	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; Hans Wilhelm	songs; comedy; orch.	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade	Steinberg, conductor	"Station E-Z-R-A";	"Chicago Theater of the	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	comedy sketch	Air"; John Carter and	"Dance Parade"
10:30 Jack Leonard, songs	tra; Hans Wilhelm	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Marion Claire in "Robin	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45 News of the World	Steinberg, conductor	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Hood"	Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Speakers	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:15 E. Hoagland's Orch.	World's Greatest Music.	Local news; weather.	"Hawaii Calls"	Lang Swing Orchestra.
11:30 "Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music.	War news; Organ and	Radio Carollers	
8:15 tinatta"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen; Quartet;	nade"; recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30 Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
9:45 Wings Over Jordan.	gram	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	'Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
10:00 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Down Memory Lane"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet.	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 National Youth Ad-	Southernaires; Negro	"Chills and Thrills"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 ministration Orch.	male quartet	Ross Sisters	Church service	Religious Service
11:00 News; "News and	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Rhythm"	Luther-Layman Singers.	St. Paul's Service	Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Trinity Church; Dr.	Book Week Program.	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Home"
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Radio Review
12:00 News; weather	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 "Star Quest"	conductor; Jan Peerce,	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 "Star Quest"	tenor	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 "Star Quest"	News Service	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15 Beacon St. Window.	Ahead of the Headlines	Religious program	Political talk	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30 American Red Cross	American Red Cross Roll	"On Your Job"; drama-	American Red Cross Roll	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45 Roll Call: Kather-	Call: Katherine Cornell;	tization	Call: Katherine Cornell;	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00 ine Cornell; Nor-	Norman H. Davis;	Drama and music	Norman H. Davis;	"Around the Town"
2:15 man Davis; others	others	Drama and music	others	"Around the Town"
2:30 News; Harvard	Foreign Policy Associat'n	University of Chicago	The Lutheran Hour	"Around the Town"
2:45 Guardian Debate	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	The Lutheran Hour	Murray Twins
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Shake-	NBC String Symphony	Drama and music	Zelma Larson's Music
3:15 Symphony Or.; J.	speare's "Love's Labor	NBC String Symphony	Drama and music	Zelma Larson's Music
3:30 Barbirolli, cond.	Lost"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	Young People's Church	Zelma Larson's Music
3:45 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larson's Music
4:00 Symphony Or.; J.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Unitarian Radio Hour	Studio program
4:15 Barbirolli, cond.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Unitarian Radio Hour	Studio program
4:30 "Invitation to	News; Music	"The Shadow"; drama	"Playtime on the Air"	Studio program
4:45 Learning"	Armistice Day talk	"The Shadow"; drama	"Concert Album"	Studio program
5:00 "Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs.	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	"Strings and Things"
5:15 ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety orchestra	"Strings and Things"
5:30 Col. Stoopnagle's	Tony Wons' Scrapbook.	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45 "Quixie Doodle"	News Service	True"; dramatizations.	Symphonic Hour	Musical program
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing";	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	Religious program
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry.	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Music; talk
7:00 News of the World	Sunday Evening News.	Jack Benny's Program:	"Rendezvous"; Ramona;	"Friendly Singer"
7:15 News of the World	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	Tune Twisters; Orch.	"Sweet Music"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Speak Up, America";	"Bandwagon"; Richard	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45 ter; drama	quiz program	Himber's Orchestra	W. Williams, comment	Dan Coffey, tenor
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Salute to the U. S.	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15 ter; drama	Marine Corps	Dickson; orchestra	Air; "America's Morale	cal Album"
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	Today"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00 "Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hour"; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Orch.; Dorothy	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Armistice Day Program
9:45 Maynor, soprano	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Armistice Day Program
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Symphonic Hour.	Week-End Jamboree
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Symphonic Hour	Week-End Jamboree
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	"The World Is Yours";	Symphonic Hour	News Service
10:45 H. Horlick Presents	J. Anthony, director	Armistice Day Program	Symphonic Hour	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Recorded Rome News.	Bert Hirsch Presents
11:15 Bobby Day's Orch.	World's Greatest Music.	Local news; Weather	Recorded BBC News and	Bert Hirsch Presents
11:30 Teddy Powell's Or.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	Radio Newsreel	"Day's End"
11:45 Teddy Powell's Or.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short Story.	American Legion Armis-	"The Man I Married".	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	tice Day Program:	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Melodic Tones"
11:30 "Big Sister"; play.	President Roosevelt and	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	others; music	"David Harum"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks.	News; Noonday Review.	"Radio Playhouse"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Rush Hughes Pictorial.	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs.	Italian string music	Weather Report
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julie"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	Lillian Sherman, songs.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	ducts"; soloist; orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	"Homes on the Land"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Frank Ross, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Musical program
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 M. McBride, speaker	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15 News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 President Roosevelt	"John's Other Wife"	President Roosevelt	El Paseo Troubadours	"Console Capers"
3:45 Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Astronomical program	Speech School
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news.	"RFD Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Famous O'Henry Jury	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Trials; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Curtain Time"; drama
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	and music
8:30 Howard and Shel-	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Swing Time"
8:45 don; orchestra	"True or False"	symphonic Orchestra	Armistice Day Program.	Studio Program
9:00 Theater: Douglas	"You're in the Army	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Veterans of Foreign	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Fairbanks, Jr., and	Now"; talks	program	Wars Annual Armistice	cal Album"
9:30 Joan Bennett in	News; Music	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Day Program: dramati-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Nothing Sacred"	"Frontline Headlines"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	zation	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	Tropical Moods	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Chicago Opera Company:	News Service
10:15 chestra	Dance Music	vocalists	"Pagliacci"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30 Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	Chicago Opera Company:	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45 Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	Wendell L. Willkie	"Pagliacci"	The Majestics; orchestra
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Chicago Opera Company:	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
11:15 "Master Works of	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Local News; Weather	"Pagliacci"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.
11:30 Music"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Draft talk; Enric Madri-	Chicago Opera Company:	"Day's End"
11:45 Armistice Day talk	Emil Coleman's Orch.	guera's Orchestra	"Pagliacci"	News Service

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Because of the increasing demand for woolens and the acute shortage of down, we consider these blankets and puffs remarkable values.

72x84 NORTH STAR ALL WOOL BLANKETS
Shrink-proofed and moth-resistant $9.95

This famous North Star all wool blanket has extra features . . . preshrunk and washed twice before leaving the mill, it is treated to make it moth-resistant. Beautiful guaranteed fast solid colors to harmonize with your furnishings: green, rose-dust, French blue, gold or peach. A real value. Bound with a wide matching rayon satin ribbon. Other North Star blankets up to $145 a pair.

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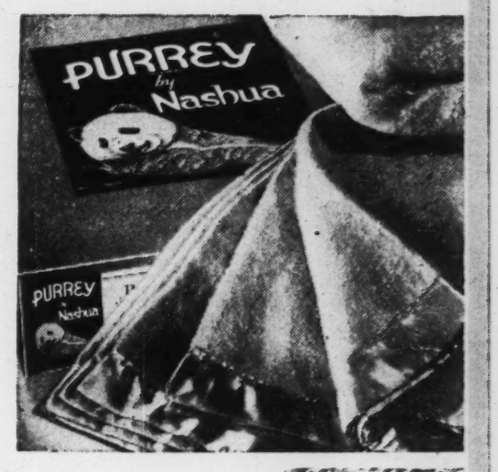
Size 72x90 $5.95 Size 80x90 $6.95


The miracle blanket, made a new way, wholly of Purrey rayon except for a small amount of wool. Feel the luxurious sheen that's lovely to look at with a snuggly nap caressingly soft to the touch. Purrey blankets are treated to prevent moth damage. You receive a five-year bond with each blanket. 12 gorgeous colors: sky blue, rose, peach, blue, winter rose, powder green, green, white, summer sea, yellow, old rose and dusty rose.

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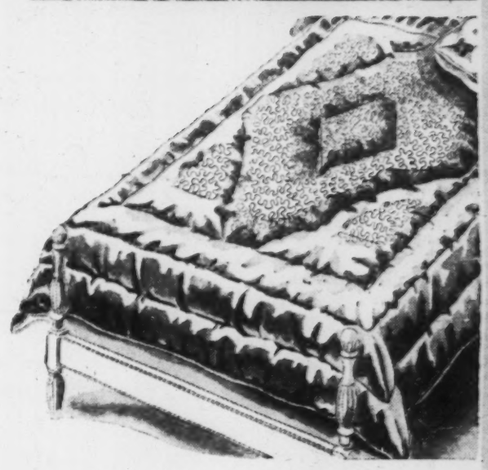
When you're snugly tucked under this warm puff you can laugh at "Old Man Winter" (and those in the know predict a long cold one!). This soft, billowy puff combines warmth with luxurious beauty. See its shimmering Trapunto quilted top in any one of your favorite solid colors of rose dust, blue, green, peach, wine, winter rose, brown or gold. Cut size is 72x84.

JORDAN'S—ANNEX—SECOND FLOOR

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(A) Sheraton Usually $49.50 $29.95
WHITE HAIR TOP AND BOTTOM—A truly de luxe mattress, with unbleached WHITE HAIR and layers of felt over a highly buoyant DOUBLE OFFSET innerspring unit that gently eases you off into sleep. SANIVENT fine-screen ventilators keep the interior sanitary. STITCHED SISAL PADS insulate the coils. A PRE-BUILT BORDER and a corded edge assure a mattress that is always trim. The 8-oz. cotton sateen ticking is in the new bacteria-repellent Steritized fabric.

(B) Chippendale Usually $37.50 $24.95
HAIR-AND-FELT — Designed for YEAR-ROUND SLEEPING COMFORT—Hair on one side (cooler for summer) and felt on the other (warmer for winter). The innerspring unit, sisal-pad insulated, has hinged action, double offset coils. Border is pre-built. Two rows of embroidered eyelets permit air circulation. The 8-oz. cotton sateen striped ticking is in blue, green or rose.

(C) Hepplewhite Usually $29.50 $19.95
FELT TOP AND BOTTOM—Double offset innerspring unit, insulated with stitched sisal pads. Pre-built border assures lasting trimness. Embroidered eyelet border for ventilation. 8-oz. Government standard bacteria-repellent Steritized ticking. Tailored with cord trim.

MATCHING BOX SPRINGS AT SAME PRICES

JORDAN'S—SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Only One Ace Scored in San Francisco's Most Democratic Hole-in-One Tourney

N. E. Harriers to Compete At Franklin Park Monday

The 28th annual New England intercollegiate cross country championships at Franklin Park on Monday have attracted 136 varsity entries from 14 colleges, it was announced today by Edward S. Parsons of Northeastern, Secretary of the sponsoring association. The 16th annual freshman race, which precedes the varsity event, has drawn 124 entries from 11 colleges.

University of Maine, with its customary strong squad, will defend the team honors it won last year, but a new individual champion will be crowned in place of Don Smith of Maine. Smith was graduated last June and will be long remembered as the first man in history to make a four-year clean sweep in the New Englands. He won the freshman race five years ago and captured the varsity crown for the next three years. His final performance last fall resulted in a new course record of 21 minutes 16 4-5 seconds.

R. I. Favored

Rhode Island State will be a top-heavy favorite to win the team title and also dominate individual honors. Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Northeastern are expected to fight it out for second place, since only Maine appears to have even an outside chance of upsetting the Rams.

Fred Tootell has all five of his 1939 varsity point winners back, with the winner of the freshman race thrown in for good measure. This sophomore powerhouse, Bob Nichols, is the standout threat for individual honors, since he cracked Smith's course record in a recent dual meet against Northeastern.

Standouts

Other Rhode Island standouts include Bob's brother, Lester Nichols, who was fourth in the varsity race last year; Charles Tingley, 13th last year after winning the freshman race two years ago; John Moran, 16th; John Creech, 29th, and Robert Hall, 35th.

University of Maine starts its title defense with Ken Blaisdell, who was third behind Smith and Bill Atkinson of Tufts last November. Blaisdell is one of the most consistent competitors in the race, for he was eighth as a sophomore and second in his freshman race.

Mark Ingraham, who moved from 15th in 1938 to eighth last year, also bolsters Maine hopes, while Dwight Moody, Phil Hamm, and Dick Martinez all finished in the first six in the freshman race and should be helpful.

Charles Robbins, fifth in the varsity race last year, leads a strong Connecticut squad that includes Bob Wheaton, seventh, and Bill Tribou, 13th. The Nutmeggers have a dual meet victory over Yale to their credit, so they should be formidable.

Northeastern will rely on team power rather than on individuals. The first six Huskies are within 20 seconds of each other, so they may finish well up in the team standing. Ed Parker of Arlington and Dick Carpenter of Faihaven are the leading lights.

The following colleges have entered the varsity race: Bates, B. C. (only two men, Joe Shea and Bill Harkins); B. U., Bowdoin, M. I. T., Mass,. State, Northeastern, Rhode Island State, Springfield, Tufts, U. of Conn., U. of Maine, U. of New Hampshire, U. of Vermont.

The freshman race has attracted representatives from B. U., Bowdoin, Mass. State, M. I. T., Northeastern, Rhode Island, Springfield, Tufts, Conn., Maine, and New Hampshire.

Stubbs Returns To Active List

The return of Junie Stubbs to practice, after missing a few days because of injury, has bolstered the hopes of the Boston Olympics for their exhibition meeting with the Boston Bruins at the Arena Sunday afternoon.

Stubbs, who starred for Harvard several seasons ago and who has been a standout on defense for the local team ever since he joined it, will see action on a line composed of Dick Lewis at left wing and Junie Allen at center. With Stubbs' powerful shot on right wing, this trio gives promise of giving the other lines a battle for scoring honors.

The team has had some 20 consecutive days of practice, and there should be no third-period sagging next Sunday. Two years ago the 'Pics came apart in the third stanza, and the Bruins scored three big goals. At that time the Boston boys had only five skating days in back of them.

The Olympics are slated to open their league play at Baltimore on Wednesday night against the Orioles of that city. Seven of the players will travel to Maryland by plane, and will fly back immediately after the contest. Members of the press and radio will accompany the club.

The Olympics make their home stand at the Boston Garden with the Washington Eagles next Friday night. The two clubs will meet again on Saturday night.

Tickets for the Bruin-Olympic clash are now on sale at the Boston Arena Box Office. All seats sell for fifty-five cents, and are of the first-come-first-serve variety.

Around The Hub

Ticket Manager Tom Waters of the Boston Garden has announced that more than 7,000 seats will be taken for the Bruins hockey games this season by season ticket subscribers. The season ticket plan and distribution will be the same as last season.

The Bruins have also reserved the entire upper balcony at 55 cents. The first two rows have been subscribed for on the season ticket plan by the Gallery Club. All other upper balcony seats will go on public sale at the same time as all other tickets. This will eliminate the gallery fans from standing in line as has been necessary in other years.

Bruins open their season against the Chicago Black Hawks at the Boston Garden next Tuesday. They will play an exhibition game with the Boston Olympics at the Boston Arena tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m.

* * *

Defense training calls have invaded the Boston Olympic dressing room.

Yesterday young Ray Fortin received notice to appear at the Army Air Base Nov. 30 to start training. Fortin has been working on the midget line of the Olympics with Frankie Spain and Gerry Desrosiers. He has shown speed in practice, and his departure will be sorely felt by the clubmen.

Buddy Foster has already had one month of training with the Naval Air Corps, and he expects to be called to Pensacola on Jan. 1. The former Dartmouth ace is, at present, pivoting the finest forward in Olympic history, featuring Dan Sullivan and Paul Guibord, and his absence will break that line wide open.

Jim Feeley, who tasted the fire of the Provincial League at defense last season, and a blue line ace, whom Hago Harrington was planning on, has already departed for training in the Marine Air Corps.

* * *

Paul Sweet today gave his University of New Hampshire harriers a "fighting chance" in the Armistice Day championships of the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association at Boston, and in the same breath named Rhode Island as the team to beat.

"The Rams have the best record of any among the 14 schools who will be competing," the New Hampshire coach noted as he scanned the composite entry sheets. "We know how good they are," he said as he referred to the 17 to 45 defeat which Rhode Island handed the Wildcats in the season.

Sweet also described Connecticut as a "strong team." The Nutmeggers have lost only one meet, a lop-sided affair with Rhode Island.

* * *

A rivalry that existed some years ago will be revived on Monday, Nov. 11, when the high school football teams of Braintree and Canton meet in their first game since 1935.

The game will be played at Hollis Field, Braintree, at 2 o'clock.

These teams have not played since 1935, when Braintree was the only team which scored on Canton; in 1934, the game went to a scoreless tie. The 1940 meeting will be most interesting to show the development of these high school aggregations.

* * *

The Braintree Post No. 86 of the American Legion is sponsoring the football game, as part of their Armistice Day program, and the proceeds of the gate receipts in excess of normal operating expenses will be donated to the Committee for Aid to Braintree, England, as the American Legion Post's contribution to the campaign now being conducted for $5,000 to purchase rolling kitchens for Braintree, England.

* * *

The great freshman football classic, Boston College vs. Holy Cross, will have its 1940 renewal at Alumni Field, Chestnut Hill, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock. As in the past five years, the Eaglets and the Purple yearlings are expected to performa before more than 15,000 tons. This "Mr. Big" of freshmen grid clashes has outdrawn many of the outstanding varsity games in New England in recent seasons.

Once again this season the rival forces are well equipped with some of the brightest stars of recent schoolboy teams. Followers of the Eagles and the Crusaders will have a fine opportunity to see what the present freshman classes will contribute to the varsity squads.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Detroit at Toronto.

American League

Buffalo at Cleveland.
Providence at Hershey.
New Haven at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Springfield.

Sunday

National League

Chicago at Montreal.
New York Rangers at Detroit.

American League

Philadelphia at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at New Haven.
Buffalo at Providence.

Last Night's Results

No games scheduled.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 8

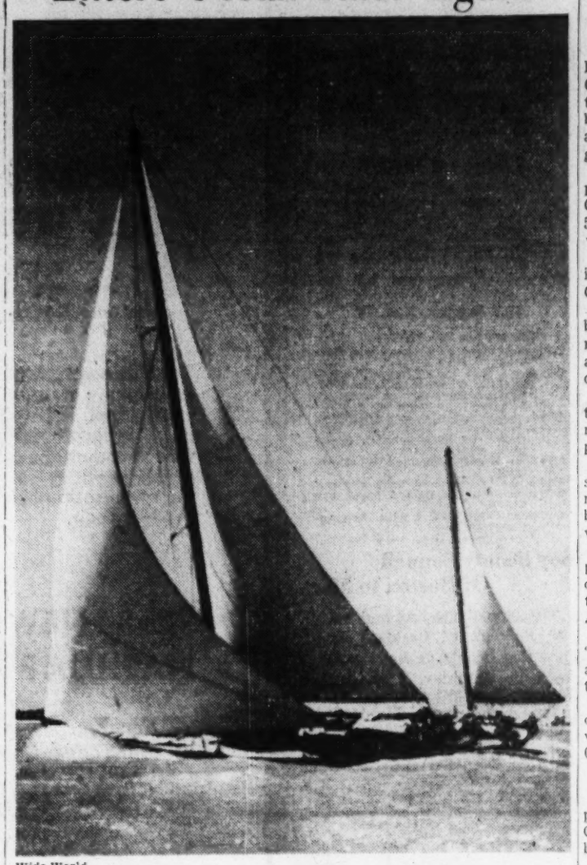
At Annapolis, Md.: Navy 22, Duke 36.
At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 22, Coast Guard Academy 34.
At New Haven: Dartmouth Freshmen 24, Yale Freshmen 33.
At Schenectady: Union 37, Williams 18; Union Freshmen 25, Williams Freshmen 30.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

At Philadelphia: Princeton 2, Pennsylvania 1.

Enters Ocean Race Again



Wide World

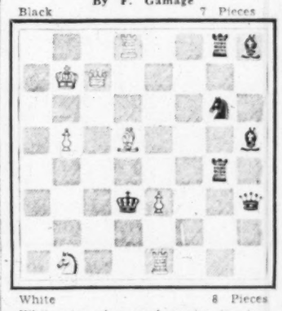
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Wakiva, owned by Harkness Edwards, millionaire sportsman from Lexington, Ky., has been entered again this year in the annual St. Petersburg-to-Havana yachting race next March. It placed second in the race last year, and was entered in races on Long Island Sound last summer.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 9, 1940
Problem No. 2295
By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces

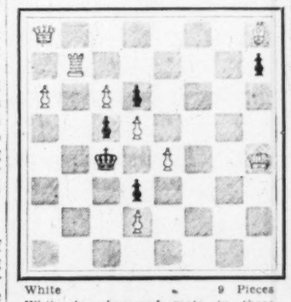


White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (Honorable Mention, Hampstead and Highgate Express International Tourney, 1904.)

Problem No. 2296
By F. Gamage

Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (No. 2182, British Chess Magazine, Nov. 1907. An early Bristol-Indian.)

Solutions to Problems

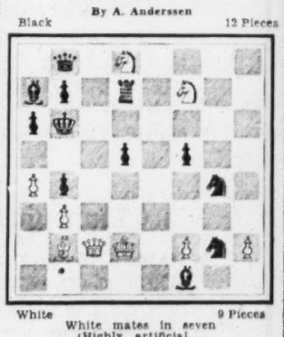
No. 2293 Kt-B3

No. 2294
1 R-Q8 KxKt
2 Kt(K5)-P6ch
1 BxKt
2 Kt(K7)-B6
1 PxKt or QxB
2 P-Q5ch
1 Kt-K
2 Kt(K5)-B6 threatens
1
2 P-Q5ch

End-Game No. 535. Black wins: 1 . . . B-P; 2 BxB, Kt-Q6ch; 3 QxKt, PxQ and Black wins

End-Game No. 536
By A. Anderssen

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White mates in seven
(Highly artificial, but none the less pleasing)

Buenos Aires Game

Now that there is no tournament play of note, the opportunity presents itself to return a year or more to the Buenos Aires team tournament, which produced many interesting games hitherto unpublished. The game below throws light on a variation which seemed to favor Black.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kahn White	Schmidt Black	Kahn White	Schmidt Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 Q-K2	R-QB(c)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 B-Kt5	R-Q
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 Kt-Q	B-K2
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5ch	16 Kt-B4	Q-B2
5 Kt-B3	PxP	17 Kt(B4)-B5	BxKt
6 P-K4	P-B4	18 KtxB	B-QB
7 BxP	PxP	19 RxBch	KxR (d)
8 KtxP	Q-R4	20 Q-B4	K-K2
9 BxKt(a)	PxB	21 Kt(K4)P	BxKt
10 Castles	B-Q2(b)	22 BxKt	R-Q
11 R-B	Kt-B3	23 Q-Kt6ch	Resigns
12 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3		

(a) Offering to mix things up. If now 9 . . BxKtch; 10 PxB, QxPch, 11 K-B, QxBch; 12 K-Kt, PxB, 13 R-B, and Black loses.
(b) No; 10 . . . BxKt; 11 PxB, QxBP; 12 R-B, etc.
(c) A waste of time, as Black soon finds out.
(d) If 19 . . . QxR; 20 Kt(K4)P, etc.

Russian Game

The Russians are responsible for much of the analysis of modern openings, and frequently the ideas of the analysts have concrete expression in actual play. In this game, from the Leningrad championship (won by Lissitzin with 10-5), a variation of the Ruy Lopez leads to an interesting Q side experiment by Black, who eventually is confronted with positional weaknesses. White winds up with a sacrifice.

Ruy Lopez

Abramov White	Shamaev Black	Abramov White	Shamaev Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 KtxP	Kt-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 B-B2	Q-Q2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 Kt(Q4)-B5	KR-K
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 B-B3	P-Kt5
5 Castles	B-K2	25 P-KP	PxP
6 R-K	P-QKt4	26 BxP	B-KB
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	27 B-B2	Kt-R2
8 P-B3	Castles	28 P-Kt4	Kt-K3
9 P-KR3	Kt-QR4	29 KtxPch	PxKt
10 B-B2	P-B4	30 Q-Kt4ch	K-B
11 P-Q4	Q-B2		Kt(R2)-Kt4
12 QKt-Q2	BPxP	31 P-R4	Q-B
13 PxP	Kt-B3	32 B-Kt3	Kt-Q5
14 Kt-B Kt-QKt5(a)		33 BxPch	KxB
15 B-Kt3	P-QR4	34 Q-Kt5ch	K-K1
16 P-R3	Kt-R3	35 Q-Kt6ch	B-Kt2
17 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	36 BxKt	Q-Q2
18 R-B	Q-Q	37 PxKt	R-K3
19 Kt-Kt3	P-R3	38 QxBch	Resigns
20 B-Q2	P-P		

(a) Hardly satisfactory, as White demonstrates.

British Chess Difficulties

The October British Chess Magazine, which arrived some three weeks late, carries on not untouched by war devastation. R. C. Griffith, who has taken over editorial duties now that H. Golombek is serving with the artillery, writes that his home suffered from a bomb and that much material for future issues has been buried or destroyed.

The National Chess Center, which came into being about the time war broke out, has been entirely destroyed by oil bombs, including all that came from the Old City of London Chess Club.

A feature article is No. 1 of a series entitled "People Who Should Be Known Better," by G. Koltanowski. American readers will be pleased to learn that the subject of this first article is George Sturgis of Boston.

T. R. Dawson, problem editor, lives in Croydon, and writes that most of the month's problem pages have been edited in his cellar.

Another Gamage Original Coming

F. Gamage, of Brockton, used to be well known to problem solvers and composers some 40 years ago, when winning honors in problem tourneys became a habit. Then he dropped out of the problem world for many years. Recently his contributions have again been winning prizes, as is known to those who have followed the series of his best problems which has been featured in this column. Gamage's renewed and continued interest in composition has been greatly stimulated by E. W. Allen, who has secured another Gamage original which will appear as problem 2400.

Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

WASHINGTON — Reluctantly keeping up with the times, Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, gave in to night baseball and announced that the Senators would play seven home games under the arcs next season.

When night baseball was first proposed for the major leagues, Griffith, who has spent more than 50 years in the national pastime, was its most vigorous opponent.

First one club and then another installed lights and each time Griffith shook his white head.

But—as the box office receipts began pouring in, he had to take notice. Last year, when it appeared as if he would consent, he backed down at the last moment.

The financial success of the nocturnal games continued and once more the Old Fox gave the proposal an attentive ear.

He came forward with the novel suggestion, however, that if the major leagues were going to embrace night ball, they embrace it wholeheartedly.

"I suggest," he said, "that we play all of the games, except Saturday and Sunday, at night during the months of June, July and August.

"The day games," he added, "would be played in April, May and September when it is relatively cool."

Edward J. Eynon, Jr., secretary of the Senators, said the club would spend approximately $130,000 on lighting Griffith Stadium.

* * *

CLEVELAND — Roger Peckinpaugh, a leading candidate for Cleveland manager in 1941, is a brave man.

He isn't scared of those big bad Indians.

"My understanding is the trouble was all between Oscar Vitt and the players," Peckinpaugh calmly commented. "Vitt is gone now so I don't see why a new manager would have any difficulties."

Peckinpaugh was discussing a Cleveland news story quoting "two usually reliable sources" as saying Peck—fired as Cleveland manager in 1933 because the team was losing—had been chosen to pilot the 1941 club.

"I hope that's right," the former shortstop said. "I would be glad to have the job. Right now you know as much about it as I do. I haven't signed a contract and I haven't talked with Mr. Bradley (President Alva Bradley) recently. I know I'm still in the running."

* * *

NEW YORK — Alva Bradley, Cleveland financier who is better known in sports circles as the president of the Cleveland Indians of the American League, came to New York Friday for a business visit that he said had nothing to do with the selection of a manager for his baseball club.

"I'm here on some coal matters," he declared, "and my trip has nothing whatever to do with baseball.

"I haven't made up my mind finally on a manager, but expect to announce his name next Tuesday. Three men still are being considered."

Bradley, a Cornell alumnus, said he would attend the Big Reds' football game at Yale with his daughter and then return to Cleveland.

* * *

ATLANTA—A National Federation of Baseball Writers' Associations will be organized Dec. 5 when the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues meets in Atlanta.

Felton Gordon, sports editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger-Enquirer, said the proposed federation was sponsored jointly by the South Atlantic and Southeastern League writers, and disclosed 10 associations already had authorized delegates to set up the new body.

N. H. University Champion

Priscilla Preston of Taunton, Mass., University of New Hampshire's 1940 archery champion. Miss Preston is a junior and is studying to be a teacher.

Last Winter's Carnival 'Queen' Captures Women's Archery Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 9—Modern Maid Marians on the University of New Hampshire campus have received awards in the women's interclass archery tournament after a week of competition. The winner, Priscilla Preston of Taunton, Mass., a junior, is last winter's carnival queen.

Her junior partner, Eleanor Mauricette of Dover, N. H., was runner-up, lacking but three points of the leading score of 241.

Other class winners who competed in the finals of the tournament are: seniors, Helen Colby, Youngstown, Ohio, and Reita Pierce, Dover; sophomores, Ellen-Louise Plummer, Laconia, and Gretchen Pearson, Colebrook; freshmen, Virginia Brown, Portsmouth, and Dorothy Keefe, Dover.

In charge of the tournament were staff members of the women's physical education department, assisted by Dorothy Minor of Keene, a senior. Class managers were Reita Pierce, Dover, seniors; Alice Whipple, Goffstown, juniors; Doris Churchill, Westmoreland Depot, sophomores, and Virginia Brown, Portsmouth, freshmen.

John Robson Drops Shot Into Hole on His Last Try

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—That ever-recurring question of universal interest to the golfing world—what is the percentage against making a hole-in-one—had its annual revival here in San Francisco during the recent "free-for-all" hole-in-one tournament. Organized and managed since its inception in 1933 by Harry Hayward for The Examiner, this unique event has attracted a grand total of 19,466 golfers who fired an aggregate of 97,330 shots. Out of that number only eight aces were registered—a percentage of 12,166 to 1.

The winner this year was John Robson of Alameda, who was the only contestant to drop a shot in the hole. This Scotsman, who had not touched a club for the past two years, started badly by shooting wide of the fairway with his first two shots and then was short with his next two. This left him with only one shot to accomplish what he had previously failed to do during his 25 years of golfing—make a hole in one. He put everything he had into his fifth drive, which dropped about 13 feet short of the five-foot circle, but rolled on and on and had just sufficient momentum to trickle into the hole.

The term "free-for-all" hole-in-one tournament is no catch phrase but a true statement of the conditions governing the event. There are no entry fees . . . golf balls are provided . . . also clubs, if necessary . . . in short everything is absolutely free. Eeveryone is invited to send in an entry and take part in the contest—men, women, children, amateurs, professionals, stars, near-stars, and the ordinary golfer.

This year the list of competitors represented a cross-section of the work-a-day life of San Francisco Bay region—mechanics . . . firemen . . . carpenters . . . caddies . . . white-collar workers . . . baseball players . . . politicians . . . golf professionals . . . stars of the "Ice Follies" . . . swimmers from the Aquacade show at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island . . . and members of the cast of "Meet the People."

Eighth Hole

The tournament was held again this year over the 184-yard-long eighth hole of the Lincoln Park course and each contestant was allowed five shots. During the six days of competition only five persons, out of a total field of 3,047, got within one foot of the hole. These were the winners John Robson (with an ace) . . . Melvin Crawford (eight inches from the cup) . . . John Conroy (9½) . . . Fred Fisher (10 inches) . . . and Marvin C. Simon (10 inches). A total of 115 persons (all of whom received prizes) landed their shots within the six-foot circle, several of them doing it twice. Crawford, who was second, has never played a complete round of golf in his life, yet he finished ahead of dozens of golfers of class. Fourteen-year-old Jerome Friedman won the junior prize with a shot 4ft. 5½in. from the cup, with 16-year-old Harold Gevertz (5ft. 1in.) in second place.

Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco, after failing to reach the green on all five shots, took his place on the sidelines and enjoyed himself watching his political friends take their drives. In 1936, Miss Gertrude Lawrence, the famous English actress, elected to take her shots in her stocking feet and came within five feet of the cup. This year she again competed without shoes but this time was unsuccessful.

Expansion

When the event was inaugurated in 1933 there were 1,126 contestants and the tournament extended over four days. In 1934, another day was added and the event attracted 1,811 golfers. Still another day was added in 1935 and there were 2,125 starters. The total reahced 2,513 in 1936 . . 2,901 in 1937 . . . 3,002 in 1938 . . 3,036 in 1939 . . . and 3,047 this year. The record for a single day is 535, established on the last day this year after 11 hours of competition. Two aces were scored in 1934 . . . one in 1936 . . . one in 1938 . . . three in 1939 . . . and one this year.

Professionals were not eligible for the awards open to the amateurs but competed for a cash prize of $50 divided three ways—$25 . . . $15 . . . $10. There is also a perpetual "Examiner-Niderost Taber" trophy on which the winner's name is inscribed and of which he receives a replica and a choice of the numerous other valuable prizes. The perpetual trophy bears the names of the eight ace-makers—Eddie Redell and Bob Dumensil (1934) . . . Pat Mahoney (pro, 1936) . . . Mrs. Wray Griffith (1938) . . . Bobby Johnson, Robert Harrington, and Eugene Cattalini (1939) . . . and John Robson (1940).

The United States 1940 schedule of major tennis tournaments came to an end with the completion of the 51st annual Pacific Coast championships which were played as usual on the courts of the Berkeley Tennis Club. The only upset of the whole tournament was the 6—4, 6—2 victory of Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco over Helen Jacobs in the finals of the women's singles.

Bobby Riggs had very little difficulty in winning the final of the men's singles from Frank Kovacs—6—4, 2—6,6—2, 6—2. Margert Osborn (San Francisco) and Mary Hardwick (England) won the women's doubles from Jacque Nelson (Los Angeles) and Gracyn Kelleher (Santa Monica)—6—4, 6—4, and Virginia Wolfenden and Jack Kramer captured the mixed doubles from Valerie Scott (England) and Bobby Riggs by scores of 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

The best tennis of the whole tournament was played in the semifinal of the men's doubles between Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder (national title-holders), and the Riggs-Welby Van Horn combination. The match lasted three hours and fifty minutes and resulted in a splendid victory for the young champions—16—18, 6—1, 18—16, 7—5. The 87 game total established a new record for the Berkeley courts—courts on which at one time or another all the tennis greats since 1919 have appeared. Both combinations held service for 10 straight games in the last set but the superior staying power of Kramer and Schroeder enabled them to outlast their opponents.

H. A. R.

By-Plays

Bowling

One of the oldest of sports is that of bowling. Bowling on the green was first played many many years ago and, while it does not have nearly so many persons playing it as take part in a lot of the more modern sporting activities, it does have followers who are very enthusiastic. From this game has developed the game of ten pins.

The biggest single bowling event in the United States is the annual championship of the American Bowling Congress. In this tournament bowlers come from all parts of the country and from Canada, Mexico and Hawaii. Something like 30,000 individual bowlers take part in five-man, two-man, individual singles and all-events competitions and the titles won are most highly prized among the bowling fraternity.

The A. B. C. is for men only and it is at bottle pins with the big balls. This style of bowling is especially popular in the Central West. Although it is some time before the 1941 A. B. C. event is held, entries are already coming in to the officials which indicate that next year's tournament will be a very successful one despite the selective draft and preparedness activities.

This year the type of bowling known as candle pins is receiving more attention than ever. This is due to the $1,000 Red Stripe Open Play Bowling Carnival sponsored by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. This event is open to men, women and 'teen-age youngsters. The competition is divided into three classes — "Beginners," "Juniors," and "Regulars," with 99 prizes in each class.

This carnival has been divided into three contests and the first of them ran from Oct. 12 to Nov. 2, and reports show that it resulted in many more persons frequenting the alleys than ever did before for that period of time. The second carnival is being held from Nov. 3 to Nov. 23, and the third will be from Nov. 24 to Dec. 14, and it is expected that all through the winter the candle pins will be falling in greater numbers than ever before.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 8

East

Marshall 67, Detroit Tech 0.
Albright 7, Dickinson 0.
Concord (W. Va.) State 18, Fairmont State 6.
West Chester (Pa.) T. 18, Lock Haven T. 0.
Ithaca College 39, Clarion (Pa.) T. 13.
Princeton J. V. 14, Pennsylvania J. V. 6.
Yale 150-pounders 12, Pennsylvania 150's 7.
Villanova 150's 14, Rutgers 150's 6.

South

Rollins 7, Miami 0.
Tampa 52, Oglethorpe 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) College 27, Union (Ky.) 7.
Catawba 13, Elon 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 13, Appalachian 9.
Milligan 13, King 6.
Tennessee Wesleyan 6, South Georgia 6.
Spring Hill 16, Millsaps 0.
Roanoke 22, Aprentice School 19.
Georgia Teachers 14, Middle Georgia College 6.
Morris Brown 25, Xavier (New Orleans) 0.

Mid-West

Ashland 6, Rio Grande 6.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Junior 10, Hope 6.
Creighton 14, St. Louis 0.
Rockhurst 47, Chilliecothe Business 14.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 20, Kirksville T. 0.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 13, Warrensburg T. 0.
Kearney (Neb.) T. 14, Wayne T. 0.
Pittsburg (Kans.) T. 40, McPherson 6.
Ottawa 14, College of Emporia 12.
Kansas Wesleyan 15, Baker 7.
Hastings 13, Midland 12.
Nebraska Wesleyan 6, York 0.
Doane 25, Burlington (Iowa) Junior 6.
Dubuque 22, Parsons 7.
Mayville (N. D.) T. 14, Dickinson T. 6.
Missouri Valley 34, Tarkio 6.

Southwest

Howard Payne 14, Trinity (Tex.) 6.
East Texas T. 13, Southwest Texas T. 0.
Arkansas Tech 34, Carthage (Ill.) 0.
North Texas T. 14, Austin College 0.
Southwestern Oklahoma State 12, Eastern New Mexico 0.

Far West

San Jose (Cal.) State 28, College of the Pacific 7.
Eastern Washington 47, Whitworth 0.
Western Washington 12, Pacific University 0.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	1	0	0	2	4	2
Rangers	1	0	0	2	2	1
Americans	1	1	0	2	3	4
Boston	0	0	1	1	1	1
Canadiens	0	0	1	1	1	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	4

Games Ahead

Tonight—Detroit at Toronto.
Tomorrow—Chicago at Canadiens; Rangers at Detroit.
Tuesday—Chicago at Boston
Thursday—Toronto at Canadiens; Chicago at Americans.
Saturday—Canadiens at Toronto; Detroit at Rangers.
Sunday—Detroit at Americans; Toronto at Boston; Canadiens at Chicago.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A London Night

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The siren began its doleful song—did any famous public performer ever possess so limited a repertory? "There's 'Wailing Willie' off again," remarked the waitress, as she unloaded the three orders balanced on her tray. She was one of those thousands of London girls to whom J. B. Priestley paid tribute recently on the radio. This particular restaurant is situated in a "hot spot" near the Thames, and many of its customers are "auxiliaries" of the various services. Their lettering nearly exhausts the alphabet. When "Willie" does his "stuff" they slip out quietly to their action stations, but the doors do not close. Other customers drift in, give their orders and submerge into evening papers. Dispensing nods to the "regulars," the proprietor walks round to make sure there is no leak in the "black-out."

Then one becomes aware of a phenomenon new to London life. A glance round the tables shows that everyone, whether eating, talking or reading, is also listening. And everywhere, to the remotest suburb, north, south, east, and west, the same thing is happening. Perhaps never in history has there been listening on so vast a scale. The colossal nocturnal symphony has begun. There is, of course, the usual teutonic tendency to excessive length, a length by no means "heavenly" for those who sit bolt upright on a narrow bench in an air-raid shelter sometimes for 10 hours at a stretch. This is really hard listening. The experienced know the cue for taking those downward steps spoken of by Mr. Churchill. They "listen to voices in the upper air" and the relative distance of the replies from below. Making out the bill, the waitress asks if one has heard the new big gun at . . . ? adding with a flash of cockney humor, "I call him 'Noisy Barker'"—a play, of course, on "Nosey Parker," the cockney slang for an over-curious person. Jerry, aloft, probably calls him something quite different and wishes that he were less inquisitive.

★ ★ ★

After shutting the eyes for a few seconds one cautiously steps out into the black fantastic London night—the faintest glimmer of a torch would instantly bring an irate A. R. P. man. The starlit sky is divided into every kind of triangle by the criss-cross of raking searchlights. Dipping her funnel, a coasting collier passes under the bridge one is crossing, her anti-aircraft gun in the stern surrounded by shadowy figures. She is going down river toward the "trouble." Suddenly a voice shouts "Halt" and one is confronted by a tin-hatted sentry pointing a rifle with an unpleasant looking fixed bayonet. The identity card produces a cheerful "righto" and "good-night." One is glad he is not the young man who, asked about the right procedure, replied that all he had been told was to say "halt" three times and then shoot.

Almost the next moment one is falling down the steps of the shelter, mixed up with several air-raid wardens. There is some excuse for the haste and shelterers near the entrance wish us "good-evening" with ironical politeness. The wardens pick themselves up and disappear into the open again and one settles down—if that is the right phrase—to wait for daylight and "all clear."

★ ★ ★

In ordinary everyday life, as we know, most people look more actively than they listen. The townsman, for example, is supremely indifferent to the noise around him. But in this shelter perhaps only one person was really looking and not listening—an artist making memoranda of the Rembrandtesque effect of dark, huddled groups in the light of a hurricane lamp. For the moment he was oblivious to the crescendos and decrescendos of sound overhead. One began idly to wonder how far art is a matter of attention? The musical ear, so called, is not necessarily acute beyond the average—for acuity even a rabbit can beat it. Those who say that they have no ear for music simply mean that they cannot give a certain kind of attention, in this instance, musical attention. The slowest ear can be taught to distinguish the notes of a scale, in other words, give attention to pitch.

Is it beyond possibility, one went on to speculate, that the mass-listening now active over most of England may have reactions affecting music, when peace has come again? Every Londoner is now a listener. Thousands have learned the difference in pitch and rhythm between an English and a German plane. And what is more difficult, many can tell the direction of the sound and its distance. Direction, one discovers, is caught by the ear which is nearer; distance is a question of relation. May not all this attention to noise be turned one day to music?

After all, the margin between music and noise is narrow—as our contemporary composers have shown us. The experiments deliberately made with noise by the "advance guard" of yesteryear were, like the essays in percussion, sometimes interesting, but they were scarcely prophetic of the tremendous Battle or Symphony of London as heard nightly either in or out of an air-raid shelter. The musician's training enables him to listen with a certain objectivity and he soon begins to find a fantastic unity in the crashing rhythms of the guns. These rhythms, regular and irregular, are in definite groups—the group constitutes the unit—which are heard in every conceivable combination. The dynamic effects are not confined, as with music, within the narrow limits of a concert hall, but are bounded only by space. One big "solo" gun has a "sky-echo" that lasts for several seconds. The "upbeat" for this explosive orchestra of percussion to start is given by a crescendoing drone with a German accent.

But there are pauses in which by way of contrast one hears the clanging bell of a fire engine, the rumble of army lorries, or a scurrying taxicab. In these silences the most friendly sound of all is that of a near-by church clock quietly striking the hour. Every familiar sound is welcome. For although the eye rarely sees an object to which it cannot give a name, the ear is often baffled by the origin of a sound, with the result that prodigious feats are accomplished by the imagination—particularly in a shelter.

After a pause longer than usual an A. R. P. warden comes down the steps, letting in a glint of sun. Sirens near and far are sounding the "all clear." On the now incoming Thames tide another "coaster" blows three blasts to announce her approach to a wharf in the bend. The pavements resound with the footsteps of homing shelterers and one can already hear a rising hum of traffic. Above, the autumn sky is blue and clear. It is as if a huge sponge had completely wiped out the long, grim symphony of the night.

"Bridge in Rain," by Charles Burchfield

Awarded the Dana Water Color Medal as the best water color in the thirty-eighth annual Philadelphia Water Color and Print Exhibition.

American Water Colors

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The thirty-eighth annual exhibition of American water colors and black-and-whites and the thirty-ninth annual salon of American miniatures, now on view in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, suggest definite trends in both fields.

Displayed this year in newly renovated daylight galleries against light modern monkscloth backgrounds, the water colors seem unusually lively, disclosing an imaginative urge that leads one to feel our native artists are tiring of literal American scene transcription and are reaching out toward greater creative stimulation.

If there is a change in the trend of the water colors, so also do the miniatures veer away from the traditional, although the majority still cling to portraiture as a reason for being. The change in this field lies in broader choice of subject matter and a tendency to increase the size of the miniature.

Even in technique, such little winter landscapes as those by W. E. Baum approximate an oil treatment rather than water color on ivory.

★ ★ ★

Far more exciting than its prize awards, the water color annual is shot through with provocative compositions that use visual material, but so pass it through individual imagination that it becomes highly personalized. In this vein is "Summer Storm," by William H. Ferguson, presenting not a photographic reality, but an emotional reaction, with hint of village, lake, farm slopes and cloud-escaping airplane swirled together by means of pigments, and an undercurrent of pen and ink.

The same undercurrent, with effective amalgamation of line and color, may be found in so many of the entries that it, too, suggests a shift in American study influences from modern French innovations to the draftsmanship of the old masters. It is felt again in Ivan Le Lorraine Albright's Philadelphia Water Color Prize painting, an individualized medley of seafaring objects from fish to nets and buoys. Dark interlacing lines, here held to bits of net, rope, and fish scales, knit color into peculiarly intense and rich composition. This water color is an outstanding contribution.

Upholding the more literal transcription of daily existence is another prize winner, Charles Burchfield's "Bridge in Rain," accorded the Dana Medal. Sensitive in its handling of rain-misted industrial riverbank background, the composition gains strength and dignity in the massive foreground of bridge arches. Burchfield and Hopper, both represented in the annual, were, years ago, pioneers in the discovery of the American scene. While the former points his water color brush at bleak city houses, or Victorian holdovers, the latter turns either to red brick city rows or to the blue-shadowed, green-shuttered, white homes of New England.

Since nothing succeeds like success, innumerable Burchfield and Hopper followers still persist in any cross section of American water color painting, and the present display is no exception. So far, in fact, do painters go in their zeal for literal transcription that they sometimes fasten upon identical scenes—the same brick row turned into store fronts, as in Libbie Lovett's "Clock Shop" and Morris Berd's "Street Scene."

One turns, however, from such pea-in-a-pod observations to more personal expression with a sense of relief. For in the present annual it is unnecessary to resign oneself to a tour of the bleak and the ugly. Even where grim subject matter has been chosen there is a glimmer of creative treatment, as in Carl Schaefer's "Burned Barn."

★ ★ ★

Picking here and there water colors that hold more than literal appeal, you will find Edna Hibel's "Natives of Taxco, Mexico"; Chiura Obata's "Two Trees" of the Sierras, Millard Sheets' study of windswept southwestern adobes, Gerard Hordyk's busy beach and circus fantasias, as well as the bouncing, bustling Americans in Reginald Marsh's active satires on city foibles.

In general, it would seem that Paris influences are decidedly on the wane, in spite of such a tricky bit as Oronzo Gasparo's color-spiced "Interior," with its collection of incongruous objects from dressmaker's dummy to Victorian bathtub. Playful in the extreme, the water color is, nevertheless, more clever than creative, and depends for effect upon startling its audience.

Clever, also, with leaning toward caricature, is the satiric "Self-Portrait Among Church-Goers" by Ben Shahn, a far more effective illustration in color than the one accorded the Joseph Pennell Medal.

★ ★ ★

The Dawson Memorial Medal for the best flower painting went, strangely enough, to Charles E. Heil for exquisite little water colors, enamel-like in quality, starring a "Ruby-Crowned Kinglet" and a "Myrtle Warbler" on respective seeding maple twig and magnolia blossom.

From an unusually lively black-and-white section the jury selected for honor a semi-surrealistic concoction, "Of Land and Sea," by Federico Castellon.

Prizes in the miniature annual went to the more traditional rather than to the adventurous entries, singling out for Medal of Honor "Study in Ivory," by Malthe Hasselriis, a portrait of the artist's wife with delight in textures; and, for the D. J. McCarthy Prize, "Girl and Chair," a nude in lively color environment, by Harry L. Johnson. The Howell Tracy Fisher Portrait Prize went to A. Margaretta Archambault, for her medallion of "Charles Morris Chanery."

Concerts in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Entering the local scene for the present autumn, Jascha Heifetz at his Carnegia Hall recital on Oct. 30 set an unusual program before his host of demonstrative followers. It ranged from Mozart to Russell Bennett. The first half was strictly sonata-wise. It even began with the "Sonatensatz" that Brahms wrote as the Scherzo of the jointly composed Sonata for violin and piano designed to surprise Joachim when he went to visit the Robert Schumanns at Düsseldorf in 1853. Albert Dietrich supplying the first movement and Schumann the Intermezzo and the Finale.

This youthful Scherzo, which has been described as "very jolly" by one of Brahms's biographers and expounders, assuredly is rhapsodic, yet the tinge of sadness is hardly to be gainsaid. Mr. Heifetz played the work with his unfailing technical mastery and an unmistakable feeling for its character. Next he was heard in Mozart's tenth Sonata for violin and piano and in the single Sonata for the same instruments by Richard Strauss. In both of these his bland proficiency and the elegance of his delivery had their way. In the case of each the audience perhaps liked best the slow movement.

The second half of the program took a different course. Opening lyrically enough in all conscience with Spohr's "Gesangscene," it turned abruptly to two preludes by George Gershwin as transcribed by Mr. Heifetz and ended with Russell Bennett's gaily ironical "Hexapoda (Five Studies in Jitteropera)." If any of the great throng that listened were tempted to disapprove of such excursions as infringements on triviality, they were laughed down by an overwhelming majority of the obviously delighted.

★ ★ ★

The Philharmonic-Symphony's Carnegie Hall concerts of Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 brought forward unfamiliar music at the outset. To be sure, Peter Cornelius's comic "Arabian Nights" opera, "The Barber of Bagdad," was revived at the Metropolitan Opera House 14 years ago for five performances after an absence from the local stage of more than a generation; yet neither of the two overtures that Cornelius wrote for his opera has taken a position in the concert repertory. Nor is this revival likely to do anything lasting for the original overture, in D major, with which John Barbirolli chose to start off the program. Rather it persuades one that the themes have faded and the humor dried.

After disposing of it Mr. Barbirolli led the transcription he made last summer (never performed before these concerts) of a recitative and aria for soprano, "Sheep May Safely Graze," from Bach's "Birthday Cantata," a piece that has been heard here more or less often in the one-piano adaptation by Percy Grainger and the two-piano adaptation by Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. Mr. Barbirolli's transcription is sympathetically made.

The rest of the program consisted of Mozart's Fifth Violin Concerto, in A major; Ravel's Violin Rhapsody, "Tzigane," naturally in the version with orchestra, and "La Valse" by the same composer, done with tremendous energy. Anatol Kaminsky, the still youthful violinist who officiated as soloist, possesses musicianship, technique, and beauty of tone to recommend him, though as an interpreter he still has a considerable distance to travel. His Mozart, for all his tone's brightness, was somniferous, and the rollicking gypsies of the "Tzigane" he painted politely.

★ ★ ★

For the first time in New York, "Pinocchio, A Merry Overture," by Ernst Toch, was heard in Carnegie Hall at the Philharmonic-Symphony matinee of the third. This sprightly work has in its favor ingratiating harmonic surprises, without deviating into atonality, and the other pleasant qualities of point and polish. Included also in the program were Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto, in C minor, Schubert's Fifth Symphony, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol." The soloist was Eugene List, who has grown into a mature artist, as was abundantly proved in his treatment of the piano part in the concerto.

A little later in the day the New Friends of Music, occupying the Town Hall, provided a sensation with the first performance in America of Bela Bartók's Sonata for two pianos and percussion. Mr. Bartók in person took care of one piano; his wife, Ditta Pasztory Bartók, of the other. The pulsatiles were handed over to Saul Goodman and Henry Denecke, Jr.

In spite of the incontestable fact that the sonata contains melodic passages, notably the one for xylophone that ushers in the final Allegro, the very warp and woof of it is rhythm. "In the beginning was rhythm," observed Hans von Bülow, and here rhythm is the beginning and the end. The listener has the experience of a fabric of sound patterned in rhythm as it used to be in themes. Not that themes are entirely absent or that the pianos are employed only in their percussive aspect. But every other consideration is subordinate to the rhythmic design.

Of course, in composing thus Mr. Bartók, always an uncannily skillful technician, is the supreme master of his means, and there is no reason to doubt that the performance, which, in a measure, he conducted at his piano, expressed his intentions completely.

An Accompanist Speaks

I Played Their Accompaniments, by Elizabeth Harbison David. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.

Mrs. David furnishes in the first half of her book a self-portrait such as many other music teachers might produce if asked for an autobiography. In the second half she records experiences of a special sort which she had as accompanist for Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, Army camp singer in the World War.

Books come in constant flow from the hands of musical persons, all adding to the store of art information by what they reveal of the writers themselves and by what they disclose about the inner workings of the entertainment business. Here is one that may be described as an objective study rather than a subjective meditation; for Mrs. David does more in the way of recording what she has seen than of confiding what she has thought and felt. From her chair at the piano she has been able to note a good many matters which a performer with principal responsibilities to attend to might miss.

Mrs. David has associated much with church choir singers and with recitalists of the top order as well. Among the big jobs she swung at one time was to tour as accompanist with the contralto, Ernestine Schumann-Heink. At one time she assisted in the same way Edward Johnson, the tenor, who now heads the Metropolitan Opera management. Accordingly, she has been much "on the road," as the American phrase is, and she had plenty experience of travel in Europe, much of it rough and adventurous, when she wore Army dress and went the rounds of the camps with Miss Wilson.

W. P. T.

Can the Provinces Take Over?

By Harold Hobson

London

The story of the British theater is no longer to be found in London. The eyes of managers, players, authors, and of all who still believe that, even in war, the drama is a valuable testimony of what Bridges called the spirit of man, are turned towards the provinces. The torch of the theater has been roughly knocked out of the hand of London; and the question is whether Edinburgh and Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, and Leicester, Stratford, Coventry, and Oxford can catch it before it falls to the ground.

The provinces, of course, are not free from air raids, but they do not, like London, have them all night, and every night. Some form of theatrical activity is therefore still possible in the country, though in many places a curfew has had to be imposed. At Brighton, for example, no place of dramatic entertainment may remain open after 10 p. m., whilst in Liverpool, Portsmouth, and Birmingham the closing time is one hour earlier. This means that theatrical performances are in many places confined closely to matinees, or else begin in the very early evening.

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It is in these circumstances that several London managers, rather than entirely close down their activities, have already despatched their companies upon the road. H. M. Tennent, Ltd., for example, have sent out their productions of "Rebecca," "The Devil's Disciple," and "Thunder Rock." Shaw's "The Millionairess," which was on the eve of London presentation, with Edith Evans in the leading part, has also gone on tour. Godfrey Tearle, Owen Nares, Robert Donat, Michael Redgrave, Ronald Squire, Celia Johnson, and Margaret Rutherford are only a few of the leading London players who are already appearing in the provinces.

Now, what the effect of this will be upon the future of the drama in Britain it is yet too early to determine. If every theater in the United Kingdom were compelled to shut its doors, it is unlikely that the injury to the drama, though severe, would be irreparable. The theaters of England closed down for several years during the Cromwellian Protectorate, but they reopened to a period of questionable morals but undoubted brilliance at the Restoration. Whatever happens, therefore, it is probable that, when the air raids cease, the theaters will awake. This is a comforting thought to those who hold that it is in the drama, in Shakespeare, in Congreve, in Sheridan, Goldsmith, Shaw, and Barrie, that Britain has made its most notable contribution to the arts.

Nevertheless, the lighter the slumber, the more instant the awakening. It is because of this that the provinces are now being watched with so keen and anxious an eye. For if activity can be kept partially going there, the break in continuity will be so much the less final.

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Many important factors enter into this question. One problem is whether there will be enough new productions to keep the provincial theaters open. The chief new productions are invariably designed for London. When London, theatrically, ceases to exist, will those productions cease also? And if so, from where will the provincial theaters draw their material? This problem, in its turn, depends on the relation between the profits of a successful London run and a successful tour. A big musical comedy production reckons itself fortunate if it pays off its preliminary expenses with its pre-London tour, which does not seem particularly encouraging. But musical comedies are the most costly of all forms of theatrical production, and straight plays might tell a more cheerful story. Even in musical comedy it is promising to observe that "No, No, Nanette," for example, is still running in the country, and presumably paying, after being produced in Birmingham a month before the war started.

There are, of course, forms of theatrical activity that have little or no connection with the West End. There is the repertory movement; there is the British Drama League; there are revues too naïve for the taste of Central London. These entertainments may be forced by events into a new prominence, even if the type of drama associated with London fails. But it is not yet certain that it will fail. The most famous actors are undoubtedly willing to play for the provinces. It is likely that the most famous authors are willing to continue writing for them. The question is, will the provinces pay them for it? The answer to that is being eagerly awaited.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL — TONIGHT
FRIDAY, NOV. 15, AT 2:30 — SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY — Conductor
SUN. AFT. NOV. 17 AT 3:30 — DOROTHY MAYNOR
Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. No Tax
SENSATIONAL NEW NEGRO SOPRANO
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 24, AT 3:30
50th Anniversary Jubilee Tour
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
FREDERICK STOCK — Conductor
BENEFIT: BRITISH WAR RELIEF SOCIETY
Coming — JEANETTE MacDONALD
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8:30
Mail orders filled promptly. Checks to Symphony Hall

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • LAST WEEK • Prior to New York Opening
MATS. Thurs. and Sat.
FINAL PERFORMANCE SAT., NOV. 16
ALDRICH AND MYERS Present
JOE E. BROWN
(IN PERSON)
In RING LARDNER'S Famous Comedy
"ELMER THE GREAT"
"Joe Brown's 'ELMER' stage classic"—American
"Evening of swell entertainment."—Globe
"A Part Right Down Joe E. Brown's Humorous Alley"—Traveler
"Joe Brown triumphs in 'Elmer' role"—Record
NIGHTS, 55c to $2.75—THURS. MAT. 55c to $1.65—SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20—(INC. TAX)

WILBUR • Tonight, 8:30 Mat. Today
FLORA ROBSON in LADIES in RETIREMENT
with Estelle Winwood, Isabel Elsom and Patrick O'Moore
Evs. $2.75-1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.20-1.10

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
Tim DeMARCON — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th Street W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
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Evgs. incl. Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75
Wed. & Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.20. No Monday Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE, WHEN DOORS OPEN

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JOHNNY BELINDA ★★★★ —News
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BELASCO Th., 44 E. of B'w. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Nights, 55c-$3.30. Mats. 55c-$1.65. Br. 9-2067

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"Two Hours of Mirth and Magic" — N. Y. Times
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with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

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Children (all Mats.) 28¢
(including all taxes)
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Orpheum 8:50 A. M.
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BRIAN DONLEVY in The GREAT McGINTY
WE WHO ARE YOUNG
LANA TURNER GENE LOCKHART
MAT. 20c — EVE 50c

EXETER KEN 7967
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
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—Hedy Lamarr in "Boom Town"
Wendy Barrie—Gene Raymond in "Cross Country Romance"

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JOHN GARFIELD • BRENDA MARSHALL
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
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ALSO: Rosemary Lane, "Always a Bride"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
RAY MILLAND—WALTER ABEL
"ARISE, MY LOVE"
Also "Dancing on a Dime"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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ESCAPE
Starring
Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor
Sun. thru Thurs. — Nov. 10-14

NEWTON, MASS.

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MON., TUES., WED. — J. McCrea—L. Day — Foreign Correspondent — J. Blondell—D. Powell — I WANT A DIVORCE
THURS., FRI., SAT. — Fred MacMurray — RANGERS of FORTUNE — Chan at Wax Museum

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:00 A.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 11 a. m.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 1,750,930
1940 volume to date 177,075,815
1939 volume to date 232,241,610

Stocks Show Good Tone In Early Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Stocks displayed a moderately better tone in today's early market trading, many leaders recovering fractions to around a point.

Up at a fairly lively opening were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft and Sears-Roebuck.

In their search for market trend clues analysts studied the Federal Reserve Board survey of the country's department store sales for the week ended Nov. 2 which disclosed a drop of 5 per cent under the corresponding 1939 period. In the preceding week the year-to-year increase amounted to 6 per cent. One reason given for the decline was the probable preoccupation of customers with the closing phase of the election campaign.

For the latest week all Reserve districts reported recessions from a year ago except Richmond and San Francisco where improvement of 2 and 12 per cent, respectively, was recorded.

A flattening out of activities in the lumber industry last week also was indicated by a compilation of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Production was placed at 10 per cent under the previous week and 3 per cent below the like week last year. Both shipments and orders, however, although less than in the week before, were well ahead of 1939.

ICC Issues Plan Of Reorganization For the Rock Island

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a plan of reorganization for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway which calls for sharp reductions in capitalization on fixed interest charges and makes no provision for participation of present stockholders in the reorganized company.

The plan calls for total capitalization of $351,180,912, compared with present capitalization of $553,313,003.

It would reduce annual fixed charges from $13,726,179 to $2,415,519.

The commission found the equities of the holders of the preferred and common stocks to have no value, and made no provision for stockholders in the plan.

Total fixed interest debt of the reorganized company would be $64,943,184. Of this $28,002,124 would be in undisturbed equipment trust obligations and $36,941,060 in first mortgage four per cent bonds.

Other capitalization would include $60,000,000 general mortgage 4½ per cent income bonds, $75,000,000 of preferred 5 per cent stock, and $151,237,728 of common stocks.

Included in the capitalization is $11,000,000 of first mortgage bonds to be sold for cash to provide new money and $150,000 of common stock ($100 a share), to pay general creditors' claims, estimated at $500,000.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Sumatra Tabocco Co., Columbian Carbon Co., General Electric Co., Lehn & Fink Products Corp., Monsanto Chemical Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., and Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Tuesday, November 12

Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10:30 A.M.)
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 A.M.)
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 A.M.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (5% Pfd.) (1:45 P.M.)
Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (11 A.M.)
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 A.M.)

Wednesday, November 13

Continental Can Co. ($4.50 Pfd.) (9:30 A.M.)
Eastman Kodak Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 A. M.)
Phelps Dodge Corp. (Com.) (12 M.)
U. S. Gypsum Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 A.M.)

Thursday, November 14

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com) (10 A.M.)
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (Com.) (9:45 A.M.)

Friday, November 15

American Sumatra Tobacco Co. (Com.) (11 A.M.)
Associates Investment Co. (5% Pfd. & Com) (2 P.M.)
Bayuk Cigars, Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 A.M.)
Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. ($2 Pfd.) (3:30 P.M.)
General Cigar Co., Inc. (Com) (4 P.M.)
General Electric Co. (Com.) (10 A.M.)
Monsanto Chemical Co. ($4.50 Pfd. "A" & "B" & Com.) (10 A.M.)
Lehn & Fink Products Corp. (Com.) (9 A.M.)

Derby Oil Gains Over 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Derby Oil & Refining Corp. and subsidiary reported for the 9 months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $95,317, equal after $4 preferred dividend requirements (on which arrears totaled $47 a share on July 1 after giving effect to a $1 payment Aug. 1) to 15 cents a common share. This compared with $69,827, or 5 cents on common, in the similar 1939 period. Operations center in Kansas.

International Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Interchemical Corp., manufacturers of printing inks, and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $782,097, or $1.68 a common share, $1,022,020, or $2.51 on common, in the similar 1939 months. Plants are in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, and California.

Wolverine Tube Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wolverine Tube Co. earned net profit in the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $285,897 after Federal income taxes at new rates, equal to 67 cents on common, against $283,148 or 66 cents on common, in the comparable [illegible] factory is in Detroit.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:00	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
59	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	57	57	57	−1
	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22¾	22½	22½	N'v 8
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	N'v 8
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ½
	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	7	10⅞	10	10	N'v 8
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	18	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	N'v 8
22	7	Allegheny pr pf	1	20	19¾	19¾	N'v 8
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅝
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10	10	10	N'v 8
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	N'v 8
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	2	15¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 8
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	N'v 6
417⅝	213¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	8	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ½
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	17½	17¼	17½	N'v 8
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 8
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	15	47¼	45½	46¼	N'v 8
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	10	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
75	41¾	Am Airlines	13	64⅞	63¼	63¾	N'v 8
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	10	10	10	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 8
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	8	38	38	38	+1
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	N'v 8
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
180	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	N'v 7
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	− ⅛
64	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	6	62	61⅝	61⅝	− ⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	11	22⅞	21⅜	21½	N'v 8
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115	115	115	N'v 4
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	124¼	122	124¼	N'v 8
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 8
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	14	6⅜	6	6	N'v 8
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	N'v 8
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 8
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	N'v 6
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	N'v 8
38¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	15½	15½	15½	− ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 8
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	66	40⅞	39	40⅞	+2⅛
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	31¾	29¼	31¾	N'v 7
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	56	55½	56	N'v 8
37⅝	18⅜	Am Ice	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	N'v 8
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20⅜	20¾	20¾	N'v 7
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	23	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 8
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 30
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	50	17	17	17	
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	11	85½	83½	83¾	N'v 8
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	12	13⅞	13½	13⅜	N'v 8
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	27	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	104⅞	104⅞	N'v 6
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	8	45¼	44¾	44¾	N'v 8
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	54	7½	7⅜	7½	− ⅛
18⅜	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	17	18¼	17⅜	18⅛	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	11	7	7	7	N'v 8
5⅛	5	Am Seat (½g)	8	9	8⅝	8⅞	N'v 8
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	10	47½	46¼	47½	+1½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	N'v 8
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	N'v 8
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	3	29⅛	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅞
48⅛	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	16¾	16½	16¾	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	N'v 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	3	167¼	167¼	167¼	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	13	73⅞	71¾	72	N'v 8
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	11	74⅛	73	74	N'v 8
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	N'v 8
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	N'v 6
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
53⅞	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	52¾	52	52	+ ½
8⅜	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	N'v 8
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	61	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+ ¾
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	3	34¾	34½	34½	N'v 8
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	16	16	16	N'v 8
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	4	13	12¾	12¾	N'v 8
4¾	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 8
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 7
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
7⅜		Armour Ill	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6¼	3⅝	Armour Ill p pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (1e)	7	33¼	32½	32¾	N'v 8
11	6⅜	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 8
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	4	6	5½	5⅝	N'v 8
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	N'v 6
89½	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	89½	89½	89½	N'v 7
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35⅝	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	18¾	17⅝	18¼	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	3	54	54	54	+ ⅞
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indes	3	18	17½	18	+1½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	19½	19½	19½	+1
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	20	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	N'v 8
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	N'v 8
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	2	72	72	72	N'v 8
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	7	6½	7	N'v 7
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 8
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	14	5½	5½	5½	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Looco ct	13	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8¾	8⅜	8¾	N'v 7
10⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	9	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	N'v 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	29½	28¾	28¾	N'v 8
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	24	24	24	N'v 8
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 1
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	N'v 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	N'v 7
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	14	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	N'v 8
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	N'v 8
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	32	31	31	N'v 8
93	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	17	91½	90½	91⅜	+1⅞
129	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	131½	130	131½	+3
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	10	27¼	27	27¼	N'v 8
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	N'v 8
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	21	21	21	N'v 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	20	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ½
33¾	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	9	33¾	33	33	N'v 8
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24	24	24	N'v 8
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	17	20	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 8
27⅝	17⅞	Borg-War (3e)	3	21	21	21	− ¼
	−1	Boston & Maine	4	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
26⅛	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	16	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅝
12½	5	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	N'v 1
39⅝	27	Bristol M(2.40a)	4	47¼	47	47	N'v 8
53¾	38	Bkly & Q Trans	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	N'v 8
4⅛	1½	Bkly-Man Tr	48	18	17¾	18	N'v 8
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 7
116¼	49	Bkly Un G (¾e)	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	N'v 8
25½	13¼	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
37½	27	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	5	24	23½	23½	N'v 8
29½	14¾	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	12	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
10⅞	6¼	Budd Mfg	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wh (.20e)	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
7⅞	3⅛	Bullard Co(1¼e)	17	36	34⅞	34⅞	N'v 8
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	7	32	32	32	N'v 8
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 8
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	6	5¾	5½	5¾	N'v 8
23¼	17½	Butler Cop&Zinc	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2¼	Buycrus-E (¼e)	12	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	9	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	14¼	13¼	13¼	N'v 8
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	18	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	N'v 8
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 20
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	25	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	N'v 8
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	9	16½	15⅞	15⅞	N'v 8
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	8	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	N'v 8
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	N'v 1
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	7	32¼	31	31	N'v 8
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	5	60	60	60	
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	49¼	48¼	48¾	N'v 8
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	21	28	28	28	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	21	7⅜	7⅜	7½	N'v 8
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	21	3⅛	3	3	N'v 8
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	N'v 8
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	6	7⅛	6½	6½	N'v 8
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	19	34⅜	34¼	34¼	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	10	5¼	5	5	N'v 8
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	N'v 8
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	8	23¼	23	23¼	N'v 8
29½	10⅜	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
43	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	3	42½	42¼	42¼	− ¼
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	N'v 7
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 8
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1⅛	1	1	N'v 1
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	¼	⅄	⅄	N'v 8
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 8
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	15	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	N'v 8
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	N'v 8
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	14	46¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	7	¼	¼	¼	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	N'v 8
16½	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	2	11⅞	11½	11½	N'v 8
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	4	2¾	2½	2½	N'v 8
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	9	83½	83	83	+ ⅞
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	2	9½	9½	9½	N'v 8
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 8
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	5	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅞
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	3	35⅞	34¾	34¾	N'v 8
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1¼e)	2	34	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	5	110¼	110¼	110¼	N'v 8
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	N'v 8
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅝)	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	N'v 7
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	9	30¼	30	30¼	N'v 8
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	1	21	21	21	− ¼
26⅜	16	Colum Br A (2e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
26¼	16	Colum Br B(2e)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅞
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	84½	84½	84½	N'v 8
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	6½	6	6	N'v 8
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	N'v 8
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	82⅛	82	82	N'v 8
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	12	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	N'v 8
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	N'v 4
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	44	40	39	39¾	N'v 8
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	80	11	10½	10¾	N'v 8
	¾	Com'th & South	81	1⅛	1	1⅛	N'v 8
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	56	55	55	N'v 8
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	64	30½	30	30¼	N'v 8
31½	22	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 6
6¼	2½	Congoleum (1)	9	21¼	20¾	21	N'v 8
14⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	N'v 6
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	N'v 7
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	14	24	23½	23¾	N'v 8
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 8
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	93	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	N'v 8
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	61	25¾	25⅜	25½	N'v 8
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	11	106½	105⅞	106	N'v 8
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	12	1	⅞	1	N'v 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	N'v 8
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 8
8⅛	5⅛	Cons Oil (.72½e)	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 31
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
19½	8⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	4	18¾	16½	18¾	N'v 7
105¾	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	N'v 7
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	18	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	N'v 8
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	6	9¼	8⅞	9	N'v 8
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	92	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	N'v 8
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	2	40¾	40⅜	40¾	− ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	+ ¾
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39	39	39	+ ½
43¼	2	Cont Motors	39	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Loan Program Now Supports Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Grain trade experts said today increased reliance on the part of wheat and corn producers upon the government loan program for absorption of surplus grain will offset the prospect that export demand for United States farm products in 1941 may be even worse than in 1940.

The war's effect in relegating the American grain business to virtually a domestic basis, with much of its already restricted foreign market blocked out, was largely discounted in the severe price collapse of May when German domination of continental Europe became evident. Since then prices, while not suffering from lack of foreign demand, nevertheless have not been strengthened by the normal support that comes from this source, grain men said.

Storage Piling Up

As a result, much grain that ordinarily might have gone into export trade is backing up in storage, collateralized for government loans. Loan stocks of both wheat and corn now are the largest on record, aggregating close to 700,000,000 bushels. The government subsidy program has helped in the movement of some wheat as flour to Oriental and Latin American markets and has accounted for virtually the only corn exports of the year, but even with this help the obstacles placed in the way of free trade have been too much for normal business.

In the first eight months of this year U. S. wheat exports totaled 11,243,666 bushels compared with 56,841,000 bushels the corresponding 1939 period. Corn exports totaled 29,597,186 bushels compared with 18,128,000 bushels the corresponding 1939 period. Flour exports amounted to 2,298,834 barrels against 5,515,000 a year ago.

This shows the poorest movement of grain products from this country since the 1936 period and contrasts sharply with exports of 87,000,000 bushels of wheat, 147,000,000 bushels of corn and 5,213,000 barrels of flour in 1938, which was the best season in more than a decade. Prior to 1929, U. S. exports of these products averaged considerably higher than the 1938 figures.

World Wide Problem

The slump in export business is not purely an American problem, trade statistics show. It is world wide. World wheat shipments in the first quarter of the current season, which began July 1, totaled only 77,000,000 bushels, compared with 115,000,000 a year ago. To stimulate domestic flour exports, the Government this week increased the subsidy on shipments to other Western Hemisphere countries.

A post election wave of buying based partly on revived talk about inflation lifted Chicago wheat futures sharply this week. Before the opening today prices were 3⅝-4¼ higher than a week ago. Corn was 2⅜-2¾ higher; oats 1⅜-2¼ up; soybeans 6⅝-7⅜ higher and rye 1¼-1⅞ higher.

Livestock Prices Follow a Slightly Irregular Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While the trade on strictly choice and prime steers with weight was noticeably uneven, net changes for the week were no more than 25c, and in most instances negligible alterations appeared. Early in the week lower trends developed, which were reversed later when abridged receipts forced aggressive buying on local and outside account.

Meanwhile, shortfeds eased off 25c or more, under weight of increased volume. Hogs advanced 25-35c, while fat lambs gained 50-65c during the four-day period. Prime steers topped at $14.80, best hogs made $6.50, while fat lambs sold down from $9.75.

Dull beef markets apparently offset the influence of abridged receipts of toppy steers with the result that, although prices varied somewhat from day to day, final quotations reflected changes of no more than 25c on the upper crust of medium weight and heavy steers. Aside from the top of $14.80, which represented a new high on the crop, several loads brought $14.75 and load after load made $12.50-13.75.

Last week's downturn in hog prices served in a measure to retard the liberal movement which apparently was under way. Prices worked upward, through a series of uneven markets, to close 25-35c higher than late last week. Top varied from $6.25 to $6.50, with bulk sales of well finished barrows and gilts scaling 180 lbs. up at $6-$6.40. Sows sold almost as high as butchers of comparable weight, most of the week's supply selling at $5.70-$6.25. This included sizable numbers of 300 to 400 pounders at $5.90-$6.25.

Fat lambs advanced 50-65c during the period best offerings making $9.75, with the week's bulk at $9.25-$9.75. Most yearlings sold down from $8.75, while best feeding lambs made $9.35. Ewes were little changed, most of the crop going at $3-$4.50.

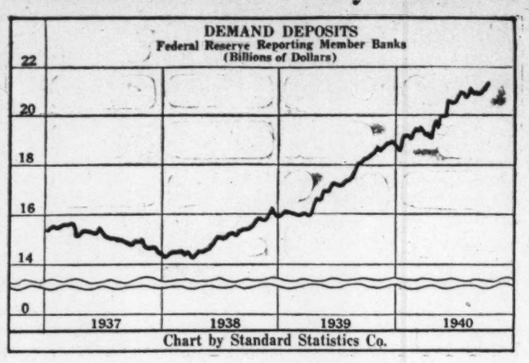
Market Opinion

The Industrials, as measured by the Dow Jones average, reacted from an indicated high today of around 139 and closed at 136.64 which compares with a close last night of 135.75. In view of the fact that the technical action in recent weeks has suggested that the rise might carry to the 138-143 area, the momentum may prove sufficient at this time to lift the average to the upper limits of this area before a reaction of any consequence makes its appearance, according to Hornblower & Weeks.

Poor's Investment Advisory Service says:

"Inflation has again become the dominant market factor. In one day it grew in the public's eyes to a size far larger than taxes, as well as speculative and investment dangers inherent in a war economy. Market advances in recent years which have derived their major impetus from revived inflation fears have ultimately proved treacherous and we believe that the present rise which gives no indication as yet of having been completed should not be allowed to bind one to the many market factors of adverse influence."

Demand Deposits of Member Banks Gain Steadily Since '38



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The continued additions to monetary gold stocks in this country and the pick-up in commercial loans are chiefly responsible for the creation of new demand deposits.

Huge Passenger Airplanes of the Future To Make Available More Electricity

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The 100-passenger airplanes of the future, now on engineers' drawing boards, will generate from 10 to 15 times as much electricity for use of patrons and crew as is used by the average American household, the Society of Automotive Engineers was told.

Supt. P. C. Sandretto of the United Airlines Transport Corporation's communication laboratory, made the statement in a paper before the Society's national aircraft production meeting.

He said the electricity produced and consumed by big transport planes for the comfort and convenience of passengers exceeds that used for the engines and communication.

Cabin lights, stewardess call lights and illumination in the plane's kitchen all put a drain on the generators, which are geared to the engines.

The power demand for the future plane, Mr. Sandretto asserted, will be about 30 kilowatts. Power need of the average home is from 1 to 3 kilowatts.

Effect of Tariffs On Competition Is Weighed by TNEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monopoly Committee declared that steps to preserve competition should be co-ordinated with tariff policy to "assure that a liberal portion of the fruits of efficiency will reach the mass of consumers."

The Committee's view was set out in a monograph on "industrial concentration and tariffs" written by Clifford L. James, Associate Professor of Economics at Ohio State University.

"The statistical analyses of industrial concentration and tariffs," Mr. James wrote, "indicate that tariffs may foster and facilitate monopolistic practices, but these practices may develop without benefit of tariff.

"When restrictive tariffs are reduced or eliminated, consumers receive some benefit regardless of the degree of competition in the domestic industry. The benefit to be derived is probably substantial in many cases."

The study said that analyses of two products showed that in eight recent years domestic consumers had paid an average each year of about $273,633,000 more for sugar because of import restrictions, while tariff protection of rayon yarn cost consumers $139,171,000 in 1937 and 1938.

New Low Rent Slum Clearance Projects Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House announced Presidential approval of U. S. Housing Authority loan contracts totaling $38,239,000 for 22 low-rent and slum clearance projects to house 8,331 families.

Two loans consolidated previous loan contracts and did not involve new construction. They were:

Cincinnati, $12,776,000 (four projects); Akron, Ohio, $2,566,000 (two projects).

A $13,588,000 loan to Detroit consolidated four previous contracts and added $1,066,000 for project extention.

The remaining loans were:

Richmond, Va., $1,997,000 (two projects); San Francisco (Chinatown project), $1,365,000; Chester, Pa., $1,359,000; Los Angeles, Calif., $1,261,000; Shreveport, La., $1,016,000; Fort Smith, Ark., $622,000; Portsmouth, Ohio, $547,000; Dayton, Ohio, $445,000; Del Rio, Texas, $444,000; Lake Charles, La., $253,000.

McCrory Stores Plans New Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — McCrory Stores Corporation, New York, filed a statement covering 60,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value, 150,000 shares of common stock; $1 par value, and warrants to purchase common stock which will be attached to the preferred.

The company said that the preferred would be offered initially to holders of its present common stock on a basis of one share of new preferred and warrants for 2.5 shares of new common for each 16 shares of old common held as of Nov. 29.

The warrants will be exercisable before Dec. 1, 1945.

The proceeds will be used, the company added, to redeem 50,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock at $110 a share plus accrued dividends by Feb. 1, 1941. Proceeds not required for the redemption will be added to working capital.

The principal underwriters were listed as Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Gassatt, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., both of New York.

International Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Interchemical Corp. manufacturers of printing inks, and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $782,097, or $1.68 a common share, $1,022,020, or $2.51 on common, in the similar 1939 months. Plants are in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, and California.

Wolverine Tube Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wolverine Tube Co. earned net profit in the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $285,897 after Federal income taxes at new rates, equal to 67 cents on common, against $283,148 or 66 cents on common, in the comparable period last year. Factory is in Detroit.

Retail Sales Show Increase Of 6 to 9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores this week averaged 6 to 9 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The trend of sales at the beginning of the week was spotty, due in part to bad shopping weather in some sections, the credit agency said. Election day business was disappointing in many retail centers. Unseasonally warm temperatures in a number of cities retarded movement of ready-to-wear apparel and shoes. Men's overcoat buying also shriveled up. House furnishings and women's wear were the strong spots in such localities.

At mid-week, however, cash registers began jingling at a faster clip as colder temperatures hit many points, and dollar volume again took a lead over a year ago.

Sales in New England topped last year by 3 to 6 per cent, the East and Middle West by 5 to 12 per cent, the South 7 to 15 per cent, Southwest 2 to 7 per cent, and the Pacific Coast 2 to 5 per cent. Sales in the Northwest were unchanged to 3 per cent above the like 1939 week.

In wholesale markets, mail and telegraph orders were reported numerous, particularly for goods for the Christmas trade. Buyer attendance in central wholesale markets, however, was smaller, as many store representatives returned home to vote.

N. Y. State Housing Notes Are Awarded; Total $70,161,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A total of $70,161,000 of short-term housing notes has been awarded by New York State officials of 26 housing authorities.

A banking group headed by the Chemical Bank and Trust Company and including the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the Manufacturers Trust Company and associates bought $48,736,000 of the total at 0.375 per cent, except for the issue of $460,000 notes of Champaign County, Ill., for which an interest rate of 0.487 per cent was bid.

The Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia received the award of $13,600,000 of notes due on May 22, 1941, at 0.32 and 0.33 per cent. Salomon Brothers and Hutzler bought $2,525,000 of the notes, including $1,100,000 of Hartford, Conn., due on May 22, 1941, at 0.35 per cent. R. W. Pressprich & Co. took $3,000,000 of the Baltimore notes due on May 22, 1941, at 0.35 per cent, and the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company took $2,000,000 of the Baltimore issue at 0.31, 0.32, and 0.33 per cent. Harvey Fisk & Sons, Inc., bought $1,300,000 of Charleston, S. C., notes due on Nov. 22, 1941, on a 0.47 per cent interest basis.

Reorganization Plan Sought For Abitibi Power Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A Royal Commission has been appointed for an inquiry into Abitibi Power & Paper Company by the Ontario government, for the purpose of recommending to the government a plan of reorganization which will be equitable to all interests concerned, it has been announced by Premier M. F. Hepburn.

The Cabinet at the same time rescinded the Order-in-Council of March 9, 1939, which provided that any reorganization or sale approved or directed by the Supreme Court of Ontario would be deemed satisfactory to the government.

Premier Hepburn's statement was as follows:

"The Government has considered the situation resulting from the court proceedings and concerning the abortive sale of the assets of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. The Order-in-Council passed on March 9, 1939, contemplated a reorganization or sale under the jurisdiction of the court, which has not materialized. In view of the apparent inability of the company to effect a reorganization or sale, probably due to disturbed conditions in the financial and business world, the Government is of the opinion that it is in the best interests of all parties that the Order-in-Council of March 9, 1939, should be rescinded and accordingly this has been done today.

"In order that the best interests of all parties may be served in determining the future of this very important industry, a Royal Commission of three outstanding men will be appointed for the purpose of considering the whole matter and recommending to the Government a plan of reorganization which will be equitable to all interests concerned."

The only bid offered in the judicial sale hearing was one for $30,000,000, an amount declared by F. H. Barlow, Master of the Supreme Court, to be less than the reserve bid. The company has been operated under receivership since 1932.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Sumatra Tabocco Co., Columbian Carbon Co., General Electric Co., Lehn & Fink Products Corp., Monsanto Chemical Co., Phelps Dodge Corp., Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., and Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Tuesday, November 12

Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10:30 A.M.)
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 A.M.)
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 A.M.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (5% Pfd.) (1:45 P.M.)
Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (11 A.M.)
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 A.M.)

Wednesday, November 13

Continental Can Co. ($4.50 Pfd.) (9:30 A.M.)
Eastman Kodak Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 A.M.)
Phelps Dodge Corp. (Com.) (12 M.)
U. S. Gypsum Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 A.M.)

Thursday, November 14

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com) (10 A.M.)
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (Com.) (9:45 A.M.)

Friday, November 15

American Sumatra Tobacco Co. (Com.) (11 A.M.)
Associates Investment Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (2 P.M.)
Bayuk Cigars, Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 A.M.)
Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. ($2 Pfd.) (3:30 P.M.)
General Cigar Co., Inc. (Com) (4 P.M.)
General Electric Co. (Com). (10 A.M.)
Monsanto Chemical Co. ($4.50 Pfd. "A" & "B" & Com.) (10 A.M.)
Lehn & Fink Products Corp. (Com.) (9 A.M.)

Commodity Futures

Grains

	Wheat Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Dec.	88	87⅞	88⅛
May	87¼	87	86⅜
July	83¼	82¾	84⅜
	Corn		
Dec.	62⅜	62⅜	50½
May	63¼	63¼	52¼
July	63⅜	63⅜	53¾
	Oats		
Dec.	36¾	36⅞	36¾
May	35¾	35⅞	35⅜
July	33¼	33	32¾
	Rye		
Dec.	45⅜	45⅜	53⅞
May	49⅜	49½	54⅞
July	51	50¾	55⅛
	Lard		
Dec.	4.85	4.82	6.40
Jan.	5.00	4.97	
March	6.05	6.02	
May	6.25	6.22	7.07
July	6.37	6.37	7.17
	Soy Beans		
Dec.		93	97½
May	94½	93½	98⅜
July	94	93¼	96

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Am Pneu pf	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6.00	Bigelow-Sanf pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	100
.40	Bir & Son, Inc	10½	10	10½	10
6.00d	Bos Edison	34	33½	33¾	33⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	46½	46½	46½	46
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅜
..	Bos & Me prpf	6	5¾	6	5⅝
..	Bos & Me st A pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & Me st D pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
..	Bos & Prov	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
..	Copper Range	6¾	6	6¾	6
	East G&F pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	36½
.225c	E G&F pr pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
..	Eastern SS	4⅜	3⅜	4⅜	3¼
1.00a	Eastern SS pf	25	25	25	20
1.00b	Employers Gr	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22
2.50	First Nat Sts	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	43¾
..	Isle Royale	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅜
..	Mergenthaler	25	24	25	25
.50a	Natr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4½
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	120½	119½	120½	119
..	Nat Tunnel	2½	2½	2½	2
..	Quincy Min	2	1⅞	2	1¾
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10½	10⅜	10½	9⅝
..	Stultz Mach	11½	11½	11½	12
1.60	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30¼
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	35	35	35	35
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	58⅝	58¼	58½	58
..	Utah H & T	75c	65c	75c	65c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1940 prior to 4-to-1 split-up.

Federal Water Service Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Water Service Corp. and subsidiaries showed net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $1,580,098, after excess profits taxes, of which $319,227 could not be realized by the corporation because of restrictions on paying dividends and the working capital situation of one group of companies. This compared with $1,345,609 in the preceding 12 months. The company, controlled by Utility Operators Co., supplies water, gas and electric service on a national scale.

Derby Oil Gains Over 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Derby Oil & Refining Corp. and subsidiary reported for the 9 months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $95,317, equal after $4 preferred dividend requirements (on which arrears totaled $47 a share on July 1 after giving effect to a $1 payment Aug. 1) to 15 cents a common share. This compared with $69,827, or 5 cents on common, in the similar 1939 period. Operations center in Kansas.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '41	103.9	103.9	103.9
32 4s '54-44	114.16	114.11	114.16
2 3s '55-51	112.30	112.30	112.30
4 2⅞s '60-55	111.4	111.4	111.4
4 2¾s '65-60	110.7	110.6	110.6

Home Owners Loan

3 3s '52-44	108.9	108.9	108.9

New York City Bond

76 3s '80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82	82	82
7 Alleghany cv 5s '44	96¼	96	96¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79¾	79¾	79¾
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	57¼	57	57¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
2 Am & For P5s 2030	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Am T&T 3½s '43			
104 27-32	104 13-16	104 13-16	
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	110	110	110
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104½	104½	104½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
9 Arm Del 4s'55	105	104¾	105
1 AT&SF 4s'95	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 AT&SF 4s'60	95½	95½	95½
2 AT&SF 4½s'48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18 A C Line clt 4s'52	67	66¾	67
6 A C Line 4½s'61	54¾	54½	54¾
3 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 B&O '95 st A	36⅞	36½	36⅞
1 B&O '95 st C	40	40	40
5 B&O 2000 st D	36½	36⅜	36½
23 B&O '96 st F	36¾	36½	36¾
6 B&O cv 5½60 st	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
4 B&O 4s'48	73¾	73½	73¾
2 B&O S W 50 st	47½	47½	47½
1 Bell T Pa 5s'50 C	134	134	134
14 Beth Stl 3½s'52	109¼	109	109
12 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	106	106	106
4 Beth Stl 3s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Bgh & Me 4½s'60	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	77	77	77
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	96	95½	95½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	107½	107½	107½
9 Buf R&P 5'57 st	44¼	44	44½
1 Bush Term 5s'55	43	43	43
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	97¼	97¼	97¼
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	94½	94¾	94¾
3 Can Nat 6½s'46	106½	106½	106½
3 Can Pac 5s '54	68	68	68
29 Can Pac 4s perp	54¼	53¾	54¼
5 Carco C&O 4s '65	104⅜	104¼	104¼
4 Carth & Adir 4s '81	52	52	52
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	52	52	52
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	43	43¼	43¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69½	69½	69½
5 Certain-td 5½s'48	87	86½	86½
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	103	103	103
3 C&O 1st 4s '89 C&A	116½	116½	116½
1 CG&Q gen 4s '58	85½	85½	85½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26	26	26
12 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 CMSP&P adj 5'2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	30	30	30
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅛	10	10⅛
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s'87	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
5 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1	1	1
12 CRI&P 4s '88	14½	14½	14½
25 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
10 CSL & NO 5s '51	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
2 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 Childs Co 5s '43	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s '7	57	57	57
16 Clev El Ill 3s '70	108½	108⅛	108½
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86½	86½	86½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Col & So 4½s'80	17½	17½	17½
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅝	104½	104½
9 Com MacKay Inc 6'9 ww	38	37¾	38
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	111	111
13 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107	106¾	107
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20	20	20
6 Cuba R R 5s '52	22¾	22½	22½
5 Curtis Pub 3s '55	100	99¾	100
5 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Det Ed 4s '65	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
21 Erie rfg 3s '75	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	76	76	76
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	78½	78½	78½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	88¾	88½	88½
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	102½	102½	102½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94¾	94¾	94¾
48 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106½	106	106½
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	100¼	100	100¼
13 G Bay & W deb B	6	6	6
14 Gulf M&Oh inc2015	36¾	36½	36¾
14 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	29	28½	29
4 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	125¾	125¾	125¾
17 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44	43¾	44
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¼	11	11
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110	110	110
3 IllCen 4s 52	42	41	41
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	41¼	41¼	41¼
15 IllCen 4¼s 66	40	39¾	40
3 IC&CBL&NO 5s63A	44½	44½	44½
6 IC&CBL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40½	40½
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 IntHydroEl cv 6s44	55¼	55¼	55¼
61 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	75⅜	72¾	74¼
12 IntPaper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	24⅝	24½	24½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	27¼	27	27¼
100 Jones&LaugSt4¼s61	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 LacGas5½s 53	62	62	62
2 LacGas5½s 60 D	60	60	60
5 LacGas 5s 42	93½	93½	93½
3 LehC&N 4½s 54A	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 LehValCoal6s 43	75	75	75
6 LehValCoal 5s 54 st	33½	33½	33½
1 LehValCoal5s 64 st	32	32	32
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22½	22½	22½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	21½	21½	21½
2 Libby McN&L 4s '55	104½	104½	104½
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	129	129	129
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
8 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	85	84⅞	85
13 Lou & N 5s 2003B	103	103	103
51 Lou&N24½s 2003	98	97½	98
2 Louis&N 4s B '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
29 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	93	92⅞	93
48 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	89½	88⅞	89½
6 Lou&NSo 2d 4s '52	86¼	86	86¼
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	77⅝	78	78
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	30⅜	30	30
31 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2 Mich Cen 4½s '79	67½	67½	67½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Midland RRNJ5s '40	27	27	27
2 MSP&SSMar5½s '49	11½	11½	11½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	52¾	52¼	52¾
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	6½	6½	6½
15 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	7¾	8¼
88 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	7¾	8¼
1 M-K-T 5s '62A	12	12	12
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	4¾	4½
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	9½	9½	9½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	21½	21½	21½
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	104½	104½	104½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	62¾	62¾	62¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	35¼	35¼	35¼
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¾	65⅝	65¾
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 NYC cn 4s'98	64½	64½	64½
16 NYC 3¾s'46	90¾	90½	90¾
7 NYC 3½s '52	62¾	62¾	62¾
17 NYC&HR 3½s '97	86	86	86
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81¼	81¼	81¼
14 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 NY Ct&StL 4½s'78	60½	60½	60½
12 NY Cst&StL 4s '66	88¾	88	88¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 NY C&W rfg 4s '92	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
67 N W&Bost 4½s46	5	5	5
1 Niagara Shcv 5½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Norf & W 4s '96	126	125¾	125¾
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¾	64½	64⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57	57	57
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	51	51
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	73¾	73½	73¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ohio Edis 4½s '62	86	86	86
2 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	110	110	110
84 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	84	83¾	84
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pat Pat&Bst 5s'77	92½	92½	92½
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s'74	104	104	104
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s'69	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110	109⅞	109⅞
1 Pen RR vtt 4½s '60	114	114	114
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	121½	121½	121½
37 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Pen RR gen4¼s'81	96¼	96	96
14 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	103	103	103
3 Pen RR 4¼s '48 st	103	103	103
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	114	114	114
31 Pen RR 3¼s'52	97	97	97
9 Pere Mark 5s '56	91½	91¾	91¾
23 Pere Marq 4½s '80	74¾	74⅝

Commerce and Finance

Over 390,000 Houses Built in U. S. Urban Areas in Nine Months

Business and Industry

S. A. Increases Tempo Toward Trade Unity

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—South America has now set to work on a widespread program of inter-American co-operation which many sources believed would result in a strong common front linking the Americas defensively and economically.

With the possible exception of Brazil, the South American nations have been "marking time" on vital Pan-American problems of economics and defense pending the presidential election in the United States, but they regarded President Roosevelt's re-election as a "go-ahead" signal.

Seek U. S. Credits

Hesitation to make any commitments earlier was particularly noticeable in Argentina, a key nation in whatever co-operation scheme may be worked out to offset economic hardships resulting from war and the threat of a totaltiarian spread to the new world.

This country is known to be facing a severe shortage of foreign exchange due to the war and is anxious to obtain major credits from the United States and find increased export markets.

Finance Minister Frederico Penedo announced that the Argentine Cabinet had given provisional approval to his plan to restrict imports from the United States to vitally needed articles so as to check gold export. Such a step, he said, was intended to reactivate Argentine economy and "balance" foreign trade, but would be put into effect only if other means of solving the nation's foreign trade problems failed.

One generally well-informed source here said it was possible that Argentina, which is the leading South American nation in credit rating because she never has defaulted on a national obligation, might seek a loan of as much as $100,0000,000 from the United States.

Informed sources said the United States political campaign had made Argentine officials coy during discussions of possible military and naval co-operation with the United States. They hinted that conferees might find a warmer reception since the re-election of President Roosevelt.

A similar situation exists in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and other South American nations.

Ready to Co-operate

The new Paraguayan Minister to Washington, Dr. Juan Jose Soler, who has sailed for New York, said in Buenos Aires that his country was anxious to continue the close financial, political and defensive co-operation with the United States begun under the late President, Jose Felix Estigarribia.

With his arrival in Washington discussions were expected relative to further United States aid for Paraguay and the possibility of assistance for building an air center for use of the American republics in the event of a threat from abroad.

A diplomatic source in Buenos Aires predicted United States purchases of tin ore from Bolivia, possible routing of a transcontinental rail line through that country as a defense measure and settlement of the Standard Oil expropriation question would be speedily considered now that the United States election is over.

South and Central America and Mexico generally received news of President Roosevelt's re-election with the view that it gave a sturdy endorsement to the "good neighbor" policy.

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Bank Clearings 10.7 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite the election holiday last week's bank clearings for 23 leading cities showed gains over the previous week and the corresponding holiday period in 1939, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Gains in both instances were due in large part to substantial expansion in check transactions at New York.

The turnover totaled $5,672,930,000, a rise of 10.7 per cent over last year's $5,124,465,000. The increase over the preceding week amounted to $28,672,000.

New York clearings at $3,364,296,000 were 15.2 per cent more than the $2,920,209,000 for the same 1939 week. The 22 outside cities accounted for $2,308,634,000 against $2,204,256,000 last year, a gain of 4.7 per cent.

Detroit, Atlanta, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia were well ahead of last year.

Chicago clearings were $295,000,000 against $302,200,000 a year ago.

Cotton Crop Called Best Since 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—A United States cotton crop of 12,847,000 bales was forecast by the Agriculture Department, based upon indications of November 1. This was an increase of 106,000 bales over a similar forecast made a month ago.

A crop of this size would be the largest since the 1937 record one of 18,946,000 bales and would compare with last year's production of 11,817,000.

The department reported that up to Thursday, 1, 444,441 bales of this year's crop had been stored by growers under Government price-bolstering loans totaling $69,860,641. This is in addition to 8,700,000 bales of surplus cotton from previous crops either owned by the Government or stored under Government loans to growers.

The indicated yield for the country as a whole was estimated at 252.1 pounds per acre—the second largest of record and 14.2 pounds greater than last year.

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to November 1 was reported at 9,083,626 bales compared with 10,079,112 bales at the same date last year. The department said ginning was especially late this year in states adjoining the Mississippi River and in Alabama and Oklahoma.

In the Carolinas, weather during October was said to have continued unusually favorable for maturing the late bolls, and that the prospective production in these two states increased 105,000 bales during the month. Favorable weather also caused an increase of 115,000 bales in Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

In Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, however, dry weather was said to have prevented late bolls from reaching full size, causing an indicated reduction of 150,000 bales in these states.

General Motors Has Best October Sales in History

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp, reported October sales to dealers and consumers in the United States reached the highest for that month on record.

Sales to U. S. consumers for the first 10 months of 1940 were the largest for that period in General Motors history.

Sales U. S. consumers in October totaled 186,016 units, compared with 97,527 in September and 110,471 in October, 1939.

The company reported total sales in October to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 226,169 units, compared with 124,692 in September and 144,350 in October, 1939.

Sales of trucks and cars to dealers in the United States last month totaled 207,934, compared with 116,031 in September and 129,821 in October, 1939.

For the first 10 months, total sales to dealers in the United States, Canada and overseas were 1,584,326 units compared with 1,135,068 in the like 1939 period.

First 10 months' sales to consumers in the United States were 1,471,210 units compared with 1,045,872 in the like 1939 period.

First 10 months' sales to dealers in the United States were 1,457,817 units compared with 995,454 in the like 1939 period.

Curtiss-Wright Pays 50c on the Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp. directors have declared the first common stock dividend in the 11-year history of the company—50 cents a common share, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 23.

They also declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the Class "A" stock, payable Dec. 13 to holders of record Nov. 22. A similar amount was paid Sept. 30.

At the same time, Wright Aeronautical Corp. declared a dividend of $4 a share, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 29. The stock paid $2 last year.

Exchange Seat Price Steady

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $40,000, unchanged from previous transaction on October 30.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
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Permanent Defense Housing In Low-Priced Field Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Permanent defense housing, not temporary construction, should be the rule, housing should be concentrated in the low-priced field and the government should make every effort to aid and stimulate private building before starting direct operations itself, according to a special research report by the Twentieth Century Fund.

The report was prepared under the supervision of the Fund's Committee on Housing, whose Chairman is Dr. Henry E. Hoagland, Professor of Business Finance at Ohio State University, formerly director of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and a former member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Emphasizing the necessity for immediate action, the research report shows that during the World War housing shortages caused an annual labor turnover of 500 to 1,000 per cent in some shipyards; caused 50 per cent of women workers sought by Labor Department placement service to refuse jobs in war industries; and threatened to reduce the output of a major munitions plant by as much as one-third.

Urges Housing Policy

As a first step toward avoiding such dangers today the Committee urges that the Government promptly formulate a national housing policy and make its provisions "clearly and widely known."

The Committee recommends houses of durable, "permanent" construction, rather than temporary or makeshift expedients.

The Committee says the great need of the present emergency is for low-priced housing. "More specifically," says the report, "this means a house which should fall in a cost range of from $2,500 to $4,000, including land, for at least a two-bedroom unit, with corresponding monthly rentals of $20 to $35 without light or fuel."

A great advantage of housing operations in the low-priced field, says the report, is that such houses meet both normal and emergency needs, and, therefore, offer to investors "safety in financial operations." The report points out that "even in most of those places where concentration may be greatest—the shipbuilding centers of the East Coast and the industrial centers of the Northeast and the Great Lakes regions—there is an extensive lack of low-priced housing of good quality to meet normal requirements. It is difficult to visualize building programs in these areas which, in a few months, or in a few years, will supply a sufficient amount of new housing to meet long accumulating needs in the low-priced field."

Recommends Materials

As concrete suggestions for helping to speed up the supply of low-priced housing, the Committee recommends "use of materials which are least competitive with the requirements of the defense industries; and simplified and standardized methods of construction, which reduce labor and material waste, conserve the amount of skilled labor required for construction, and cut down the usual erection time."

The report contains the first published figures showing the allocation, by cities, of upwards of $6,000,000,000 in defense contracts.

On the question of whether government or private industry should supply the greater part of defense housing, the Committee says that government policy should "encourage the continuance of private building effort over a wide area"; and the government itself "should enter upon any phase of direct operation only on good evidence that private means are no longer available for, or capable of, meeting the need." The Committee believes the government should formulate and announce a clear policy of just what forms of assistance it will provide for private operations and under just what circumstances it will consider itself obliged to take up direct operations.

Loan Plan Outlined

To promote the continued participation of private lending institutions in financing houses, the Committee recommends "the extension for the period of the emergency of the power of the Federal Housing Administration to insure loans on new construction of small houses." Also, where local financing facilities are insufficient, the Committee recommends "the investment by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the accounts of member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System up to the limit of the amount now provided by law."

In some communities where greater risks cause investors to be reluctant to lend funds, or where funds are not available, the Committee recommends that "the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Company itself should make first mortgage loans on small houses erected subject to the provisions of the National Housing Act" and also "the Federal National Mortgage Association, or the RFC Mortgage Company, should make first mortgage loans on rental housing properties suitable for defense workers." As a further source of supply "it is recommended that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation carry out a program of repair and conversion of suitable foreclosed properties to help meet defense needs."

Emergency Measures

In cases where the need for housing results directly from the operations of a single industry that offers slight prospect of continuing after the emergency "it is recommended that the financing to cover the cost of needed housing be arranged as part of the financing (either through a loan by the RFC, or the financing by the agency contracting for the product) for the building or expansion of the plant affected. This would be amortized in the same manner as the industrial loan."

As a final resort, the Committee says, "In certain cases where a stoppage or insufficiency of building activity exists, it is recommended that advances covering, if necessary, the entire cost of site acquisition and construction be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the form of loans or leases to local housing authorities, co-operatives, or selected operating companies regulated by the lender."

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Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Interest Begins Nov. 15
115 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

Nonfarm Area Home Building Up 13 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the first nine months of 1940 more than 390,000 new dwelling units were provided in the nonfarm areas of the United States, according to a report from the U. S. Department of Labor.

This is an increase, continues the report, of 13 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1939. Indicated expenditures for these dwelling units reached a total of approximately $1,325,000,000.

The nonfarm area of the United States is defined by the Bureau of the Census as including all incorporated areas and all unincorporated areas except farms.

Substantial Increase

All city-size groups, except places having a population of more than 500,000, and rural nonfarm areas provided more new dwelling units during the first nine months of the current year than during the corresponding period of 1939.

Of the dwelling units provided during the first three quarters of this year, 38,272 or 10 per cent were in projects under the sponsorship of the United States Housing Authority. During the corresponding period of 1939, USHA projects provided 37,448 units, or approximately 11 per cent of the total number provided.

More than 80 per cent of the new dwelling units erected during the first three quarters of the current year were in one-family dwellings, 6 per cent were in two-family dwellings, and approximately 14 per cent in apartment houses. During the like period of 1939, 75 per cent of the new dwelling units were in one-family dwellings, 5 per cent in two-family dwellings, and 20 per cent in apartment houses.

All Sections Active

The number of dwelling units provided through private financing was much greater in the Pacific States than in any other geographic divisions. The East North Central States provided the next highest number of dwelling units financed from private funds, followed in order by the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States.

The number of dwelling units provided with public funds during the first nine months of 1940 was highest in the South Atlantic States. The East North Central ranked second and the Middle Atlantic, third.

Estimated expenditures for new dwellings provided during the first nine months of the current year reached a total of nearly $1,323,000,000. One-family dwellings accounted for approximately $1,110,000,000, or 84 per cent of this amount; two-family dwellings for nearly $60,000,000, or 4 per cent; and apartment houses for more than $153,000,000, or 12 per cent.

The highest expenditures occurred in the East North Central States, where the amount spent reached a total of more than $290,000,000. Other geographic divisions accounting for expenditures of more than $200,000,000 were the Middle Atlantic, Pacific, and South Atlantic.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The stock exchange, subject in these days not only to the general conditions of war but also to other impediments resulting from the German bombardment of London, still carries on successfully. On certain days dealings had to be carried on by telephone between the offices of the brokers and jobbers. These emergency measures later changed to business being done in the Settling Room in the basement of the "House." Uncomfortable though these conditions have been, the determination of the members to re-adjust themselves has been remarkable.

Outstanding in recent developments has been the introduction of the first new comprehensive tax of the war. This is the Purchase Tax. Formally introduced by Sir John Simon, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, last April, this measure has undergone a tremendous amount of pruning in the intervening six months. The tax came into operation on Oct. 21, and amounts to 33⅓ per cent of the wholesale price of luxury goods such as gloves, hats, cameras, hand-torches etc., and 16⅔ per cent on certain essential commodities like footwear, china, glassware, etc. Among the goods free from tax are food and drink, fuel, light, water, tobacco, and petrol.

Tax Criticized

A measure so revolutionary to the British taxation system was bound to produce much criticism and present some very great difficulties at the outset. But in this case many protests have maintained that the tax as at present enforced is unworkable.

Changes introduced as the result of experience of working the tax may remove many of the anomalies, but it is difficult to see how anything can remove the fundamental paradox in this new Act. It is presumably introduced in order to reduce the consumption of the goods affected by this tax and also to make a substantial contribution to the national revenue.

It has been officially estimated that this should bring in £40,000,000 during the current financial year and £110,000,000 in a full year.

This would mean a substantial addition to the present sources of national revenue. But since the yield of the tax must fall in proportion as it succeeds in its preventive purpose, the best that can be said for the tax is that it seems to be the best compromise in very abnormal circumstances.

Opinion in general is agreed that the more important object of the tax is that of restricting personal expenditure by raising prices to the consumer. This is an attempt at deflation which appears as an alternative to the Keynes plan of compulsory savings which is still strongly opposed, especially in labor circles. But there is general skepticism that the tax will be sufficient. It is only one more of those measures which must change into direct compulsory methods if war expenditure continues at its present enormous level.

Tax Reactions

One of the first reactions of the new tax on the stock exchange was that the prices of stores' shares, rayon, etc., suffered because of the many possibilities—impossible to estimate with any degree of assurance—which seemed to lie ahead. According to the report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, "Registered persons will be accountable for tax in respect of deliveries made on or after the date on which the tax is brought into operation." That is, the tax is to apply only to new articles, not to previous stocks held.

The problem of exposing old and new goods, at old and new prices, in the same store, involves certain inequalities which will take some time to work out. The honest retailer may feel that he will have some difficulty in handing on the tax without being exposed to the charge of profiteering, while an unscrupulous rival may write up the value of the old stocks in hand to the level of the new range of prices following the imposition of the tax. But if legislation can prevent this latter, it is available in the Price Regulation Arder.

The rtailer may wish to make a justifiable "averaging" of prices and of calculations between old and news stocks, based upon a probable future in which there will be a lower turnover but practically the same expenses. In this way he would have to "average" out the increased price so as to make it also chargeable on the goods now in stock. This might avoid the sharp rise in price which would probably otherwise result, and would be more harmful to his business in the long run. This seems all the more feasible since retailers, large and small, have been able and officially encouraged, to build up stocks for some months past. And though well supplied, there is no evidence to prove that there has been especially heavy buying in anticipation of the tax.

Prices to Be Raised

Not only are prices to be raised by the amount of the tax and the consequent fall in turnover have its reaction upon the employment figures for the particular branches of industry concerned, but also in cretain cases, as with the manufacture of luxury goods, there will have to be either a concentration upon production for export or a change over to other activities. Hence, the Purchase Tax, if widely enough applied and at a sufficiently high rate, will also play its part in redirecting industry toward output for war purposes provided the Government is prepared to utilize it.

Despite its concentration upon home affairs the Government has also not forgotten the important part played by exports in the life of Britain. A mission led by the Marquess of Willingdon and including prominent bankers and industrialists like the Rt. Hon. R. H. Brand, etc., is now on its way to South America. Its duty will be to advise and recommend rather than to negotiate commercial agreements. It hopes to achieve three important tasks—to further British exports to that region, to counteract German and Italian propaganda there, and to lay the foundations of a flourishing post-war interchange of trade.

Many Trade Problems

At the outset, the delegation will seek to justify to South America the reasons for the British blockade and discuss possibilities of replacing lost trade. For Britain's action has hit South American overseas trade very hard; seeing that blockaded Europe formerly took from the Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay, 40 per cent of their exports and supplied them with a large proportion of their imports. German-Italian propagandists on the spot have not been slow to turn such a situation to their own advantage.

It is, however, very difficult for Britain to solve this problem of new trade outlets for South America. Lack of available shipping and the low sterling balances of these countries (except the Argentine) and the primary need of finding markets for the vast surpluses of foodstuffs and goods from lands within the Empire are among the things to be dealt with.

It is clear from the outset that much will depend upon the extent to which the United States is prepared to take South American surpluses. If, as has been suggested in some quarters, the United States would help by granting credits to the Latin American countries without attaching any such stipulation as that such credits had to be spent in the States, an important advance would have been made.

Succeeds Willkie

Greystone Studios

Justin R. Whiting

President of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and Chairman of the Board of Consumers Power Company, elected a Trustee of Edison Electric Institute, succeeding Wendell L. Willkie, who resigned upon receiving the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

TVA Sets New High For Power Output

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority established a new record for generation of electric power in October, producing 520,478,000 kilowatt hours as compared to the previous high of 433,633,000 kilowatt hours last August.

The increase was partly seasonal, TVA said, but resulted primarily from greater power deliveries to the Aluminum Company of America plant at Alcoa, Tenn., and to the Commonwealth and Southern companies in Alabama and Georgia.

The Authority said the growing demand was due to "the increasing tempo of national defense activities in the Tennessee Valley and adjacent regions."

October Rayon Sales Record Material Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of October shipments of rayon yarn to domestic consumers were again on a normal basis and were substantially above those reported for September when shipments were curtailed because of strike conditions and floods in certain sections of the country, according to the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau.

October shipments of rayon aggregate 36,900,000 pounds. This compares with shipments of 30,900,000 pounds in September and 34,800,000 pounds in October, 1939. For the ten months ended October shipments totaled 320,100,000 pounds as compared with 297,200,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1939, an increase of 8 per cent. Stocks held by producers at the end of October totaled only 6,800,000 pounds, the lowest since the end of 1939. These stocks amounted to less than a week's yarn supply.

Rayon filament yarn production by domestic mills aggregated 92,900,000 pounds during the third quarter of the current year compared with 97,500,000 pounds for the second quarter and 79,900,000 pounds for the third quarter of 1939.

"The total yarn output in the third quarter, while larger than the production for the corresponding quarters in previous years, was somewhat lower than the output during the first and second quarters of the current year," says the Organon.

"The reasons for these reduced production levels are well known. The output of the viscose-cuprammonium branch was impaired by the damage done to several southern producing plants by flood conditions during the latter part of August. On the other hand, the production of the acetate division was adversely affected by the strike and subsequent shutdown at the largest acetate rayon yarn producing plant during the latter part of September.

"Despite the unfavorable effect of these incidents on production, rayon yarn producers during the third quarter shipped 97,000,000 pounds of yarn, which is the highest quarterly level for the current year."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA., Elizabeth Apts., 1036 S. W. 7th St.—Furnished efficiency apartments; adults; $250-$300 for season. Owner-Management.

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FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; restricted tenancy.
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IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section. Restricted. See SUPT. or call Bal. 2121

CAMBRIDGE
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UNUSUALLY attractive apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms, in charming garden atmosphere, overlooking college and river; semi-modern; second floor from Harvard Sq.; ample closets, modern; rentals; office open at all times. Mass. 7100.

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Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy. $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2765.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 32 Chapin Terrace—2 rooms, private bath, heat and electricity, use of laundry. $30 per mo. Phone 4-8551, or 4-2422.

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N. Y. C.—WANTED: RENT 6-7- room furnished apartment during winter or exchange country home. Room 1519, 350 Madison Ave.

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A quiet home in the country, with modern improvements, for one in need of experienced care. GEORGE DEMING. Tel. Plaistow, N. H., 8-12.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued.)

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Write Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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NEW YORK CITY—English conversation lesson; story hour for children, constructive character building stories; secretarial work by the hour; tutoring; reading aloud; English woman of refinement and culture; highest testimonials. Write Box X-62, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Georgia

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GEORGIA

MACON

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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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LIBRAIRIE
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(UMBRELLAS)

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CEVEY
16 CORRATERIE 16
Bel Assortiment pour Cadeaux

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for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERFUMERY
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SWITZERLAND

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Tel. 181
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ST. GALL

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z. Rathaus, Marktgasse 20
(TAPESTRIES)

SWITZERLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Always a Bride (Warners)—Comedy about a girl whose parents wish her to marry a prosperous young man. She prefers a glib but impecunious suitor, who eventually proves himself by going into politics and upsetting a crooked machine. Rosemary Lane, George Reeves, John Eldredge, Virginia Brissac.—Adults and young people.

Arise, My Love (Paramount)—Adventure-comedy-romance about an American aviator and an American newspaperwoman who rescues him from a Fascist firing squad in Spain by pretending to be his wife. Later there is much adventure elsewhere in Europe, but the romantic element is marred by liberal double entendre. Ray Milland and Claudette Colbert have the leads. Walter Abel, George Zucco, Frank Puglia, Dennis O'Keefe, Dick Purcell.—Adults only.

Dancing on a Dime (Paramount)—Musical success story telling how some young people thrown out of work by the closing of a Federal Theater put on a show of their own, using some rather devious methods with counterfeit money. Grace MacDonald, Robert Paige, Virginia Dale, William Frawley.—Adults and young people.

East of the River (Warners)—Combination of gangster melodrama, East Side romance, and reform, with a story about two boys brought up by an Italian-American mother. One of them turns out well but the other becomes increasingly involved with the underworld until just before the happy conclusion. John Garfield, Brenda Marshall, Marjorie Rambeau, William Lundigan.—Adults and mature young people.

The Great Dictator (United Artists)—Charles Chaplin returning to the screen in a double role, as a little Jewish barber and as Hynkel, the dictator, who resemble each other so closely that they finally change places, the dictator to be dragged off by guards and the barber to mount the podium and denounce oppression and conquest. The film is in the mood of satirical humor, filled with abundant comicalities, until the oration which brings the conclusion. Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner, Henry Daniell, Billy Gilbert.—Adults and young people.

The Mark of Zorro (20th-Fox)—Adventure film, with a setting in early California, and a story about the caballero who returns to outwit a despot and his mercenaries and to restore his own father to the latter's rightful position as governor. Somewhat familiar, but supplied with action, fast riding, and an exciting duel. — Tyrone Power, Basil Rathbone, J. Edward Bromberg, Linda Darnell.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels."

Adults and Young People—"Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

THE OCELOT, first called "mitis" by Cuvier because it seemed so "tame and gentle" is a creature of the night. It lives in the semi-tropics, sometimes comes as far north as Arkansas. These big wild cats are so silent and shadowy that 10 or 15 of them can pass their entire lives in an undergrowth area with a radius of less than 1000 yards—without being discovered. They range from Patagonia to Texas. Big ones measure four feet, weigh about 35 pounds.

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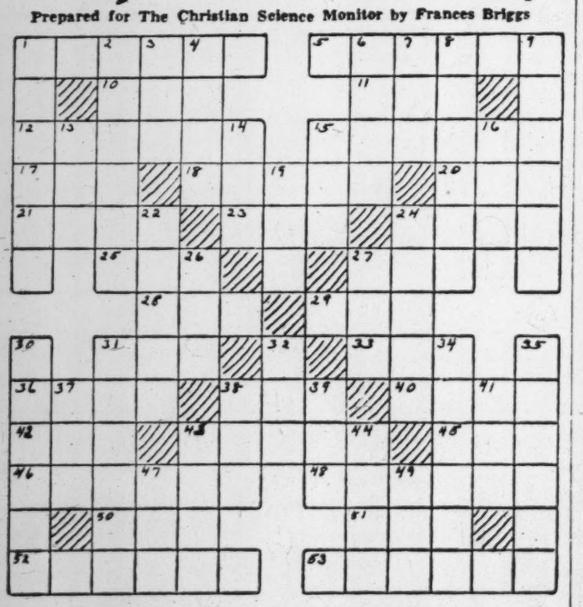
And the tree of the field shall yield her fruit, and the earth shall yield her increase, and they shall be safe in their land, and shall know that I am the LORD, *when I have broken the bands of their yoke, and delivered them out of the hand of those that served themselves of them.*—EZEK. 34:27.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

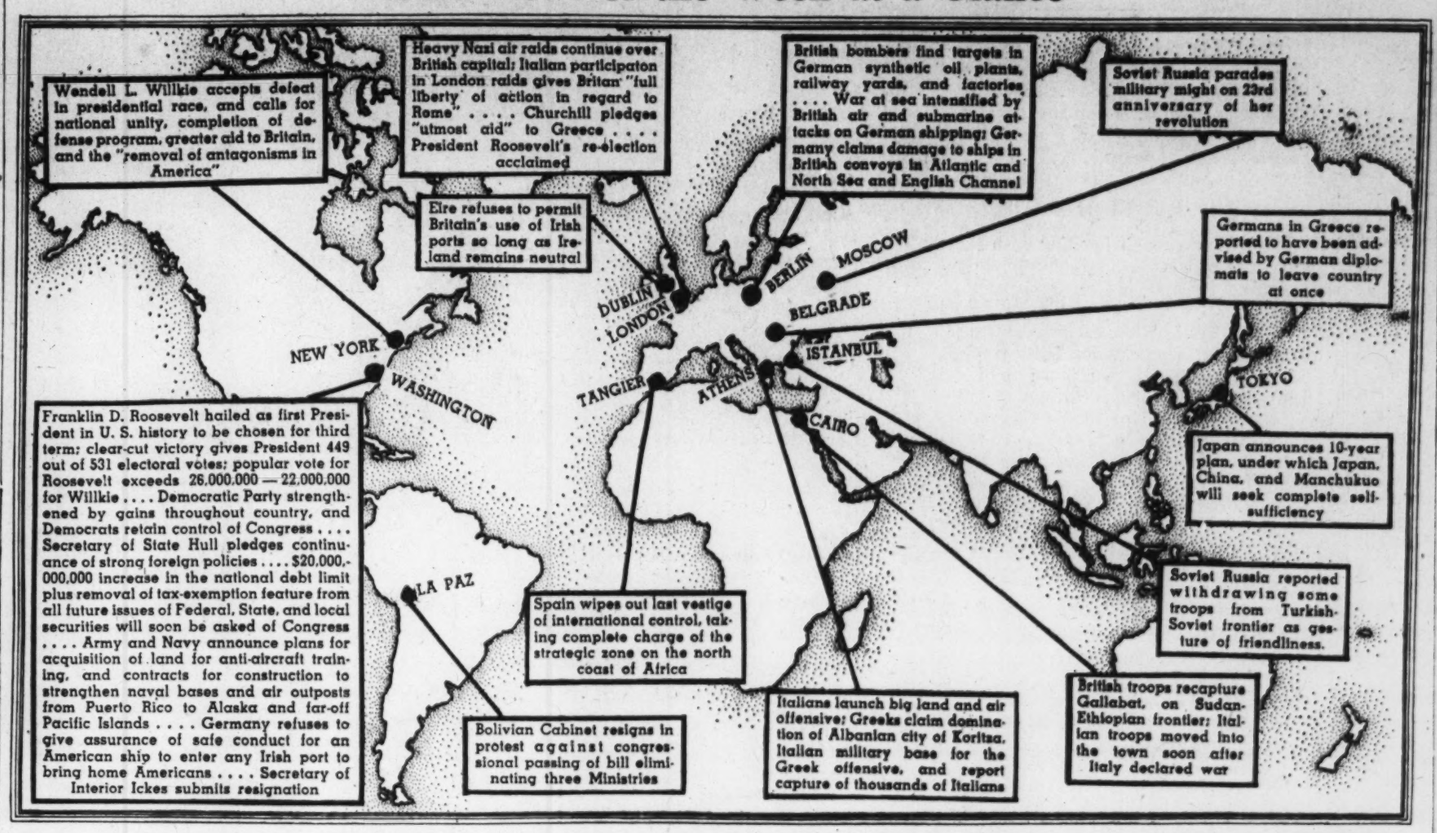
1—What is State flower of Illinois?
5—Paganini gave brilliant performances on G —— alone.
10—Wilmington is largest city in what State (abbr.)?
11—Melody.
12—What are used by golfers?
15—What "will bloom another year"?
17—What is a measure of weight?
18—Pseudonym of a writer of boys' stories.
20—What is suffix of present participle?
21—In Greek mythology, what mountain was piled upon Pelion?
23—What is monetary unit of Japan?
24— —— China is also called Farther India.
25—What is a commune of Netherlands?
27—Bitter vetch is what?
28—Would a wistiti have fins, paws, or oars (sing.)?
29—What is last of canonical books of Bible (abbr.)?
31—What is a department of Rumania?
36—What is a county of northwestern Texas?
37—Movable cover is what?
38—Ardites were descended from whom?
40—What is a city of California?
42—What is a canton of eastern Switzerland?
43—Who is "Last of the Mohicans" in novel of that name?
45—In what month was Robert Louis Stevenson born (abbr.)?
46—What birds fed Elijah?
48—What is a commercial city of Indiana?
50—Samuel was trained in care of whom?
51—Observe.
52—Praxiteles made a statue of whom?
53—Who wrote tales in which Br'er Rabbit is a character?

Down

1—What was first name of author of "Bug Jargal"?
2—What is a seaport of Denmark?
3—What Irish river flows past Cork?
4—What is a city of Nevada?
6—French chalk is a variety of what?
7—What is capital of Brazil?
8—Whose book is "The Ollivant Orphans"?
9—Medusa was what?
13——— Banos is a city of California.
14—Nahbi, a Naphtalite, was chosen by Moses as what?
15—Would a puneca have fins, buds, or paws (sing.)?
16—A finality.
19—How many virgins in certain parable?
22—In Scandinavian mythology, gods preserve perpetual youth by tasting what fruit?
34—What is first name of author of "Old Judge Priest"?
26—Would you eat, row, or don bolargo?
27—A moray is what?
30—What is Westminster Abbey?
31—Who is Orlando's elder brother in "As You Like It"?
33—What is an object having a bowlike curvature?
34—What is name of one of reindeer in Clement Moore's well-known poem?
35—Whose musical work is "Daphnis et Chloe"?
37—Who was one of sons of Jether?
38—What is a commune of Belgium?
39—What do you call female parent of a quadruped?
41—What is a common article of food among native Hawaiians?
43—What is an island of Italy in Gulf of Quarnero?
44—What is a seaport of Tunisia?
47—Shade tree.
49—Abner, Saul's commander-in-chief, was son of whom?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wendell L. Willkie accepts defeat in presidential race, and calls for national unity, completion of defense program, greater aid to Britain, and the "removal of antagonisms in America"
Heavy Nazi air raids continue over British capital; Italian participaton in London raids gives Britan "full liberty" of action in regard to Rome . . . . Churchill pledges "utmost aid" to Greece . . . . President Roosevelt's re-election acclaimed
Eire refuses to permit Britain's use of Irish ports so long as Ireland remains neutral
British bombers find targets in German synthetic oil plants, railway yards, and factories . . . . War at sea intensified by British air and submarine attacks on German shipping; Germany claims damage to ships in British convoys in Atlantic and North Sea and English Channel
Soviet Russia parades military might on 23rd anniversary of her revolution
Germans in Greece reported to have been advised by German diplomats to leave country at once
Japan announces 10-year plan, under which Japan, China, and Manchukuo will seek complete self-sufficiency
Soviet Russia reported withdrawing some troops from Turkish-Soviet frontier as gesture of friendliness.
British troops recapture Gallabat, on Sudan-Ethiopian frontier; Italian troops moved into the town soon after Italy declared war
Italians launch big land and air offensive; Greeks claim domination of Albanian city of Koritsa. Italian military base for the Greek offensive, and report capture of thousands of Italians
Spain wipes out last vestige of international control, taking complete charge of the strategic zone on the north coast of Africa
Bolivian Cabinet resigns in protest against congressional passing of bill eliminating three Ministries
Franklin D. Roosevelt hailed as first President in U. S. history to be chosen for third term; clear-cut victory gives President 449 out of 531 electoral votes; popular vote for Roosevelt exceeds 26,000,000 — 22,000,000 for Willkie . . . . Democratic Party strengthened by gains throughout country, and Democrats retain control of Congress . . . . Secretary of State Hull pledges continuance of strong foreign policies . . . . $20,000,000,000 increase in the national debt limit plus removal of tax-exemption feature from all future issues of Federal, State, and local securities will soon be asked of Congress . . . . Army and Navy announce plans for acquisition of land for anti-aircraft training, and contracts for construction to strengthen naval bases and air outposts from Puerto Rico to Alaska and far-off Pacific Islands . . . . Germany refuses to give assurance of safe conduct for an American ship to enter any Irish port to bring home Americans . . . . Secretary of Interior Ickes submits resignation
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BELGRADE
ISTANBUL
TANGIER
ATHENS
CAIRO
TOKYO
LA PAZ

In Lighter Vein

Worse

Excerpt from a cinema program! "Patrons who consider the usherettes uncivil should see the manager."

Excused

A man summoned for having no license for his dog said: "I did not think I needed to get a license as the dog didn't like me."—Tid-Bits.

What's Left

"——'s Famous Sausages
Two Hundred Yards Left
Take Some Home"
Road Sign in Suffolk.
Just a couple of feet, then.
—Punch©

Self-Appreciation

Co-ed: "We had a voting contest to decide who was the prettiest girl in our class of 140."
Friend: "How did it turn out?"
Co-ed: "It couldn't be decided. There were 140 different girls voted for."—Pathfinder.

Curious Beehive

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Berkeley, Calif.

The idea of a Swiss beekeeper.

Daily Quotation

Govern thy lips
As they were palace doors, the king within:
Tranquil and fair and courteous be all words
That from thy presence win.
—SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

It Has Been Said of Thankfulness—

Wouldst thou first pause to thank thy God for every pleasure, for mourning over griefs thou wouldst not find the leisure.—Ruckert.

The worship most accessible to God comes from a thankful and cheerful heart.—Plutarch.

The private and personal blessings we enjoy, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty, and integrity, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.—Jeremy Taylor.

Our thanks should be as fervent for mercies received, as our petitions for mercies sought.—C. Simmons.

Daily Anecdote

Battleship Masts

One day a young officer in the construction department of the United States Navy—Robinson by name—was looking over a pile of naval blueprints. As chairs were not plentiful in the room he turned a wire wastepaper basket upside down and sat on that. Rising, he started to kick the basket right side up but paused. That instant an idea was born. The idea, revealed to him, was the trellis-like mast of the American battleships.

Caves as Shelters

Caves, dug in the hills near Dover in the Napoleonic wars for storing ammunition, are now used as British air raid shelters.

Three Fourths Eliminated

Out of 200 men applying for the Royal Air Force, 150 are rejected.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Community Friendliness

Lynn, Mass.

A little house on a hillside in this city has a story to tell to all who have ears to hear, and the little lady who makes her home within its sheltering walls will gladly act as interpreter.

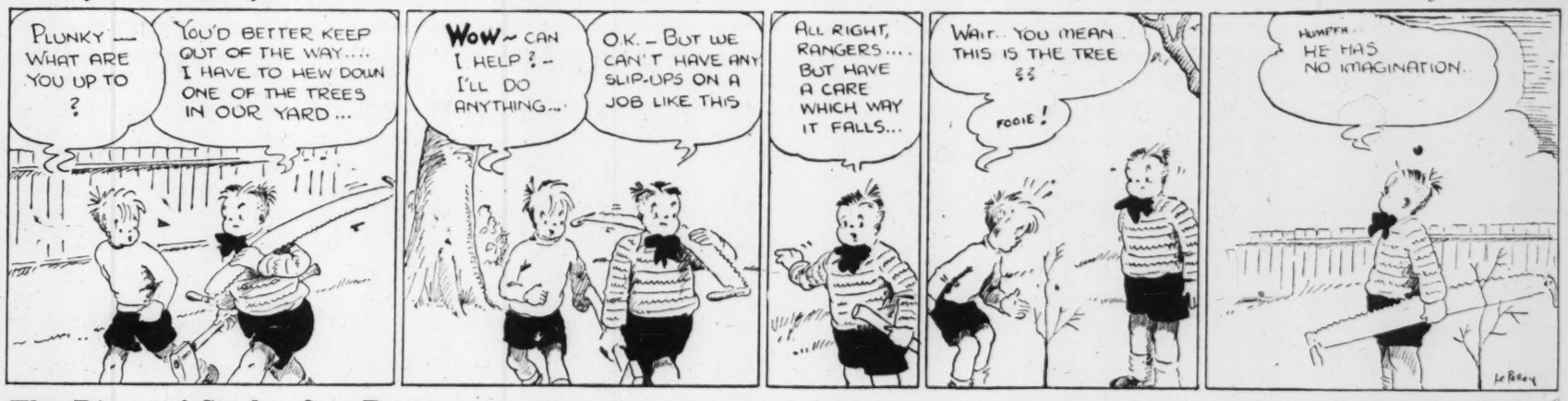
She will tell you that the little house had withstood the winter snows and summer heat until its dress was shabby and worn. The bank which held a financial interest in it had decreed that it must be painted at once. The problem loomed large, for there were no funds to take care of this expense. Then a kindly friend who for years had observed the courage and faith of his neighbor heard of the need. Quickly he consulted with other neighbors. Soon four busy men were devoting their leisure hours to the task of repairing and painting the little house giving unselfishly of their time and strength.

Today the little house stands smiling in its clean, fresh, yellow dress, a visible witness to the presence of genuine, generous friendliness in this community.

"But coach—people tease me—they want to know if I'm sweet or sour!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All for Naught*

By LE PELLEY


PLUNKY — WHAT ARE YOU UP TO ?
YOU'D BETTER KEEP OUT OF THE WAY.... I HAVE TO HEW DOWN ONE OF THE TREES IN OUR YARD...
WOW — CAN I HELP ? — I'LL DO ANYTHING...
O.K. — BUT WE CAN'T HAVE ANY SLIP-UPS ON A JOB LIKE THIS
ALL RIGHT, RANGERS.... BUT HAVE A CARE WHICH WAY IT FALLS...
WAIT.. YOU MEAN THIS IS THE TREE ??
FOOIE !
HUMPH.. HE HAS NO IMAGINATION..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A BIG Mistake!*

By RODGERS

Nick made a big mistake when he let one of the monkeys at the Zoo try on his hat and coat—
For just then one of the keepers came along—
"Hey, how did you get out here?" he said to Nick—
And before you could say, "Jack Robinson," he was putting Nick in with the rest of the monkeys!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Discovers Which Way the Wind Blows*

By THE HAGERS

ON ELM, THE CANVASBACK HOME STOOD— THE LARGEST IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.
POOR MRS. CANVASBACK FORTHRIGHT CONFIRMED THE NEWS OF JUNIOR'S FLIGHT.
I QUACKED, "I REPRESENT THE 'NEWS.' DID JUNIOR LEAVE US ANY CLUES?"
"JUST THAT—TIED ON OUR WEATHERCOCK." "A CLUE!" I QUACKED. "A NEW AIR-SOCK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Europe in Transition

The defeat of Hitler will not be enough. The military victory of democracy will not be compensation for this war. Somewhere out of the struggle and bitter sacrifice of these days must emerge a clearer vision.

This conclusion, framed in a dozen ways, emerges from the series on "Europe in Transition" concluded in The Christian Science Monitor today. Editors and correspondents of the Monitor—distinguished contributors including Mr. J. B. Priestley, Sir Hugh Walpole, and Mr. Wickham Steed—have approached the subject from their own standpoint. They have searched the record of the Axis Powers. They have studied the basic causes of French collapse. They have analyzed the courage and the determination of Britain.

International relations, social systems, parliamentary and labor problems have come within their inquiry. And the writers unite in sensing a current of fundamental change unequaled even in the war of 1914-18.

Perhaps Mr. Priestley speaks for all of them when he says:

> We are proving on every field of war that democracy . . . can fight like a wounded lion. But that is only half of it. The next step, which cannot be postponed until the end of the war, is to show that democracy is a creative principle and that what the world has been suffering from is not too much of it, but too little of it.

This is no plea for some future "grand design." It is, rather, a call for understanding of movements already begun. Today's demands for economic efficiency will not leave this world where the war found it. Today's aspirations for economic justice will not remain unanswered. Shifting populations will not be refitted into the old social patterns. Controls of Government will not be the same. Rights and obligations of citizenship will be seen in fresh light. And the virtue of democracy is that it can gain strength from these changes even in the midst of crisis.

In all of this it becomes clear that free men cannot borrow the objectives of totalitarianism any more than they can use the methods of dictators. The notion that free men can adapt the "virtues" of Fascism and Naziism is giving place to a higher concept.

That, indeed, may be the key to the transition in which not only Europe but the world is today engaged. War came with the realization that dictatorial treachery and violence could no longer be endured. As the war is being fought, the hollowness of the dictators' seeming accomplishments has become apparent. The next step, already begun, is a transition within democracy itself from words upon men's tongues to ideals in practice.

Re-employing the Draftee

The selective service law is, in the main, as explicit as it can be regarding the responsibility of employers for returning draftees to their jobs with pay and seniority undisturbed by the year of absence. But nothing is said about the responsibility or attitude of organized labor.

This point is brought to notice in a comment by Almon E. Roth, whose work as president of the San Francisco Employers Council in reconciling West Coast water front differences has won wide recognition. Mr. Roth, addressing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, points out that many vacancies temporarily caused by the operation of selective service will necessarily be filled with workers supplied by unions under closed shop or preference contracts.

These contracts often contain seniority clauses of their own, as well as provisions against sudden dismissal. Some unions, Mr. Roth says, have already indicated they will not look kindly on the dismissal of substitute employees.

The law goes so far as to provide that draftees honorably completing their service may have free legal help from the United States District Attorney in suing an employer to compel reinstatement.

Thus, employers are liable to be caught between the whipsaw of court action on one side and union pressure on the other. Manifestly, this is a situation which Congress did not foresee.

The rights of draftees, employers, and substitute workers need further delineation. Likewise, the question as to whether draftees shall enjoy cumulative, or static, seniority while away from their employment should be clarified.

There is no time like the present for setting up the exact margins of all such rules relating to selective service. To do this is only fair to workers and employers who must plan ahead. It would seem that it should be possible to take on substitute employees with the understanding that their positions may be temporary.

The Bill of Rights

Americans, though familiar with the existence of the Bill of Rights in their Constitution, may not always remember that such charters of liberty stem from the Bill of Rights enacted by the English Parliament under William and Mary in 1689—slightly more than a century before the ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Familiarity with that precedent and with the struggle by which limitations were placed on kingly prerogative led Virginia and other colonies to include such a list of guarantees in the State constitutions they drew up on the heels of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia eleven years later supposed specific reservations to be unnecessary, but at least one member refused to sign partly because of their absence and in the campaign for ratification by State conventions it soon became apparent that a Bill of Rights was demanded. The Massachusetts convention, followed by others, recommended amendments of this type and the First Congress promptly submitted them.

The presence of these important additions has tended the more to make the Constitution a composite of the thought of all the people, for the adoption of the Bill of Rights was largely the result of the influence of the anti-Federalists who had not participated much in the rearing of the structure.

Today the example of a Bill of Rights in the fundamental law of a nation has been widely followed, as in Mexico, Turkey, Greece, and in the Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Poland now struggling for liberation.

At this moment when Americans have completed a free election of their public officials with the benefit of freedom of discussion and conscience it seems appropriate to reproduce the American Bill of Rights on the cover of the Weekly Magazine Section of this issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Calling Mr. Chips!

At Brookfield, as you will remember, there was rather an argument that day when the new headmaster called Mr. Chips into his office to discuss the question of Latin pronunciation. Mr. Chips wasn't much for making boys say "Kikkero" when they would only revert to saying "Sissero" as soon as they got out of school. And he wasn't impressed by arguments that times were changing and that Brookfield needed stream-lining to fit them.

What would Mr. Chips say to the powers-that-be in Boston University, on learning they had decided to omit Greek and Latin from the entrance requirements of students aiming at a Bachelor of Arts Degree? One doesn't quite know. Mr. Chips could be very reasonable. Boston University is modern, with an accent on youthful adaptability in a world that changes faster than Mr. Chips would have wanted it to. Still, he might have argued on that very ground that Latin and Greek ought to be stressed more than ever.

One may want to know more about Caesar than that he saw Gaul as divided into three parts, now that modern Caesars in Rome and Berlin are attempting to divide a world that way. One may like to have Caesar's own word for it, without the interpolation of a translator. And names of leaders and places that would have been Greek to a good many Americans a few days ago are now common headline jargon.

Remember Mr. Chips reading to his class at Brookfield while the German bombs exploded outside the school? He was reading what Caesar said of the Germans and remarking on how strangely these so-called dead languages came to life at times. That's the Mr. Chips we should like to consult on this matter of "letting up" on Latin and Greek just when they might sound as modern as frequency modulation in radio.

Good-bye Latin, good-bye Greek? Not quite, of course. Any more than it could ever quite be Good-bye Mr. Chips.

We haven't yet seen a diagram showing how those poll conductors who put themselves out on a limb were able to crawl back.

Cranberries are higher. Is this one of the penalties of the double Thanksgiving system?

So Governors May Govern

Voters in many States were still faced this year with blanket-like ballots containing long lists of State and local officials down to state printer, state mine inspector, county surveyor, city weigher, and township clerk—not to mention national candidates and initiative or referendum questions.

One of the obstacles to intelligent voting may be the multiplicity of offices to be filled by election. This may have been all right in the rustic days when most State constitutions were written and when candidates even for minor offices were known to most of the voters. But in the more populous present-day constituencies students of government believe it is more effective to center attention on a few important policy-determining offices—such as the governorship and the members of the legislature—and to have routine administrative posts filled by appointment, since the qualifications for those jobs are better weighed by a few persons familiar with the requirements than by voters at large.

This makes not only for intelligent voting but also for efficient administration. Thus the "short ballot" movement is essentially linked with the trend toward simplified State government. The Council of State Governments reports that reorganizations in this direction have been accomplished in ten States of the Union since Illinois started the process in 1917. The others are Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

In all of these and in changes made meanwhile in several other States the tendency has been to make the Governor more of a responsible executive. Too often he has been Governor in name only while actual authority was scattered through a number of other State offices not accountable to him. Reorganization has tended to bring together loosely connected or overlapping bureaus into departments under his direction.

Several States also have increased the powers of their Governors to remove appointees. Eight States have consolidated various institutional and control functions into one managerial agency. Forty States now have executive budgets. Fifteen provide for control of expenditures by a pre-audit; twenty-five States have authorized some administrative body to reduce or suspend the expenditure even of funds authorized by the Legislatures—nearly all of them having adopted this measure within the last ten years.

In short, the effect of these changes is to give to the Governorship more of the authority which its name signifies, and so to make it possible for the voter to focus his attention on a few really significant offices.

North . . South . . East . . West

America's Philosophy

By Frank L. Perrin

Nowhere, it is certain, except in a country where the people have been taught to observe and honor the rules of true sportsmanship, can there be a genuine and sincere reaction from political or partisan defeat, or a generous and philosophic acceptance of partisan victory. That which looms either as ominous or portentous, or as greatly to be desired before the test of strength, assumes, immediately thereafter, its true proportions and its normal value.

The great decision just rendered in America's national arena must be accepted by the defeated contestants as having been made by a majority of those voting. In a day, after weeks of debate and discussion, the proffered assistance and new philosophy of those who advised a change of national policies was declined. By the same decision it was agreed to continue economic and social policies in whose soundness many have come to doubt.

* * *

In the attack upon and the vigorous defense of what are popularly known by both friends and critics as New Deal policies, two courageous and really valiant men enlisted as leaders. None but one possessed of great courage and imbued with a desire to serve could have so whole-heartedly carried on a campaign of constructive criticism and education as that which Mr. Willkie pursued untiringly. None but one who is brave and unselfish would offer himself in the service of what millions of American men and women have regarded, and still regard, as a necessary and vital program of reconstruction and moral regeneration.

It is equally true that none but a man inspired by the determination to establish and make effectively operative the theories of economic and social reform which continue to languish despite generous and continuing opportunity, would have had the courage to defy what was regarded as the established third-term tradition in an effort to perpetuate himself and the New Deal party in power. Deserted and mistrusted by thousands of old-line Democrats who long ago served actual or constructive notice of their determination to oppose a continuation of the Roosevelt regime, the President appealed to those whose previous party alliances and commitments were not onerous or binding. The result has been recorded.

* * *

In the days to come, both before and after the formal change of administration in January next, the American people, of every political party and faith, will undertake the familiar task of adjusting their thought and loyalties to conditions which they have elected shall prevail, or to those which they hoped might be avoided. They are past-masters in the art of philosophic adjustment. And the encouraging thing about it all is that they go about it sincerely and cheerfully. They have faith in themselves and in democracy. It is not given to all of us to visualize personalized democracy in a form universally familiar or recognizable. But there has never been, and it is hoped there never will be, any essential rudimental change in democracy's stature in America.

There are ideals, inspiring and almost sacred because of their source and origin, which must be preserved, safeguarded, and defended today, tomorrow, and in the days and years to come, as courageously and unselfishly as in the weeks and months just passed. These are the foundations upon which American democracy, and democracy everywhere, rests. They have not been destroyed, or vitally weakened, no matter what the seeming evidence to the contrary, here or in Europe, may seek to make it appear. Indeed the American verdict must be accepted as the verdict of the people of a democracy.

Thus convinced, or persuaded to believe, there is presented to us a solemn and, essentially, a single duty. This is to re-establish in the United States, now, a complete and ungrudging community of interest. It is true, as has been wisely said, that "united we stand." It is equally true, as has also been said, that "divided we fall." There must be no division among Americans. Both within, and without, there are those whose desire and hope it is to destroy unity, to discourage accord, and to magnify weaknesses which do not exist. America knows its own strength, its own invulnerability. We are not divided.

About All That's Left

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Definite Agreement With Britain?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the question of leadership for the next four years has been decided in America, the thoughts and deeds of all our people must and will be unified for the speedy attainment of those vital twin objectives—impregnable defenses for our homeland and unity of action with Great Britain against the aggressor nations. As always among free men, the minority will accept without reservation or exacerbation the wishes of the majority. Any sharp or uncharitable words hurled back and forth in the heat of the campaign will be forgotten and we will gird ourselves mightily for the colossal task ahead of us all. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" (Psalms)

As we have heard so often, we can give vigorous assistance abroad only in proportion as we are strong at home. Though I am ready to abide by the majority thought on the subject, it is my opinion that it is imperative to declare a state of emergency in this country and, as a corollary, to conscript our entire economy—men, money, machines, materials. Thus would we prove our equality and unity, for universal service implies equal fairness to all classes of our population and to all business. To avoid any tendency toward dictatorship this state of emergency should be controlled, not by the President, but by a nonpartisan board of patriots—men of the highest caliber—men like some of the members of the present National Defense Advisory Committee. Freedom for the individual is ours only so long as we work and sacrifice nonessentials to keep it. There are always those who are lying in wait to take it away unless we are alert, strong and industrious.

At the same time, we should, I think, come to a definite working agreement with Britain. What it is called—agreement, alliance, treaty, or even union—makes little difference. It should be a complete plan of united action which anticipates possible moves of the dictators, thereby denying them much of the initiative which has been entirely theirs up to the present. The agreement should include our pledge to continue to furnish all possible materials, equipment and supplies. It should embody a plan for the co-operation of the United States and British navies in all waters. It should provide for mutual use of all naval bases and drydocks. It should contain mutual promises never to surrender our fleets but to use them wherever any portion of free land or sea remains to be defended. It should permit Britain to use our air fields for training of her airmen. It should include an agreement to place complete embargo on all aggressor nations and on lands controlled by them. The entire pact should be concluded formally and openly in order to show the whole world that we are not afraid to stand on the side of right and justice.

There remain only two nations in the world capable of defending our way of life and our country is half of them. Are we going to let the other half fight our battle, with all the possible consequences this careless course implies? Or are we going to pool our supreme efforts with theirs, even as our interests are already inexorably pooled? The seven-times successful Nazi policy, "Divide and conquer," has only one antidote, "United we stand."

A united battle plan, translated into appropriate joint action, affords the best assurance of quick victory for the right, the preservation of the American way and the ultimate gift of truly democratic government to all.

KENNETH S. VALENTINE

Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Ballet Under Bombs

By Margaret Lloyd

"The Dancing Times" of London has again come through the mails, to prove that while dancing is all but banned in totalitarian countries, the British still are free to "polish up their smiles and their dancing shoes, and carry on" as they may.

Advertised in the October issue, for example, are the popular Lunch Ballet and After Lunch Ballet performances given at the Arts Theater Club by the Arts Theater Ballet and Orchestra, the Ballet Rambert, and the London Ballet. There is a daily change of program, and "new productions are in active preparation."

The Vic-Wells Ballet, having escaped from Holland in the nick of time last Spring, was able to extend its season at Sadler's Wells, and tour the provinces besides.

In August, Ninette de Valois revived her version of the topical "Barabau," in which Frederick Ashton gave an admirable portrayal of the Sergeant. "The goose-stepping soldier, chest covered in medals, arm upraised in salute, barking orders with his heavy, out-thrust chin . . . subtly pokes fun at all dictators, and by his slight over-emphasis of trivial points, exposes their weaknesses," says the reviewer.

* * *

The brilliant young dancer, Harold Turner, one learns, has joined the R. A. F. In August, Arnold Haskell, the original "balletomaniac," missed an important première because he "was patrolling one of the loveliest roads in England."

"With the help of its readers," the Dancing Times announces it will publish monthly "a list of the members of the dancing profession, men and women, who are serving either with the fighting forces or one of the numerous defense organizations."

A guessing-game, worked out from the names of dancers, is printed for the use of dance-students "to pass the time when in their shelter during an air raid."

A report from a Coastal Defense Area tells of tap classes and folk dancing "in our canteen."

One night, when somebody was whistling "Phil the Fluter's Ball," a certain Pat, who asserted he had swum from Dunkirk, broke into a jig. Others followed, and before long a dispute arose, with illustrations, as to the merits of Irish dancing and Scottish reels. Soon a chemist, who had dropped in for a sandwich before going on duty with the Home Guard, added his bit by doing a "Sword Dance"—hopping neatly over and between a couple of large bread-knives supplied by the lady in charge of the sandwich cutting.

On other evenings, further detachments of the Home Guard revealed various unexpected dancing talents. Nearly all the men had something to contribute. Those from the North favored clog dancing. Others from Wales danced their remembrance of village festivals.

Then again some Polish sailors introduced their national dances, with an accordion and mouth-organs for accompaniment. "Soon we were all joining in, laughing and shuffling in the gay, lively measures—a strange scene—and one which would never have occurred except for old Hitler's efforts!"

* * *

"Blitz has paradoxically sent the business of the underground restaurants sky high," runs the comment. Booking of tables for tea or dinner dancing below the surface must be well in advance.

A few dance-halls above ground run daylight sessions only, so that everybody may reach home before dark. Others are closed, and provincial contests are called off.

Under the title "The Dancing English," Douglas Kennedy, director of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, writes: "The informality of the folk dance party was just what was needed during the long winter months when families and friends were split by evacuation, strange faces appeared in the villages, and the accents of Oxford and Bow mingled with the rich country dialects."

Mr. Kennedy tells of nurses dancing in their stiff uniforms because they must remain ready for any emergency; of Scotsmen, failing other common language, saying it with dancing and music to cheer the Scandinavian sailors who landed after the invasion of Denmark and Norway; of extra-large classes in country, Morris, and sword dancing, and the increasingly popular American square dance, at the Society's summer school in Stratford-on-Avon during the August blitzkrieg.

Even in districts where the air war is grimmest, he says, "plans are afoot for more and more dancing in the brief periods of relaxation that can be afforded by the population."

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1940*

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ARTICLE I

CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A WELL regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

NO SOLDIER shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

THE RIGHT of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

NO PERSON shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

IN ALL criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

IN SUITS at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

EXCESSIVE bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

THE ENUMERATION in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

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THE POWERS not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

as provided in the Ten Original Amendments to

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

in force December 15, 1791

...ustef MacRae

The War in Canada's Stride

By J. P. Clare

WITH THE OUTBREAK of war last fall Canada was in it with the rest of the Empire—constitutionally and emotionally. With the gravest concern the Dominion watched the tragic scroll of the first few months unroll, and all the while efforts to add to the strength of British arms were accelerated in Canadian factories and on Canadian training fields.

Yet, through those first months, the comment, "You would never think there was a war," was frequently heard. For life went on. The nation had expected it to be contorted and turned suddenly into grim and strange channels, and it wasn't. Life for the most part in most Canadian homes went on as before.

But it is different now. While the material aspects of everyday living for the average remain pretty much the same, slowly the consciousness of the fact of war has risen like a tide, and it now laps at and threatens to engulf the thinking of the people of Canada.

The change began with the fall of France, the commanding officer of the second battalion of a famous Canadian regiment told this writer. Before that time recruiting was steady, but there was no rush to the colors. With the collapse of Britain's ally the recruiting offices were thronged with men eager to join.

It has been like that in the lives of all Canadians. Not that there was disinterest or casualness in their attitude to the war and the fate of the Empire before that time. But the full realization apparently had to come slowly.

For even yet the average citizen's mode of life is not greatly affected. There is no rationing—even in luxuries. Certain commodities once imported from European countries have become suddenly rare and expensive, but the British convoy system has kept up a steady supply of Empire goods. Prices have been controlled by a federal board which is reported to be extending its operations even into the field of house rents. There has been an increase in the cost of living, but it has been far from what is usually associated with wartime prices and economy.

* * *

Wages, especially in the skilled trades, have increased. Building, which was one of the first trades to suffer in the World War, has boomed with air stations and military construction springing up across the Dominion. There is a demand for and a predicted shortage in skilled labor.

Taxes have been increased, but the increases apply to the income levies that are payable next spring. In the meantime there is the defense tax which is taken monthly from the workers' envelopes. This is 3 per cent for single persons and 2 per cent for married persons, so that its deduction is not likely to reduce seriously anyone's standard of living.

Those residents living in border cities, such as Windsor and along the long, friendly frontier through the prairies, can no longer run back and forth as they did a few months ago. But their friends from the United States are welcomed in Canada and entry is made convenient for them.

On the west coast the realization that the war was extending its grip and was stifling the commerce of the world grew with the height of the piles of lumber on the docks of Vancouver and other coast points. There were no ships available to carry the product upon which so much of British Columbia's economic welfare is based. But now not only have more ships been made available but trainloads of lumber have been carried east to supply material for the military construction that is being rushed.

To those homes where there is a member of the family in the Canadian Active Service Force or the Royal Canadian Air Force or Navy, the war has never lacked actuality or proximity. The first Canadian troops left for England last fall, and there are now two divisions of them in Great Britain, Iceland, and Bermuda. The R. C. A. F. has two army co-operation squadrons and a fighter squadron on active service overseas and the Canadian Navy has been active in coastal patrol together with taking part in the evacuation from France.

The casualty lists of this war have been light in contrast to the black masses of small type that confronted newspaper readers in the early days of the World War. Yet each one of these lists has brought the conflict nearer to the Canadian people.

At points in Canada where there are air stations or naval bases the war has more or less taken over the community. There they have known no slow awareness, for the uniform, the droning planes, the crunch of marching feet, and the activity of naval vessels have all carried their own unmistakable message of a nation at war and on the move.

* * *

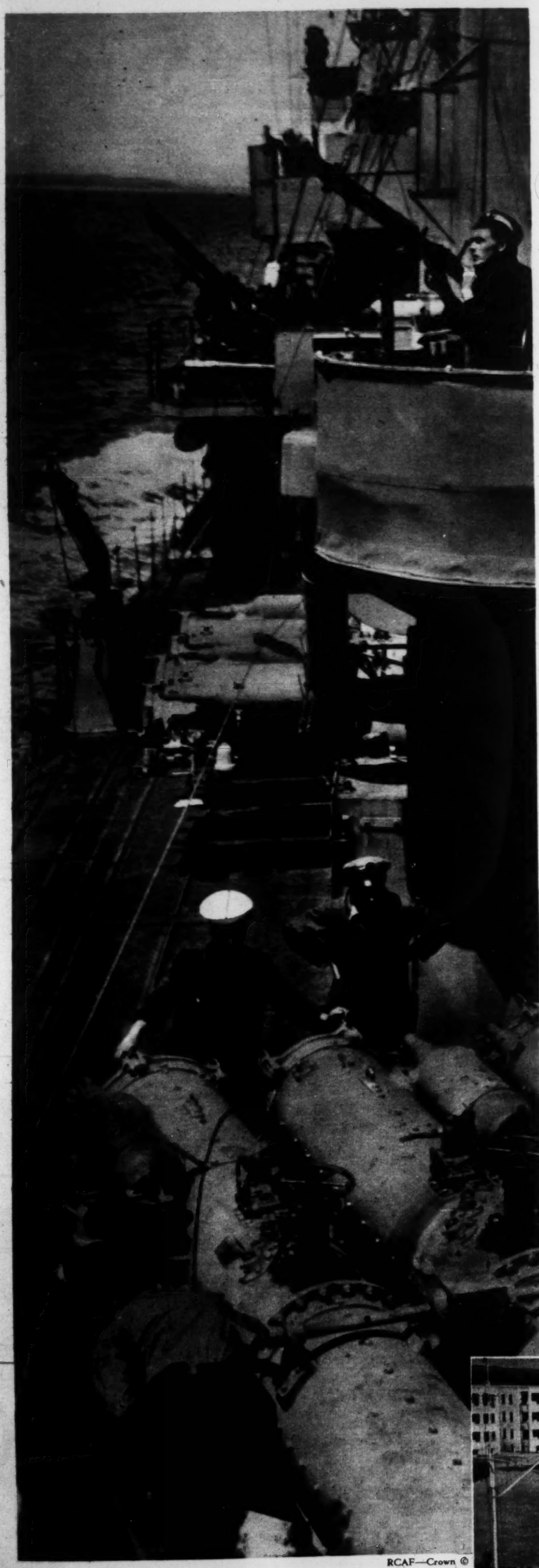
The stepping up of industry with its demand for raw material and men has brought a quickening in the national consciousness, too. Canada is being asked to do a job—a big job. The national registration which was completed recently brought that idea home. In it every Canadian over 16 was required to tell what he could do well beside his or her job. The suggestion that Canada may mobilize for the factory front as well as for the home-defense front was implicit in that canvass.

On the wheat fields of the prairies the war has brought a problem, not new to those beleaguered wheat growers but more vexing than they have ever been asked to face. Markets are gone and in the wheat fields there stands another large crop. The price of wheat has been pegged at 70 cents, but the carry-over from last year and nature's prodigality this year have taxed storage facilities. Financing harvesting operations and themselves for the winter has been a real problem for many farmers.

For the average housewife life is not greatly changed. While the internal economy of her household has not altered drastically, she finds that she is called upon to contribute more in time, energy, and money to war work. The task of providing comforts for the soldiers, sailors, and airmen occupies the time of thousands of Canadian women daily.

Students, under enlistment age, have returned to school and the same kind of existence that they left last spring, except in cities where schools have been taken over as air training centers under the Commonwealth plan.

Taking their cue from the people of Great Britain, Canadians are prepared in their thinking and their scheme of living for a long war. The paradox of a nation fully at war, and yet not quite fully realizing it, has disappeared and there exists now a country which sees the swirling tide of war coming closer to its shores, politically at least, in the events of recent days that make Canada an ever more important unit in the scheme because of its relationship with the United States.



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SAILORS RESPOND TO ACTION ORDERS ABOARD A CANADIAN DESTROYER

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOTS ON PARADE AT TRENTON, ONT.

THIS WORLD TODAY

By ROYCE BRIER

WHAT Hitler really wants is that everybody stand still while he tries again. At least this is the probability, and far more reasonable than any thoroughgoing military collaboration, however attractive that may be as a bugaboo. Hitler doesn't need any military collaboration in Europe. He has too much already. He can't at the moment find use for more than a fraction of his own military power, and the fraction he is employing, largely in the air, isn't doing anything decisive.

He has perhaps discovered that destruction of the British Empire is more a geopolitical than a military problem, at any rate until you can take London.

But just now Hitler is talking to General Franco down on the Spanish frontier. Doubtless Suner had something to say in Berlin about the state of affairs in Spain. Then Himmler went to Spain and snooped around a week, and if he wasn't there to check on Suner he was wasting his time, which isn't likely either.

It is not an illogical supposition that the French talks of Tuesday and the Spanish talks of yesterday were intended to clear up some uncertainties, in the light of the Axis program in the Mediterranean. This program seems to be at different stages in different areas, but no doubt an effort will be made to integrate it in the hope of driving the British back into the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

The Spanish end is obvious. Gibraltar and the opposite Moroccan seaboard, but we believe Hitler is [illegible] the Spaniards [illegible] Gibraltar [illegible] he may [illegible] old [illegible]

Roosevelt Text, Page 10; Willkie Text Page 7

San Francisco Chronicle

THE CITY'S ONLY HOME-OWNED NEWSPAPER

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES

	High	Low		High	Low
San Francisco	65	48	Denver	71	47
Honolulu	84	75	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Jose	69	49	Chicago	59	52
Los Angeles	77	58	New Orleans	94	72
Seattle	62	51	Mt. Tamalpais	65	48

Local Forecast: Cloudy, Unsettled

Complete Report on Page 10

DAILY 5 CENTS, SUNDAY 10 CENTS; DAILY AND SUNDAY PER MONTH, $1.20

FOUNDED 1865—VOL. CLI, NO. 101 CCCC** SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1940

Nazis Reported Asking Bases In France, Offering Half Paris!

The Battle for the White House

Roosevelt Says Foes Are Using Propaganda Tactics of Dictators; Willkie Charges 'Public Bribery'

'I Am an Old Campaigner And I Love a Good Fight,' [illegible] Into One!

GOP Nominee: New Deal Would Keep States Under The Heel of Washington

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie asserted tonight that the same propaganda which wrecked the liberties of Europe is being used in the United States and that Roosevelt held powers over [illegible] comparable to those of any dictator. He charged that "by public bribery [illegible] of functions formerly delegated to the states," the Roosevelt administration has attempted to [illegible] the various state and local governments to Washington.

Joseph Kennedy has quit his post as U. S. Ambassador to Great York Post. The reported reason was dissatisfaction with President Roosevelt's treatment of Britain and Ambassador Kennedy. Brief story page 6. (AP. Wirephoto.)

Axis: Hitler Meets Franco

Long, Secret Talk on Border Is Attended by Nations' Generals; France Weighs Fuehrer's Terms

Marshal Petain May Be Next to Meet Hitler—Or He May Step Down

By the Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 24 (Thursday)—A proposed new French-German agreement, giving the Axis Pyrenees air and naval bases in all France and the French Empire, but not handing over the French fleet or setting Frenchmen at war against Britain, was reported to be in the hands of the Petain government at Vichy.

Reports from Vichy indicated Marshal Philippe Petain himself may go to Paris soon to sign the agreement, which also would restore the frontier of the unoccupied zone north to the Seine. [illegible]

Dictators Face Each Other in Railway Car—Unusual Secrecy

By the Associated Press

Adolf Hitler conferred with Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco on the French-Spanish frontier yesterday in an extension of Axis maneuvers begun Tuesday with Vice Premier Pierre Laval of France, and informed Germans indicated the conversations were definitely tying France and Spain into Axis plans for reorganizing Europe.

A [illegible] conversation, [illegible] before the Fuehrer and Petain, will [illegible] they talked "in a cordial spirit of comradeship, willing both sections. Dr. Mikl [illegible] plans regarding the subject discussed."

German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who met in the [illegible] conference, accompanied Hitler [illegible]

The Draft

Nearly All of S.F.'s Numbers [illegible]

'A Great Victory'

RAF Claims The Invasion [illegible]

The Chronicle of Paul Smith

By Robert W. Desmond

HE GETS THINGS DONE

Paul C. Smith, General Manager of the San Francisco Chronicle (in Light Top Coat), at the Chronicle's Broadcast Jubilee

LIKE YOUNG LOCHINVAR, young Paul Clifford Smith came out of the West, a few months ago, and made broader use than ever before of his talents for large affairs. His contribution to the conduct of the Willkie campaign was acknowledged by the candidate and his committee alike. For Paul Smith gets things done, as San Francisco has learned on various occasions. A hard worker, he arrives at the essentials of a situation while most people are still fumbling with exterior details. He can keep several balls in the air at once. Only 32 now, he has not let his youth deter him. He is aggressive, alert, and gets a lot of fun out of whatever he is doing.

Paul Smith is a newspaperman, and glad of it. He is General Manager of one of the best-known newspapers in the United States—the San Francisco Chronicle. He has made it his business to know as many of the key people as possible in the San Francisco area, and beyond. Because he also is a key person himself, and a friendly one, his apartment is a gathering place for leaders in the arts, in business and finance, in sports, in labor circles, in the professions, and in society.

The Chronicle is a morning paper, and its General Manager's working day begins in mid-morning and extends far into the night. It may be midnight or later when he gets home. Family life is difficult for morning newspapermen, because of such hours, but Paul Smith is unmarried.

When evening parties break up at the hotels or at private homes, or as groups leave the theaters, the word often is, "Let's go over to Paul's." Quon, imperturbable Chinese master-cook—one of the few persons who can tell Paul Smith what to do—always is prepared for as many as may turn up (within reason), regardless of the hour, and good talk goes along with Quon's good food in this unusual rendezvous.

* * *

Born in Seattle in 1909, he finished high school at Pescadero, Calif., when he was only 14 years old. Young as he was, he was eager to see the world, even then, and he found work in Saskatchewan's wheat fields. He rode freights east to Ontario, where he sought gold, but found none. Freight trains carried him west once more, and he worked in a logging camp in British Columbia; tried prospecting again, this time in the Mojave Desert; dug coal both in Utah and back east in Pennsylvania, wandered about the country a while longer. On the west coast again, at Eugene, Oregon, he found someone to set him up as proprietor of a sporting goods store. To promote sales, he gave golf lessons; his own score was about 120.

A year or so later, having by now grown old enough to shave, although not old enough to vote, Paul Smith became a San Francisco bond salesman. That was in 1928, and it marked the beginning of his real career—so far. Personally, he ignored the drooping stock market in 1929, and in the following year, at the ripe age of 22, became resident manager in New York for the important Anglo-California National Bank.

With that experience, Paul Smith presently returned to San Francisco and began to write a financial column for the San Francisco Chronicle. But he decided he ought to see Europe, so in 1932 he borrowed $500 and went to see it. He asked to see Mussolini. Mussolini saw him, and the Chronicle got some European copy. Europe proved very interesting to the young man, but in January of 1933 he received a cable saying that if he returned at once he could be the financial editor of the Chronicle. He returned.

The bank holiday was tossed into the new financial editor's lap. Herbert Hoover left Washington, D. C., to take up residence in Palo Alto, only 30 miles south of San Francisco and virtually a suburb. People in Palo Alto read the Chronicle, and Mr. Hoover was pleased by some of the things Editor Smith had to say about what Mr. Al Smith called "baloney dollars," and relevant matters.

It was not very long before Mr. Paul Smith and Mr. Herbert Hoover became friends. The friendship wore well, and in 1935 Mr. Hoover tried to hire Mr. Smith away from the Chronicle, as his personal secretary. The Chronicle management was impressed. "This young man must be good!" it said, in effect. "We'll make him Executive Editor, and maybe he will stay with us."

* * *

So Paul Smith became Executive Editor. He is not very tall, but the new job gave him new stature, an important place in the community. It called for a certain dignity on his part, so he went out and bought himself three very nice suits, plus a fresh red carnation for his lapel. A red carnation is his trademark—a red carnation and red hair. In fact, he has been called "Pinky" Smith—but not around the office.

A thing happened almost at once, in 1935, following the appointment, to give the new Executive Editor a sort of baptism of fire. There was labor trouble in the lettuce fields near Salinas, quite some distance south of San Francisco. It looked bad. The developments made important news, and Paul Smith saw to it that his paper went after the facts, printed those facts, and commented upon them, editorially.

Presently, gentlemen over in the Bohemian Club and in the Commercial Club blinked as they read the Chronicle. The Chronicle always had been pretty sound. But now it actually seemed to suggest that the strikers might have some slight basis for their demands. The gentlemen muttered. The name of "Smith" and the word "Communist" occurred in their remarks; the paper had complaints from some readers. But a front-page editorial, double-leaded and in two-column measure, signed by Paul Smith, told the complaining readers why they were out of order. And the next thing people knew, the strike was settled. It turned out, moreover, that this Paul Smith had helped to settle it, with satisfaction to both sides. Well!

By this time, Paul Smith also was friendly with Harry Bridges, Australian-born waterfront labor organizer. Some people regarded Mr. Bridges as a menace. But Mr. Smith also remained friendly with Herbert Hoover, and if Mr. Hoover didn't mind Mr. Bridges, why should anybody else? George T. Cameron, the president and publisher of the Chronicle, apparently didn't mind, either, and one day in 1937 the office staff found an announcement on the bulletin board saying that Mr. Smith was General Manager of the paper.

* * *

A CIO longshoremen's and warehousemen's union got into an argument with shippers and operators that tied up wholesale business and shipping for weeks on end. All of northern California was in a knot. The time came when our Mr. Smith got thoroughly tired of it. He fired both barrels in another signed, front-page editorial, demanding that the two parties make peace, in the interests of the general welfare.

This drew a hot answer from the union. Smith and the Chronicle were told to print the news and mind their own business. Smith countered, editorially, saying bluntly that "the Chronicle makes it its business to stick its nose into any so-called private row which affects the broad

(Continued on page 14)

Laughs From the Lending Library

By Laura B. Haddock

SOME OF THE KEENEST detective work today is being done not by the police but by the clerks in the loan libraries. Certainly a loan-library clerk needs more than an elementary smattering of Sherlock Holmes' powers of deduction. Sometimes a patron is only slightly confused about the title. They ask for "Oh Boy, Oh Boy," when what they want is "My Son, My Son." That is a fairly simple matter for the clerk to straighten out. So was the request for "I Can't Afford It." That customer wanted a book entitled "Too Dear for My Possessing."

Sometimes, though, they become more devious. They remember—by some quirk of human nature—the headline over a newspaper review of the book, and they trot down to the loan library with that firmly fixed in their minds. It may have no single word in it that is repeated in the book's title; therefore the clerks have resigned themselves to trying to remember as many of the headlines as they can, and being prepared for anything.

Then there are some unclassifiable requests, which all come under the head of the day's work, like the one for a book called "Woman Chauffeurs." That really bothered the clerks for a while. But in the end they deciphered it into a new best-seller, "The Car Belongs to Mother."

A clerk in a lending library remarked the other day she wouldn't give up her job for any amount of persuasion. "Imagine," she said, sitting behind a desk in an office all day, when you could be here!" For some reason, the patrons of a loan library are largely inclined to stop and chat a while with the clerk; and in the process they often share confidences one feels they would hesitate ordinarily to divulge to their closest friends. There must be something about the clerks that invites it.

* * *

One library has a customer they have never seen, though they have served her faithfully for nine years. Each Monday and each Thursday they are required to send her one new book on loan. These are all returned in due course—the entire transaction takes place by mail—and the bills are paid promptly. They have no idea what sort of person this customer is, what her tastes are, whether they are sending the kind of books she prefers. She never sends any word of comment. They can only conclude that since she has permitted the arrangement to continue for nine years, she is satisfied.

Then there is a customer who borrows about $60 worth of books each month. This figure is not the selling prices of the books but the rental charges. It represents about all the new books that are of any consequence. This customer does not select the books herself but telephones the shop and tells the clerk to send her everything good that has come out since she last borrowed any books, which would probably have been not more than a week or two previous.

* * *

Sometimes, of course, there are customers whose demands are a little on the unreasonable side. One shop had a customer who insisted on being given copies never before borrowed by anyone else. Another always wanted the clerk's positive assurance that the book she was borrowing had a happy ending to the story and that it contained no least bit of profanity. But there are not many such borrowers, and on the whole the clerks think their customers are pretty fine average people, thoughtful and considerate.

A customer in one shop I came across, however, is still a problem. This particular shop, which is in a suburb, closes at 8:30 each night. The problem-customer, though a woman with plenty of leisure time as far as anyone can tell, arrives invariably at 8:29 and spends 10 minutes browsing. They don't quite know what to do about it.

Reading tastes have improved, so the loan libraries think, over the past 10 years. So-called "frank" literature is no longer very much in demand, as it once was. More people read books, and more people read better books than ever before. Nonfiction is every bit as popular as fiction today, even the technical kind of nonfiction, such as "Mathematics for the Millions" and other books on the natural sciences.

By far the most discriminating loan-library customers are those in college towns. They are likely to be annoyed if a clerk tries to help them in their choice of a book. But in other sections there are customers of the libraries who not only do not know exactly what they want but even seem to want and to expect a routine amount of coaxing.

The showing of an outstanding motion picture is likely to produce a currently large increase in demand for the book. Often, of course, the novel itself has gone from the shelves by the time the picture is made, since the average life of a novel is six months and there is sometimes a delay of three years or more before the pictured version is released. In that case it is necessary to reorder or, as often occurs, to get out an inexpensive edition.

Women greatly predominate among customers of the loan libraries. Men are generally easier to serve than women. Men are likely to borrow nonfiction, westerns, and detective fiction, as well as historical and adventure novels. These latter are immensely popular with men. The clerks say that it is the milder type of individual who is the most prolific borrower of the romantic adventure story, the blood-thirsty historical novel. And the wilder it is, the better. One shop numbers among its steady customers for this kind of blood-and-thunder literature a clergyman and a quiet-spoken, little professional man.

Some people read the best-sellers solely because the books are being talked about, and not at all because they really enjoy reading them. There is an odd sort of snobbery about book borrowing, too. Many people who only enjoy the lighter kind of "escape" fiction will go to almost any lengths to keep from admitting it. But in the end the clerks know pretty well their customers' real preferences.

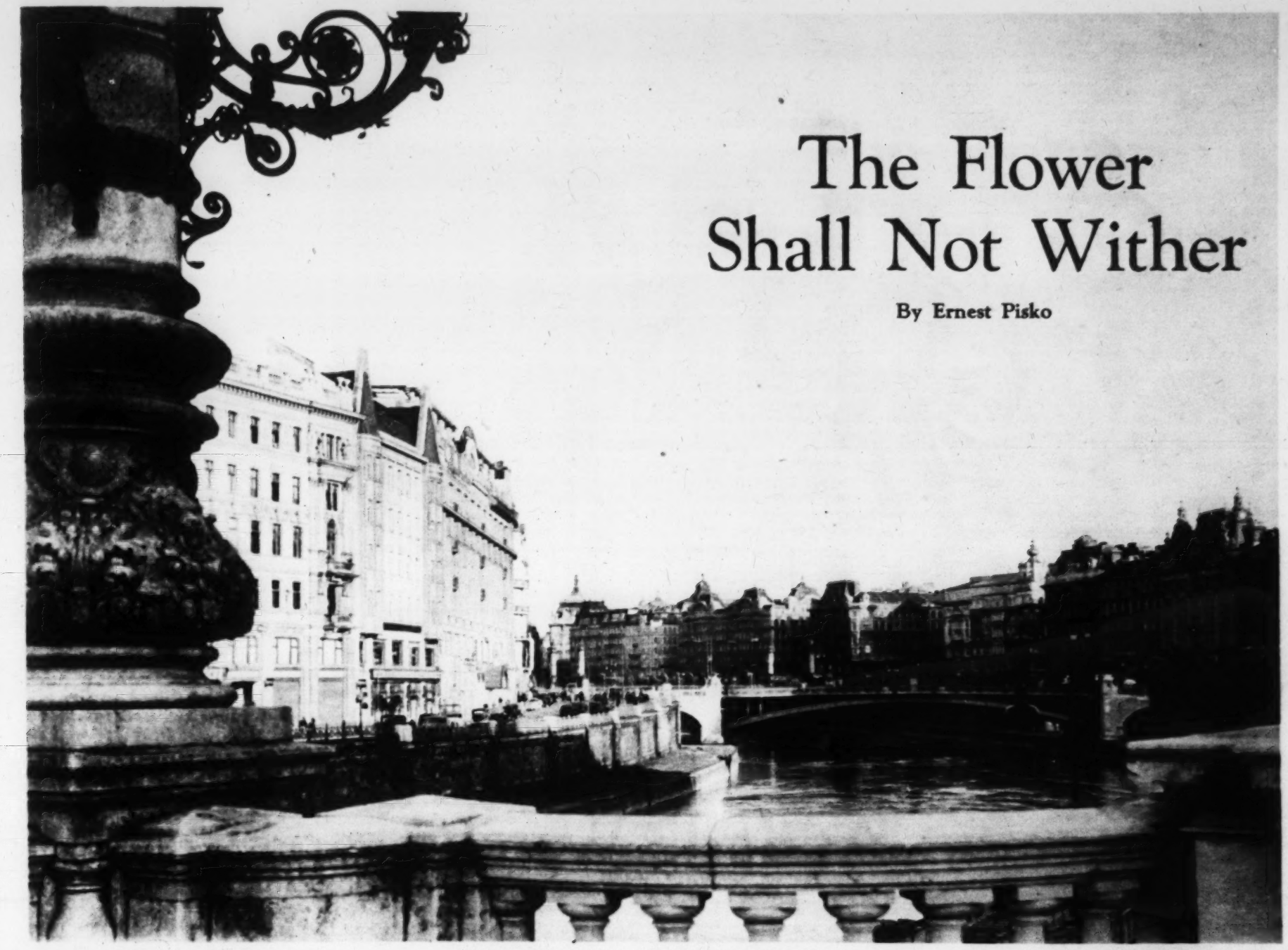
* * *

Sometimes the lending of books by mail has brought about strange misunderstandings. One clerk had a customer who interested her. She had never seen him, but from the crisp and occasionally witty comments he tacked onto returned books, she felt she knew him well and, moreover, liked him. His literary taste was cultivated and lively and she came to feel that he must have a charming personality. However, his bill remained unpaid for about three months and she was at last under the necessity of writing him a discreet note to that effect. The reply she got, while a little startling, was still charming in its way. It said, "After the kennels, your bill comes first, I assure you. I wish you could see my Great Dane, 'Sloppy Joe.' I got him in Cuba."

A few weeks later, a small but determined young woman, with her hair in a severe Dutch cut and her feet in sturdy brogues, strode into the shop and announced that she was the customer interested in dogs and had come to pay the bill. The clerk has never quite recovered her equilibrium.

The Flower Shall Not Wither

By Ernest Pisko



THE DANUBE CANAL IN ONCE-GAY VIENNA

© Screen Traveler, From Gendreau

WORLD OPINION about Austria's annexation by Germany—in March, 1938—was, and still is, that it was a natural thing. And the argument chiefly used runs: "After all, Germans and Austrians speak the same language." I don't think that this argument has much value.

In his newspaper, Der Sturmer, Streicher, editorial mouthpiece of Naziism, uses the same language that Martin Luther did in translating the Bible, that Goethe did in his poems, tragedies, and novels. Could this fact induce any intelligent man to connect names like Luther and Goethe with that of Streicher? I doubt it.

Not the kind of words and phrases that are at one's disposal are important, but the spirit behind the words, and the use one makes of them. The differences between Germans and Austrians are so essential that for the vast majority of Austrians the annexation was either a blow or a disappointment. It did not mean —as the Nazis put it—that there was achieved at last what the Austrians for decades had been longing for. Far from that! It simply meant that by the efficient and unscrupulous German tactics one fourth of Austria's population got the better of the remaining three fourths.

There could be no better proof of this assertion than the way in which people behaved who, according to their "Aryan" race and official or semiofficial positions, were supposed to keep step with the Nazis. Time and again they showed their true conviction, their feeling for human values. I was happy enough to witness that splendid attitude on many occasions.

Leaving for my office on the first morning after the annexation I met a neighbor, a man of 60, well-off, who had played an important part in the illegal Nazi movement during the final years. I knew this and I expected to see him rather triumphant that morning. But when I bid him "good morning" in passing he stopped me and shook my hand vehemently. "Oh, please, Mr. Pisko," he said, "don't believe that I agree with what has happened."

"Why," I asked him, astonished, "isn't it that which you were working for?"

"We never expected this to happen. Not Austria invaded by the Germans. We wanted to get rid of our government. We wanted nationally minded people at the top—but not the German heel upon our throat."

I felt inclined to remark that even with a bit of common sense he should have known better. But tears were running down his cheeks and I kept silent. There he stood, one of the leaders of the Austrian Nazi Party—bare-headed, suddenly grown old, weeping. It was like a symbol.

A few days later I was arrested. After being confined in various prisons I was brought to an emergency prison consisting of two large gymnastic halls in a Viennese elementary school. About 125 people were crammed into each hall. There were no beds and hardly any blankets; and the hygienic requirements were insufficient. The food was just enough to keep us from starving. Most of the prisoners suffered from constant hunger.

But there was one good thing: The Viennese police force was in charge of the prison. From the beginning of the Nazi invasion there raged a struggle between the German police and the Storm Troopers on the one hand and the Austrian police on the other. Our police were tough fellows who had done a good deal of baiting and beating the respective enemies of our former government, Social Democrats as well as Nazis. They were willing to apply the same methods to the enemies of the new rulers. But they resented German interference with their business. They did not like to have prisoners taken away from them by the Nazis and beaten up by Storm Troopers in the cellars of the Secret Police headquarters.

We had a police guard of 20 in our prison, commanded by a lieutenant who was seldom to be seen. The actual commanders were four sergeants, one of whom had been a member of the illegal Austrian Nazi Party for years. We expected, of course, that such an ardent Nazi follower would do everything to make us feel uncomfortable. Actually, he was the one who had the deepest sympathy for us and who risked his position and his liberty in behalf of us.

I became acquainted with him, as I was elected hall commander by my fellow prisoners. One day he said to me privately: "I want you to keep a sharp eye on your people. There are some whose nerves are in a bad shape. When you notice that some chap turns queer, you report at once to me. We must not allow any breakdown."

"That's all very well," I said, "but you can't blame the people for getting shaky. To be in prison is a new experience for us. Most of my comrades are intimidated; they are hungry and they worry about their parents, their wives, and their children. You will have more breakdowns than you imagine. And soon. I shall report them, of course, but better think how to prevent them."

The sergeant answered: "I can't send you home; you know that. Take my word, I should like to get rid of all of you!" He grinned when he said those last words.

THIS IS AUSTRIA

Suddenly he became serious. "What's the thing from which you suffer most?"

"Being without news from our people," I answered.

"Well, find out which of you have telephones at home. Bring me the list. But don't make any fuss about it." He spent hours telephoning to our families, giving them news and comforting them in the most gentle manner.

No visitors were allowed into our premises. Relatives of the prisoners loitered near the entrance, trying to get a glimpse at their men folk. One day my wife managed to enter the passage which led from the hall to the office rooms. The first man she met was my Nazi sergeant. When he learned her name he sent for me and said: "Well, Mrs. P., you see that your hubby is alive and quite all right."

For a minute or two he left us alone. When he returned he pointed to my wife's handbag. "What have you there? Let's see! Did you bring anything? It is strictly forbidden, you know. What's this? Chocolate . . . all right . . . and fruit. Across the street you can get him something more to eat."

That quick meeting in the passage, lasting scarcely 10 minutes, was the only time during all the months of my imprisonment that I could see my wife and talk to her. What it meant to us, only one who has gone through similar experiences can understand.

When it became plain that I should go to the hospital the sergeant saw me to the ambulance car. He gave me his hand. "Sorry to lose you," he said, "but you will be better off there."

He gave my wife my new address by telephone so she could write to me. He said to her: "I think you two are just the kind of people that will get through this mess all right. You are stronger than all this circus going on around us. Don't give in, don't lose your courage."

Was this police sergeant and inveterate Nazi an exception rather than the rule? He certainly had more personal courage than most of his fellow officers. As time went on it always became more difficult and more dangerous to resist or even relax the regulations issued by the German authorities. But when there was a chance to snatch a victim from the Nazis, our police often took that chance.

During the mass arrests on Nov. 10, 1938, my younger brother was arrested. He spent a few days in a miserable emergency prison—for once more the regular prisons proved far too small. From there the prisoners were to be transferred to the notorious concentration camp at Dachau. On the way to the Viennese railway station my brother happened to sit right behind the driver of the "Black Maria." He asked the driver if he knew anything about their destination. The driver gave my brother a quick glance. "I don't know a thing," he mumbled. "But if you want good advice, as soon as

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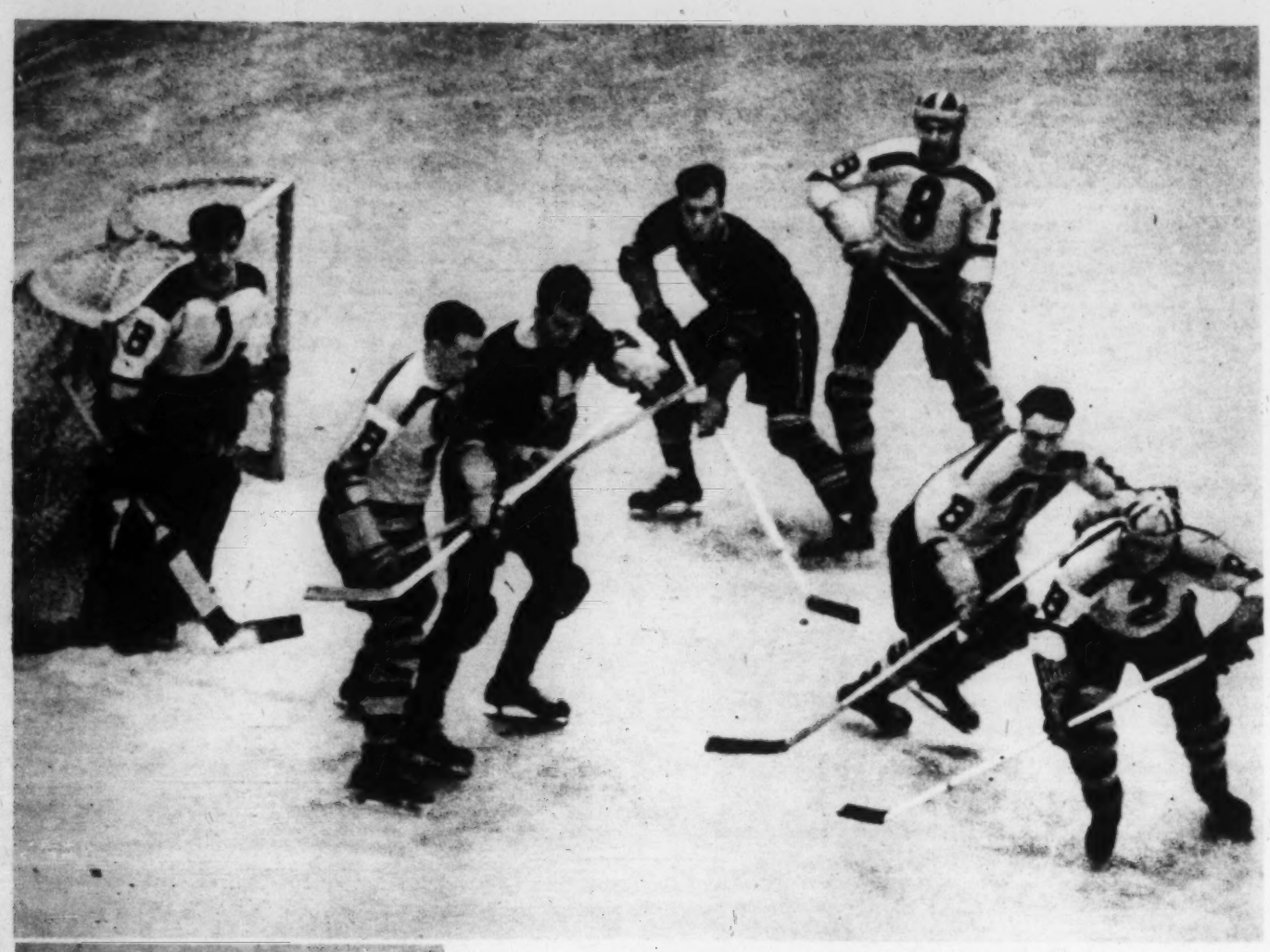

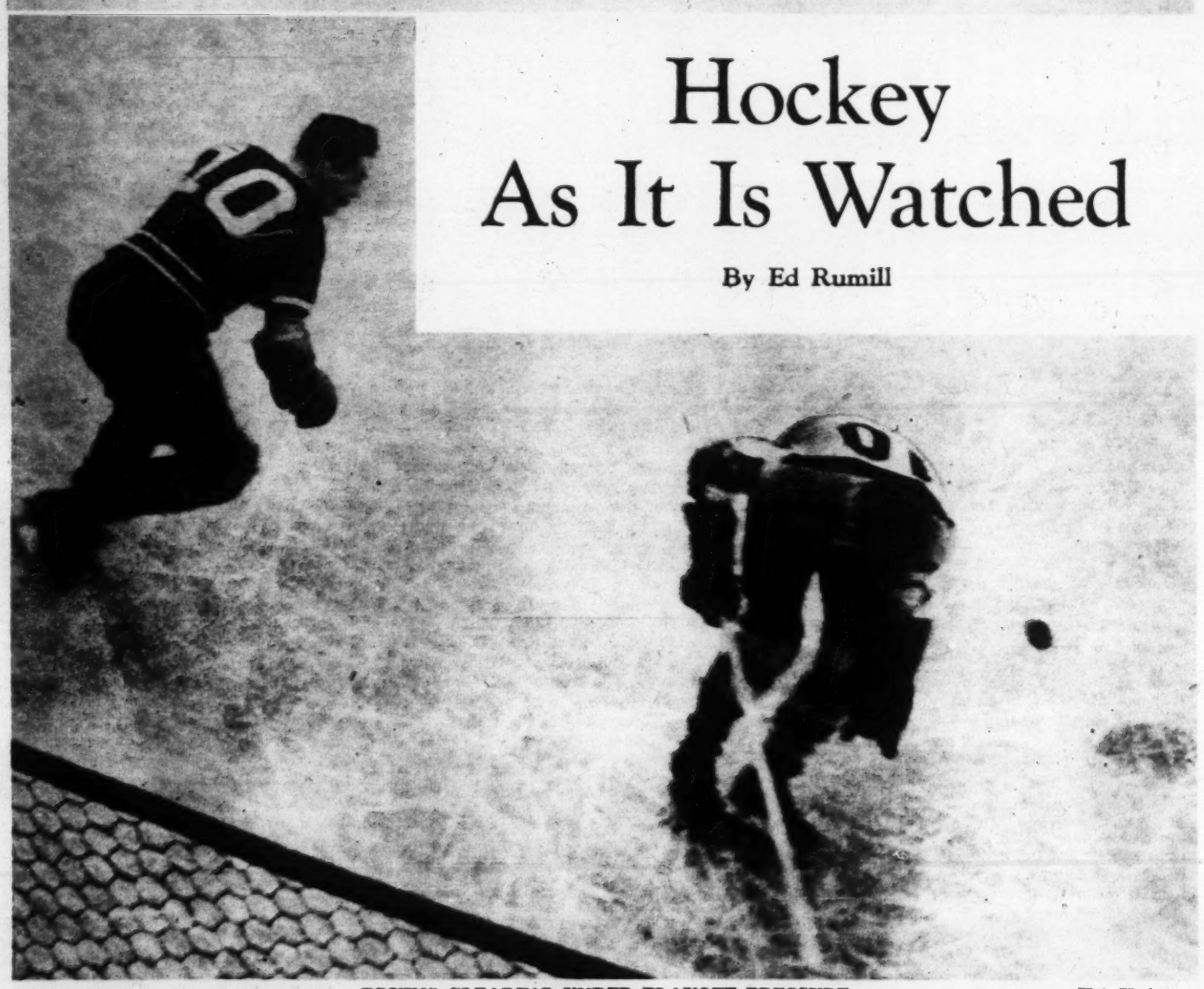

Hockey As It Is Watched

By Ed Rumill

BRUINS CLEARING UNDER PLAYOFF PRESSURE Wide World

The Rival Number 10's Are on the Puck, With the Boston Player Trying to Thwart a Dangerous Three-Man Rush by the Toronto Maple Leafs in a Stanley Cup Contest at the Boston Garden. The Man Wearing the Number 2 Is Eddie Shore, Known to Hockey Fans as the "Edmonton Express," and Regarded by Many Persons as the Greatest Player of His Time

WITH ONE BRUIN in the penalty box, five sharp-shooting Ranger skaters moved swiftly over the blue line and in on the Boston goalie. A hard, high shot by the Ranger left wing was streaking for an open corner of the net. But the lightning thrust of a padded glove halted its progress in mid air.

In a flash the goalie had batted the flying puck to the ice, caught it on the blade of his heavy stick and relayed a perfect pass to an alert team mate. Catching the goal-hungry Rangers napping, the Boston wing took the rubber disk in stride, sprinted alone through center ice, over the opposing blue line, in on the unprotected New York net minder, and brought the partisan Garden crowd to its feet with a brilliant tie-breaking tally.

Not one Ranger skater was within a stick's length of the Bruin hero as the red light blinked above the cage. At a time when the Bruins were a man short and supposedly on the defensive, they had scored an important goal—perhaps the deciding one in this crucial National Hockey League series. The spectators rocked the Garden with cheers as the scorer skated leisurely back toward center ice. But at this thrilling point he did something which surprised a large portion of the audience. Skating into his own territory, he went straight to the Bruin goalie and slapped him on the arm. "Nice work, pal," he said, although few could hear him in the seats. They saw, however.

Those who have watched professional hockey over a period of years, or who played the game as amateurs back in their school days, appreciate the gesture of this Bruin wingman. Without that smartly executed pass from the goal tender, he could not have caught the Rangers "up ice" and sunk that big marker. Yet, the hockey fan does not often lift his hat to the player who starts the scoring play. Ninety-nine times out of 100, the hero of the gallery is the fellow who pushes the puck into the net.

Like the linemen in football, the goal tender, defensemen, and assisting forwards in hockey rarely get deserving acclaim from the crowd. The padded figure in front of the cage can make an almost unbelievable stop of an opposing shot, yet get no more than a faint ripple of applause. The neat poke-check of a quick-thinking defenseman can break up a rival offense, but more shouts of encouragement go out to the heavy defender who knocks down an opposing skater and leaves the puck unguarded on the ice in front of the net. Accurate passing in the center zone is forgotten once the net is located, even though it was instrumental in lighting the red bulb. Therefore, there is a right and wrong way to watch every game on the sports calendar, and pro hockey is no exception. Perhaps the average fan will find the mid-winter pastime more enjoyable if told what critics look for from their seats in the press box.

For example, in the play just described, the goalie became a play-maker by shooting the puck to a free team mate. There is no doubt that the player protecting the cage is the least appreciated member of the cast from the standpoint of the audience. Yet, players will tell you that he is the most vital cog in their machine. Stripped of his skilled stick, padded gloves and talented feet, the team would be about as effective as a referee minus his whistle, or the goal umpire without his red light. Remember, the average pro hockey club has as many as nine front-line men and perhaps four defensemen, but only one net minder. He labors without relief from the first moment the puck is dropped by the referee, until the final gong sounds.

* * *

While play is concentrated at center ice, or just inside the opposing blue line, take a quick glance to the other end of the rink. Notice how closely the goalie follows the puck with his eyes. He is the one man in the line-up who should never lose sight of the black disk. Watch how he shifts his position, depending upon the direction of the attack. Watch, also, how he "clears" the puck once he has stopped it. If he does not have time to relay it to a waiting mate, he bats it to the side or behind the cage—never in front. He is the last line of defense—the game's unsung hero. It is no wonder that the men in the press row give plenty of space to the seemingly colorless goalie.

One of the neglected thrills of hockey is study of the defense. Learn to shift your glance from the attack to the men who guard the territory immediately in front of the net minder. Notice how they break up opposing rushes. If the man with the puck is skating down the left boards, keep your eyes on the right defenseman—the defender on that side. Follow how he rushes his rival, forcing him either to take a long shot, to carry the puck past the range of the net, or to freeze it against the boards. Forcing a face-off is considered favorable to the defending team.

Some defensemen do this by the use of the body check. Others play only for the rubber disk with the "poke" check. Also have eyes for the defenseman who is not "covering" the man with the puck. He is trying to keep the stick of some wingman legally tied up, in the event that a pass comes in that direction.

When an opposing player takes a long shot from center ice, watch how the defense quickly opens up so that the goalie's view of the flying rubber is not blocked. Notice, also, how soon the attacking defenseman returns to his position after he has lost possession of the disk beyond the center zone. It is an inexperienced defender who is "caught up ice" on a scoring play against his team. Good defensemen never cross in front of their own net with the puck, or shoot it across the mouth of the cage.

There can be no set rule for the fan as he follows the attack. Plays are so numerous and ever changing, it would take a volume to describe even the more common offensive moves. The primary rule, of course, is: Keep your eyes on the puck. All scoring action must revolve around the small rubber disk. The player who skates across the enemy blue line without it is not an immediate threat, although he can be in an instant if he gets a pass.

* * *

Take particular notice of the attack, as it weaves through or around the defense. The rushing team has one object in mind once it gets inside the opposing blue line: get the puck to the man in the best position to score. Follow the attackers as they maneuver into position trying to shake those "covering" them. The wing or center sometimes deliberately shoots the rubber high over the net, and dashes in for a possible rebound. Picking up the loose disk as it bounces off the backboards is a trick which comes after long experience on the blades.

Every present-day National Hockey League fan is familiar with the name Howie Morenz. A great center and high scorer for many years, and one-time spark of the "Flying Frenchmen" of Montreal, Howie belonged among the top men of all time. His succession of brilliant tallies colored sports pages for about 15 years. But in dressing rooms, players will say that the great Morenz would have been far less effective if it had not been for a

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New Cities for Old

By C. Leslie Lynch

MR. CITY DWELLER, have you looked at your city lately? Cities present one of the great problems of the day. Even if your house is located in a suburban town, the welfare of the parent city is of vital importance to you. The farmer, too, should be interested, because his principal markets are in the cities.

As we look around large American cities we find conditions about the same in many of them. The air is laden with smoke and gas. Our esthetic sense is offended at every turn—except when the "smog" gives a Whistleresque effect to the scene. The noise is often intolerable.

It is not surprising that conditions are as they are. Many of the large cities 150 years ago were not even started and 50 later they were little more than villages. With the coming of the industrial era, machines began to relieve farm labor and at the same time to provide more and more employment in the cities. The opportunities offered by a thriving new nation attracted millions from the crowded countries of Europe. Cities grew fast. It became a matter of pride to be a resident of the first city or the fifth city in population. Industries were the magnets that drew population and business, so new industries were invited and were given the privilege of locating wherever whim or self-interest might dictate. Fortunes were made almost overnight. Money flowed freely. Opportunities were manifold. The enthusiasm and energy of the rapidly growing cities was unbounded.

The incoming thousands had to be housed. Great tracts of land were subdivided into lots which sold at high prices. Two lots of thirty-five feet in width could be sold for more than twice as much as one lot seventy feet wide, so small lots were the vogue. Little or no thought was given to making residential environments pleasant. Those responsible for the subdivision of the land probably knew little about city planning. Few individuals were competent to plan so comprehensively. Transportation facilities were poor or entirely lacking, so it was necessary for people to live as near as possible to their places of business.

Residential neighborhoods that were built up without the fundamental factors that make for lasting attractiveness became increasingly ugly with age. Many of the residential neighborhoods were doomed from the first because the houses were crowded together on small lots. The location of factories was unrestricted so they encroached upon even the fine residential sections and hastened the depreciation process.

Improved transportation facilities, and particularly the automobile, after a while, afforded a means of escape to the families of these undesirable neighborhoods. Families that had accumulated sufficient capital began to move to new homes near the outskirts of the cities or beyond. As the outward trend increased, suburban towns were established. In some of these suburban towns steps were taken to protect the home owners by restrictions, so that the depreciation process might not be repeated in these towns. Suburban towns, successfully established, usually resisted, naturally, and are still resisting efforts toward annexation to the parent cities.

The exodus to the suburbs had been in progress for many years without causing any particular alarm when the decade of the nineteen-thirties was reached. Cities then awakened to the fact that the wheels of business had slowed down. The flow of population cityward was greatly retarded. As the years passed it became more and more evident that a new era in the history of cities had dawned. The fact that a change had come was obvious, but few would risk a guess as to what the future held.

Since 1930 we have heard much less bragging about volume of business and increasing population. On the other hand, we have heard more about slum clearance and rehabilitation, about the development of parks and the provision of adequate facilities for recreation. Much has been said, at least, about planning for the general improvement of the cities.

City property values have decreased. There is little hope of immediate stabilization of values or of populations where the parent cities become less attractive for residence every day. City governments are confronted with increasing expenses and little immediate probability of increased funds through tax returns. Many of the citizens best qualified to take the lead in civic affairs have moved to the suburbs and others are ready to follow.

Students of population trends hold out little expectation that metropolitan populations will increase greatly, because they quite generally agree that the population of the United States will increase less and less rapidly until a stable population is finally reached—perhaps by 1960. All of the indications are that large metropolitan populations will not increase greatly and the areas of the parent cities that are decreasing in population will continue to spread until something is done to make these blighted areas into attractive places of residence.

In the face of the facts of the situation we begin to wonder if the decentralization process will continue until great cities as we know them today will disappear. Various theories as to the future of urban developments have been advanced. There is probably no single solution of the problem. Whatever the future of the cities may be, one thing is certain—great changes will take place during the next 25 years. Millions of dollars have been lost in city property values during the past quarter of a century, but there are tremendous values that can still be salvaged.

We are confronted not only with the problem of salvaging property values but with the problem of protecting and stabilizing these values. Since values are dependent upon desirability of property for the use that is made of it, we must exert the greatest possible intelligence in determining what that use should be. Owners of the future should not find that their properties have lost value as the result of influencing factors over which they have little or no control. Is it not clear that in order to protect the values of our properties we cannot continue to allow our cities to grow, "like Topsy," but that we must bring to bear the greatest possible intelligence in planning that growth?

The tendency of national governments to dominate local governments should not be allowed to go too far. Individuals in tight places often welcome the helping hands of friends, and cities look to state and national governments, at times, for help. Invididuals would not permit friends to dictate how their private affairs should be conducted. Neither should cities permit the higher governmental bodies to dictate their affairs beyond certain well-defined limits. Government exists to protect individual rights and to render the services that demand public action. That which can be done through individual initiative should be so done.

Are we not agreed that the city problems are our problems and that we must demand that steps be taken to solve them? We should look to our city governments to establish research organizations to study the problems and evolve plans, which will be guides to us and give us goals toward which to work.

The rebuilding of cities will afford tremendous opportunities for private enterprise. It is right that such developments should be private rather than public projects, because it is not the function of democratic government to carry on works that can be done by individuals or corporations. The rehabilitation of blighted residential districts will require large-scale projects at first, because individuals cannot be expected to build new homes in unattractive environments. When neighborhoods show signs of awaking, the building of homes by individuals may be expected.

In order to accomplish desirable results, intelligent planning of the entire city must precede the rebuilding of any part. We must see that it pays to plan for economy, efficiency, and beauty; and that good construction pays. We are paying for the lack of planning and the poor construction of the past and we do not wish to repeat the mistake.

The problems to be solved in the rebuilding of our cities are too many to enumerate here, but some of them should be mentioned:

The Smoke Problem.—This must be the first one solved. Until the smoke and dirt are greatly reduced, all other efforts to make the blighted parts of the cities attractive to residents will be of little avail.

The Noise Problem.—Noises such as the unnecessary tooting of automobile horns and that produced by metal streetcar wheels should be greatly reduced. Logical thoroughfare plans will reduce traffic within residential neighborhoods and will thereby reduce the noise in these sections.

The Street and Thoroughfare Problems.—Many existing street systems are haphazard and inefficient. A logical thoroughfare plan should be the framework or skeleton of the city plan. This thoroughfare system should enable traffic to move in and out of the city and between key

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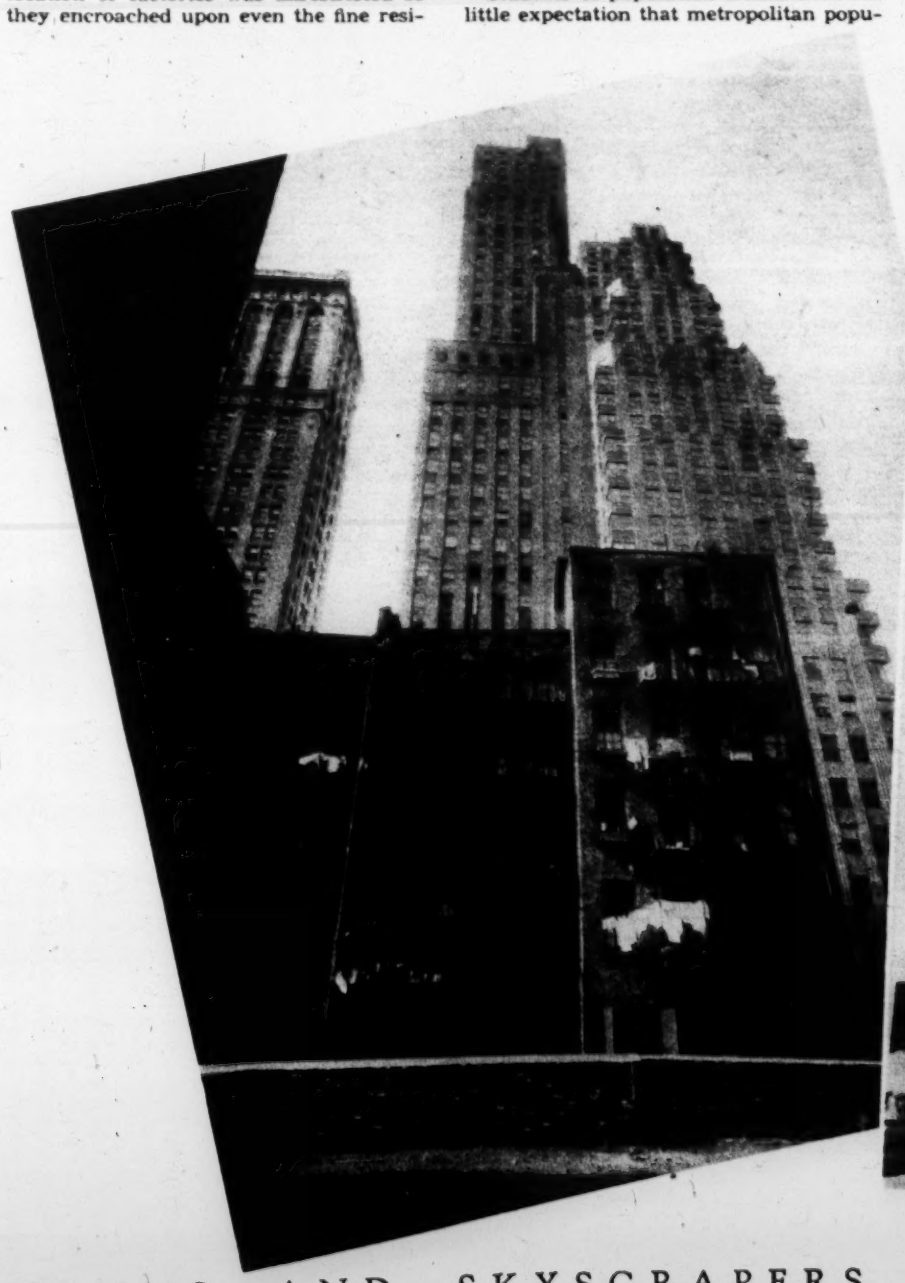


SLUMS AND SKYSCRAPERS

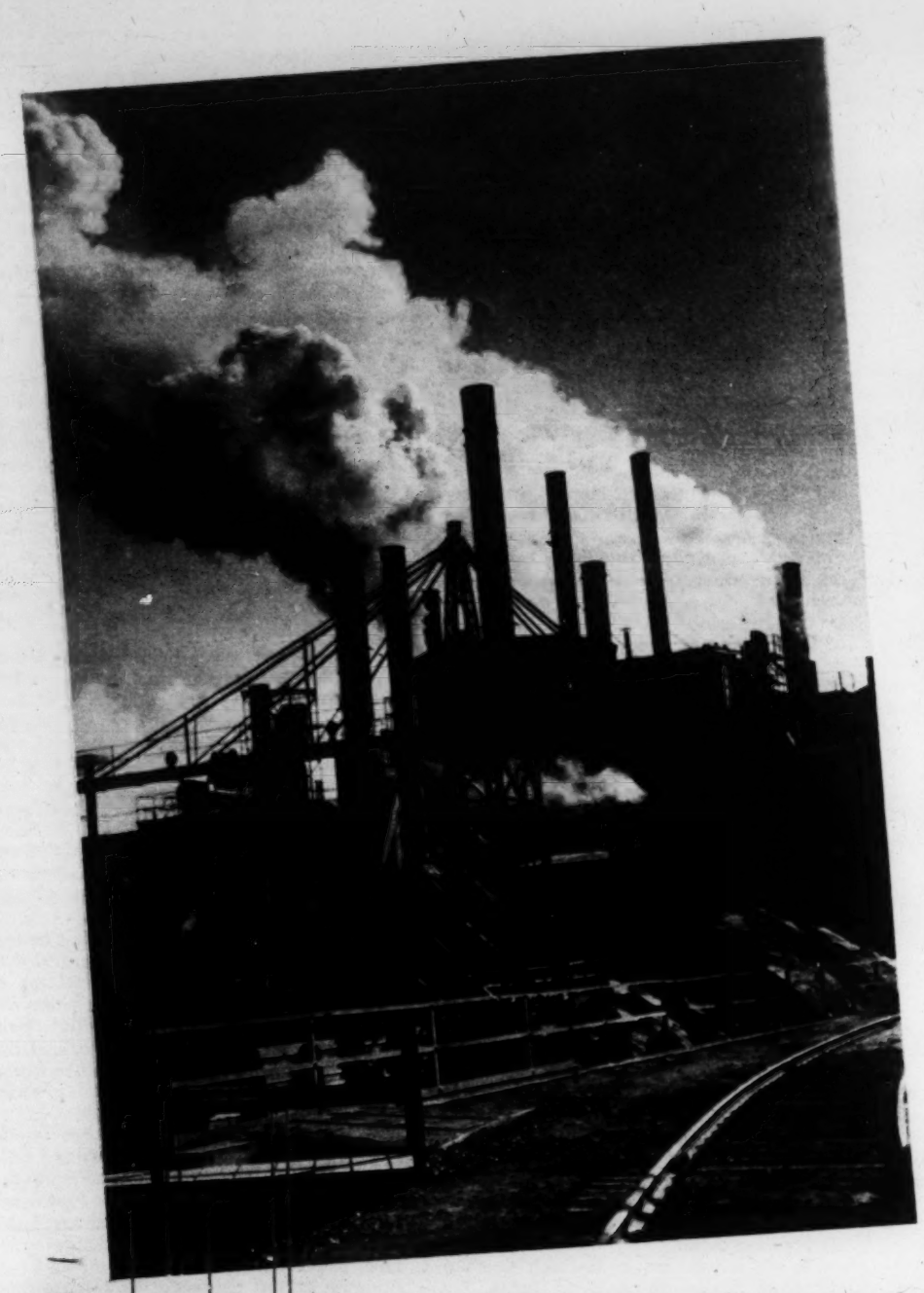
WPA and Farm Security Administration Photos

APARTMENT IN GREENBELT, MARYLAND

Chemistry Come

By Herbert B.

Natural Science Editor of The Ch



OUT WHERE THE tall corn grows and all the hens lay fresh western eggs, a book agent was working a prosperous farm area without any particular success. His wares consisted of fine practical books on scientific farming, written by a nationally known authority. Eventually he approached a prosperous farmer relaxing in a hammock on the front porch and began his spiel about how these books would put money in the bank for any farmer. But he was cut off right there with:

"My good young man, what do I want with these books? I'm not farming, now, half as good as I know how."

Probably he was telling the whole truth. Farming today has become such a science that, aided by new commercial fertilizers, explosives, modern mechanical equipment, electric power, and chemical methods of defense against fungi and insects, a farmer can make two stalks grow where only one could thrive before. His fight against nature softened, his progress records itself in an ever-expanding over-supply of farm staples.

Meanwhile industry's tempo rises. Industrial and engineering research produces better things for better living in a steady stream of increasing volume. However, the farmer has not been able to take full advantage of this modernization and mechanization because, reducing his business to simple terms, after American Motors, Inc., have taken all the hogs and chickens, corn and beans, wheat and milk that they can eat, the farmer still has an oversupply which must be turned into cash before he can get enough to buy the new tractor, motor car, fertilizer, and electric power he needs.

If he can't get rid of his extra bacon and eggs, bread, butter, and succotash, that means industry must either underproduce or build up inventory. Then the next year industry doesn't eat so well, still more of the farmer's pigs stay at home, his grain spoils, clucking egg factories are silenced and packed away in tin.

But a new order is promised for agriculture. Chemurgy has been born and weaned. Partly through the combined efforts of farmers and industrial engineers dedicated in the National Farm Chemurgic Council to establishment of "new sources of wealth and opportunities"; but to an even greater extent through activities of the United States Department of Agriculture, just now being made manifest in the shape of four large regional agricultural research laboratories equipped and staffed under provisions of an act of Congress "to develop through research new and extended uses for surplus farm commodities." That in a few words is "chemurgy"—a word coined by William Hale, Michigan chemist and research engineer, to apply to the work of the agri-chemist.

* * *

Scientists and engineers who studied the situation report that we should spend three and a half times as much upon agricultural research as we do, if we would keep pace with industry. Ever since the discovery in 1913 of methods whereby nitrogen could be fixed from the atmosphere to give ammonia and nitric acid, industry has given the chemist a permanent job. Now the farmer needs his help too, and through the regional research laboratories aided to a lesser extent by private and corporate investigators, he should get it. Once agricultural research centered around helping the farmer to grow more and better products, now it must become occupied with using up surpluses, acute since 1929.

Farm relief by chemistry may seem like wishful thinking, but it is practical, say such authorities as Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Wheeler McMillen, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council; Louis J. Taber, Master, the National Grange; Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research; Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture. For proof one need only think back a few years to the time when disposal of cotton seeds was a difficult problem for large cotton growers and cotton ginners. Today cottonseed oil is an extremely valuable by-product, worth $100,000,000 a year and valuable not only in paints but for food products after suitable treatment. And this figure does not include cottonseed cake and meal, upon which we have not been able to obtain the latest data.

Not all farm wastes can be so readily turned to profit though, and farmers should not expect the new "chemurgists" to pull rabbits out of hats on a monthly schedule. Everyone expected much of the experiments looking toward turning corn stalks and straw into paper, and corn cobs into phonograph records and paint remover; but, so far, manufacturers have not been able to pay enough for such raw materials to make it worth the farmer's while to supply them. They are worth more to him if left in the field for soil improvement.

The Chemurgic Council calculates that something like 84,000,000 tons of agricultural by-products go to waste each year. The list includes cotton stems and pods, oat hulls, sawdust, corn cobs, wheat straw, and corn stover. Research is plugging away at this problem persistently, and has some success to show for its effort in each case. In the last two years the Quaker Oats Company and others have developed processes for using waste oat and cottonseed hulls. One process is the manufacture of "Furfural," a liquid useful in deodorants, disinfectants, paint remover, and preservatives, after which the combustible residual is burned for power.

One Pacific Coast lumber company is converting redwood refuse, sawdust, chips, and shavings into a valuable fuel product, round logs four inches in diameter and a foot long. They burn evenly and slowly with little sooty residue and leave behind as ash, less than one half of 1 per cent, by volume.

* * *

Hulls and stems, and straws, and sawdust—only time will show what magic the chemist will work with them.

But the main chemurgic program today, instead of concentrating on uses for by-products, is seeking to develop industrial uses for basic farm products themselves, envisaging a time when certain units of agriculture will operate primarily to produce raw materials for industry.

The farmer gained his cream separator because a professor of physics tried a new classroom experiment involving centrifugal force. Today there are countless chemurgic discoveries already partly unfolded, waiting only additional concentrated effort to turn them to practical value. Chemurgists say that soon much of the plastics, starches, paper, paint, resins, gums, and fats our industries demand will

omes to the Farm

lerbert B. Nichols

tor of The Christian Science Monitor

be coming from the farm. "Let the farmer grow it," might well be their motto.

Already the world's greatest scientific laboratory, with its weather Bureau, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, of Agricultural Economics, Animal Industry, Entomology, Dairy Industry, Soil Conservation, etc., the United States Department of Agriculture is now adding to its facilities four Congressionally approved $2,000,000 laboratories to cover research in the principal crops of northern, southern, eastern, and western farms. Provision for these is part of the permanent farm program which is intended to stabilize agricultural supplies, prices, and income, and establish a better balance between the economic position of farmers and other groups; in other words, to even the scales between agricultural and industrial research. It is one of the most pieces of long-range planning ever undertaken in agriculture by any nation, tying in splendidly with other federal and state agricultural experiment stations.

* * *

Area number one, the East, includes New England, the Central States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina. It will be served by the laboratory just occupied in Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. First attention of the researchers will be devoted to such crops as apples, tobacco, Irish potatoes, milk products, and vegetables.

Area number two, the northern area, including most of the Middle West from North Dakota and Ohio south to Kansas and Iowa, will be served by a laboratory at Peoria, Illinois, concentrating on new products from corn, wheat, and agricultural wastes.

The southern area, with a new laboratory at New Orleans, covers such staples as cotton, sweet potatoes, and peanuts, produced between South Carolina and Florida on the east and Oklahoma and Texas on the west.

The other states, everything west of Montana and New Mexico, will have their official researchers centered near San Francisco, where new uses for fruits and vegetables, Irish potatoes, wheat, and alfalfa will be sought.

But while certain subjects have their research centered in one laboratory regardless of more widespread planting in several areas, studies will not be on a commodity basis. For example, in the Eastern Laboratory the organization consists of a protein division, a carbohydrate division, an analytical division, biochemical division, animal and fats division; and an engineering and development division.

About 10 per cent of the staff in each laboratory has already been chosen; others will be added as the need develops and funds become available. The object is to not only do the foundation work necessary to produce a product, but to obtain a "public service" patent on all discoveries and in the engineering division work out the detailed manufacturing problems immediately apparent. After that it will be turned over to a licensed manufacturer for production.

* * *

Of necessity, many products will go through all the stages of development except the last. Instead of going into commercial production, a product like Lanital, wool made from the casein of milk, will perhaps, go on the shelf for possible use "someday." Although America has a milk surplus, it doesn't need to use it up by making a substitute for wool, because we have plenty of wool, too. Confidentially, whatever may be said in technical language for artificial wool, it doesn't yet have the strength of natural wool and it won't stand up in the [illegible], the milk could be used for [illegible] plastics, but why? We already have [illegible] other sources for plastics, cas[illegible] just one more.

However, [illegible] the obvious [illegible] will be studied, too. [illegible] oftentimes a [illegible] long known, suddenly comes down from the technical shelf when it is found to meet a special need. One plastic made from lactic acid derived from milk, for example, promises to be superior for coating fabrics; others serve [illegible] in electrical parts.

At Urbana, Illinois, where Department experts founded one of the [illegible] tories dedicated to chemurgical [illegible] the Soybean Industrial Products [illegible] tory, one new development that is standing up well is a 100 per cent soybean oil varnish.

Should research stop there? The men at work say "No." It's equally important to know if it would pay to refine the oil more, perhaps to an edible grade. Then what about the meal that is left after the oil is extracted? What about relative nutritive value? Would it be good cattle, chicken, or hog food?

Could it be used for palatable human food? What about vitamins in the edible varieties? What are the properties of plastics made from soybeans? What about the effects of temperature, pressure, time, acids, and sunlight upon soybean chemical products? And as if that wasn't enough to keep several laboratories humming full time, there are galactans, pantosans arabans, hemicelluloses, pentoses, hexoses, and other bodies in the carbohydrate fraction of the soybean, whose technical investigations represent so vast an amount of research no one man can grasp

(Continued on page 15)

Among the New Books

Housman the Man—A London Letter

A Buried Life: Personal Recollections of A. E. Housman, by Percy Withers. London: Jonathan Cape. 5s.

Rare Prologues and Epilogues, 1642-1700, by Autrey Nell Wiley. London: George Allen and Unwin. 15s.

My Alpine Album, by F. S. Smythe. London: A. and C. Black. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

MR. WITHERS may be accused of trifling anecdotes, but they are trifling anecdotes about a great man. In this he follows an illustrious example. Nothing was too insignificant for Boswell to record about Johnson, not even his habit of tapping the railings with his walking-stick as he passed by.

Mr. Withers follows Housman, for the 17 years in which he knew him, with a similar loving particularity. He records that he was for some time puzzled why Housman would retire to his room every time he took a walk. Later he discovered that it was because on these occasions Housman always insisted upon a complete change of clothing.

* * *

Touches such as these—and "A Buried Life" furnishes them in great abundance—give a welcome feeling of humanity to Housman's somewhat forbidding personality. But Mr. Withers also throws light upon the inner workings of Housman's mind as a poet. At an early meeting, Mr. Withers presented Housman with a copy of "Georgian Poetry." The only comment Housman made on returning the book—and then under pressure—was, "Your friend John Drinkwater is not a poet."

"I did not tell him," says Mr. Withers, "that I had reluctantly come to the same conclusion, but expressed both wonder and envy that he could give judgment so confidently, and mildly asked how it was done. He bristled; a dark flush came over his face; and for a time that appeared interminably long, he seemed incapable of speech. Then, growing more calm, and with oracular impressiveness, he said:

" 'You feel poetry in the throat, in the solar plexus, or down the spine. Drinkwater's verse touches neither spine, belly, nor throat.' "

Such were the violence of emotion and the uncouthness of phrase that were restrained into the classical simplicity of "A Shropshire Lad."

* * *

Housman, it seems, had no eye for grandeur of scene. He never visited either the Lakes or the Cornish coast. He went to friends in the Highlands one year, but said nothing except that it was "much what he expected." When he motored in the Savoy, he remarked only on the excellence of the roads. But he was delighted by the sight of cherry trees, an avenue of which he got planted in Cambridge. It is therefore probable enough that Mr. Frank Smythe's latest book, "My Alpine Album," with its series of superb photographs of mountains and valleys, would have stirred him little. But lesser men may contentedly take from it a greater joy, especially in these days when the peaks of Switzerland are only a remembered, and not an actual, pleasure.

Miss Wiley has delved in the recesses of many libraries in order to discover and reprint a valuable collection of introductions and postscripts to the half-century of plays written between the outbreak of the Civil War and the beginning of the reign of William and Mary. Her patient work brings order and light into a section of theatrical history that has long been obscure.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

Margaret Armstrong

Beside Parnassus

Trelawny, by Margaret Armstrong. New York: Macmillan. $3.

LIKE THE political revolutions of the late eighteenth century, the literary revolution which followed them was heralded as the blissful dawn of a brave new world. With exuberant fanfare, Romanticism ushered in the nineteenth century; genius in a myriad forms "came down like a wolf on the fold," with its "cohorts all gleaming in purple and gold," and literary rebels took their place in history beside those who fought for liberty, equality, fraternity.

Among these literary rebels, the names of Byron and Shelley, like that of Abou ben Adhem, led all the rest; and among their gleaming cohorts, the name of Edward Trelawny received its measure of reflected glory. More than a century has passed since then; now, those who turn to Byron for entertainment, to Shelley for delight, know little of the colorful "buccaneer" who was so intimately associated with them. Margaret Armstrong rescued Trelawny from obscurity when she gave a tantalizing glimpse of him in her recent biography of Fanny Kemble; her latest book, "Trelawny," lets him swagger across the stage in the spotlight.

* * *

Born in 1792, the descendant of generations of intrepid Cornish Trelawnys, and of Sir John and Sir Richard Hawkins, who helped make Elizabeth's fleet the most powerful in the world, Edward Trelawny early seemed dedicated to a turbulent career. Sent to sea by a father too impatient to cope with his ebullience, Trelawny took the first opportunity to abandon His Majesty's Navy; and when he was 16 he associated himself with the privateers who roamed the eastern waters from Madagascar to Celebes. For four years, he plied this exciting but questionable trade to such an extent that his activities could not be dismissed as boyish peccadilloes. When he finally returned to England, he was a full-fledged sea hawk, welcomed by a society which was glad to see in its midst the personification of a Byronic corsair.

But Trelawny was more than a mere adventurer. A "lover no less of the strength of song," he was led to those who were able to put into words the dreams which motivated him. In 1822, he met Shelley and Byron in Italy, and became an intimate member of the Pisa circle. The tragedy at Viareggio ended this idyllic period, and Trelawny wandered about Europe for a few months, until he sailed with Byron on an expedition to war-torn Greece. There, the urge to strike a blow for freedom was irresistible; while Byron lingered at Missolonghi, Trelawny, who wanted action, joined the patriot Odysseus in guerrilla warfare. He was still with Odysseus, in a cavern on Mount Parnassus, when Byron passed on at Missolonghi in the spring of 1824.

* * *

The half-century of aimless existence which followed was all anticlimax to the incorrigible romanticist. To paraphrase one of Thomas Hardy's observations, Trelawny may have felt that the only way he could look kingly, without realms or hearts to reign over, was to look as though he had lost them. He held this pose for more than 50 years, never looking forward again, but basking in memories of the Isle of France, Casa Magni, and Missolonghi. Margaret Armstrong fulfills what would therefore certainly have been his wish—that his biography should emphasize above all else the few years in which he earned his reputation as Swinburne's "sea-king," and the Mediterranean interlude which linked his name with Shelley and Byron. The resultant narrative may depict romanticism rampant, but it could scarcely do otherwise. M. W. S.

Mystery on War Theme

Landfall, by Nevil Shute. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

NEVIL SHUTE is turning to good advantage his extensive experience in aeronautical engineering, by the fulfillment of his duties at the Admiralty office in London; at the same time, he has managed to continue his career as a novelist, and in his fourth book, "Landfall," he combines these two vocations by means of a graphic portrayal of the work of a Royal Air Force pilot.

Because of the prominence the R. A. F. has attained in the news during recent months, a particular interest is attached to any story dealing with the activities of this vital part of the British fighting services; but Mr. Shute's novel would merit attention in any case, because, in addition to its timeliness, it is a well-knit, exciting narrative.

The narrative centers on the clarification of an incident which threatens the career of a young flying officer in the first winter of the war. Jerry Chambers is a pilot engaged in the routine coastal patrol of the air force, conscientiously performing his daily task of following a geometrical pattern back and forth between the English and French coasts, in order that the Navy may be kept informed of the movement of every ship whose course takes it through the channel. After three months of this work, Jerry begins to look upon it as monotonous—until a momentous day in December, when he sees a submarine slowly ploughing its way through the gray, choppy water, toward the English coast. In a surprise attack, Jerry bombs the sinister shape below him, and sinks it.

The triumph of the young pilot is short-lived, however, for subsequent investigations seem to prove that the submarine was British. Because of some inexplicable items in the evidence, Jerry cannot be convicted of negligence; nevertheless, he is severely rebuked, and disgrace threatens him. He is able to continue his aviation duties as a test pilot, in connection with hazardous experiments that are being made with a new aerial weapon; but the sinking of the submarine remains a black shadow on his record.

The skillful way in which the narrative proceeds to unravel the mystery that surrounds the entire incident of the submarine, the authentic technical background, the vivid passages describing aerial action all combine to make "Landfall" an engrossing novel. But it has more than expert craftsmanship to give it distinction: in the gentle love story between Jerry and the girl who helps him through his dilemma, in the sympathetic characterization which gives vitality to the narrative, the book has a warmth and simplicity which are irresistible. It provides a convincing picture of typical individual courage and gallantry that becomes, by extension, a tribute to all of Britain's airmen.

American Foreign Relations

Documents on American Foreign Relations, edited by S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers. Boston: World Peace Foundation. $3.75.

A MAN in the British Foreign Office, with a rather remarkable record for bringing on bright young men, was accustomed to say that the whole secret of diplomacy could be taught in three lessons. Each lesson would be composed of three words—the same three words:

"Read the documents!"

It sounds a bit dull. But take the story of the United States steamship Washington, loaded with evacuees and stopped on the high seas by a blinking submarine. The staccato exchange—"Torpedo ship! . . . 10 minutes!" and the "Washington; American ship . . . American ship" is recalled by every reader of war news.

Yet it's on the record just the same—on page 574 of "Documents on American Foreign Relations."

Or the one-man fight against the Tokyo militarists. It is the story of Takao Saito and one of the last instances of free opposition in the Japanese Diet. Saito, the outspoken Minseito party leader, thundered forth his criticism of the Yonai Government over its policy in China and was expelled for his pains. It's all there except the adjectives and the adverbs.

Or the report from the American Ambassador disclosing indiscriminate German bombings in Poland: "There may also be cited the attacks made on my villa and that of my neighbor, a heavy attack on modern apartment buildings in the suburbs of Warsaw, situated one kilometer from military barracks . . . the bombing of a refugee train . . . damage done to a hospital train plainly marked with a Red Cross. . . ."

Admittedly such excerpts are only occasional in the 875 pages comprising the documentary record from July, 1939, to June, 1940. For it is a serious study, compiled with a scholarship that has overcome many of the manifest difficulties of selection in such source material. The work is the sequel to the first volume, covering the previous year. It brings together a wide range of speeches, communiqués, and official documents directly related to American foreign policy, not hitherto available in compiled form.

Significant declarations on the fundamentals of United States foreign policy, as well as specific documents on the Far East, Europe, Latin America, have been ably selected. The volume includes elaborate statistics and an index covering Volumes I and II. Gx.

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The Book Window

"21 to 35": What the Draft and Army Training Mean to You, by William H. Baumer, Jr., and Sidney F. Giffin (Prentice-Hall, $1). An explanation of the operation of the American Selective Service Act, written by two instructors at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The McKenneys Carry On, by Ruth McKenney (Harcourt, Brace and Company, $2.), collects handily together 14 short stories, done in the "smart" French style that passes for humor in magazines of the hour. Readability can no farther go.

Portsmouth, N. H., by Samuel Chamberlain (Hastings House, $1.25). A camera portrait of many fine architectural souvenirs of the nineteenth century and earlier in an historical New England city.

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Situation of the United States in the Far East Considered

Our Future in Asia, by Robert Aura Smith. New York: The Viking Press. $3.

ESPECIALLY TIMELY at a moment when ostentatious Japanese fraternizing with Germany and Italy coincides with more quiet talks between representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Australia, this book sounds a militant call for American action in the Far East.

A haze of uncertainty has hung over American Far Eastern policy for many years. Refusing to recognize or acknowledge the Japanese expansion on the mainland of Asia, the United States has done nothing to check it. Loans to China, as Mr. Smith shows with some vivid illustrations, have been offset and counterbalanced by a continued flow of American war materials to Japan. American capacity for action in the Orient has been greatly retarded because of two widespread convictions—that the American stake in the Orient is not worth the cost of a war; and that American interests cannot be defended anyway, because of the immense distance from its bases at which an American fleet would have to operate if it should undertake to fight Japan in Asiatic waters.

* * *

Mr. Smith, a newspaperman of long experience in the Far East, especially in the Philippines, takes issue with both these ideas. He believes that there is already a big American stake in the Orient and that this stake can be defended in co-operation with Great Britain and with the French and Dutch colonial authorities. Criticizing the viewpoint that the United States is being asked to "pull British chestnuts out of the fire," he suggests that America has chestnuts of its own and proceeds to list them as follows:

One of the American chestnuts, for example, is freedom to import more than half of the world's supply of rubber and tin. Another is our foreign trade with southeastern Asia that runs a little over half a billion dollars a year; another is the safety and security of 16,000,000 Filipinos for whom we are still responsible; another is a fixed property investment in Asia of several hundred million dollars. Still another is continued access to some of the world's most important deposits of mineral wealth.

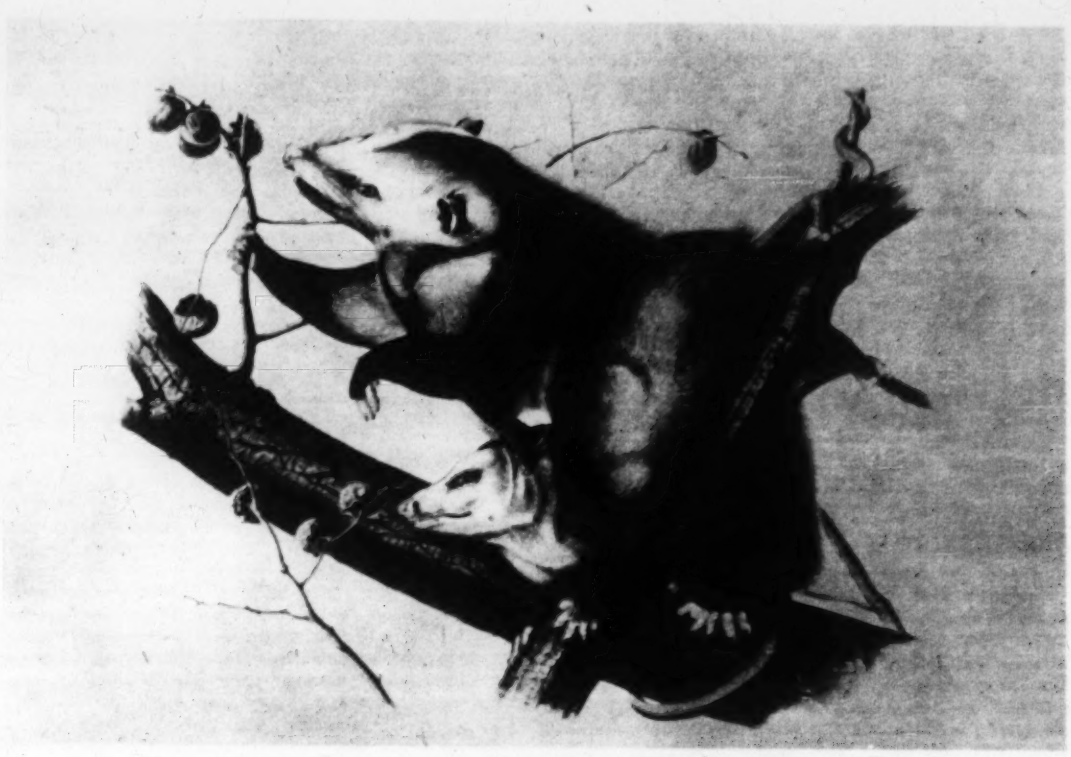
On the informative side, the book is fullest and most valuable in its treatment of the Philippines. Here the author's knowledge is first-hand and exhaustive. He briefly describes the history of the relation of the United States to the Philippines and outlines the background of the decision to grant independence to the Philippines. He believes this decision was unwise and hopes it will be reversed, since he has little confidence in the ability of a Philippine state, relying on its own resources, to resist Japan either politically or economically.

The work is rather sketchier and more disconnected in its treatment of China, Japan, and other Oriental countries; and there are occasional inaccuracies, such as the statement that the Japanese have had to import Shantung coolies at the rate of 1,000,000 a year to keep the land in Manchoukuo in cultivation. The mass migration from Shantung into Manchoukuo dates back to the period when Manchuria was under Chinese rule, in the years 1927, 1928, and 1929.

* * *

It is easy in retrospect to denounce American shortsightedness in arming a potential enemy in Japan. Yet the alternative policy of wholesale boycott and embargo had and has its risks and should certainly be undertaken only if the United States is prepared for war in the Far East. For it is extremely probable that Japan's military and naval leaders, if denied access to raw materials in America, would endeavor to seize such a storehouse of oil, tin, rubber, and tropical raw materials as the Dutch East Indies. The natural wealth of the Philippines, as Mr. Smith suggests, has also not escaped Japan's attention.

The United States in the Far East has been facing much the same dilemma that France and Great Britain faced before the war in regard to Germany's expansion in Eastern Europe. There has been the same difficulty in making up the national mind whether to stand firm or to yield. With present-day events moving at such a quickened tempo, the hour of inevitable decision is perhaps not very far off. W. H. C.



Virginia Opossum, One of 17 Prints by John James Audubon Reproduced in "Audubon's America"

Audubon Put High as Writer

Audubon's America, edited by Donald Culross Peattie. Illustrated with facsimiles of Audubon's prints and paintings. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $6.

EVERYONE KNOWS of Audubon the ornithologist and painter of American birds. Audubon societies have made his name a household word; his long hair and regular features have been engraved on a postage stamp. But Audubon the writer is less well known. To accompany the plates in "The Birds of America" Audubon wrote five volumes of text which were published in Edinburgh under the title "Ornithological Biography." After each five bird biographies Audubon introduced general essays on American scenery and character. From these essays and bird biographies and from Audubon's journals, Mr. Peattie has made the 26 selections which make up this beautiful book.

Those who live in Louisiana probably think of Audubon against a Louisiana background, see him wandering through the narrow streets of New Orleans' French Quarter or roaming the beautiful woods of the West Feliciana parish. This writer thinks of him against the background of the Ohio Valley, whose beauty he properly valued. The Ohio was his favorite river; he never found an equal to it. Of course he traveled on other rivers—the Alabama, the St. Johns River of Florida, the Hudson, the Missouri, to mention only a few. But the Ohio remained his favorite, the rule by which he measured the beauty of all others. The St. Johns River "did not seem to me equal in beauty to the fair Ohio," he writes in one of his essays.

* * *

The Ohio Basin is the scene of a good part of this book. It was in Louisville that Audubon met the ornithologist Wilson. It was on the rocky shores of the beautiful Kentucky River that he watched Daniel Boone bark squirrels, along the banks of Kentucky's Green River that he first watched the pioneer sport of snuffing a candle with a rifle ball. Here in the Ohio Valley he introduced the eccentric naturalist Rafinesque to the Ohio River canebrakes. It was on a tramp from St. Genevieve, Mo., to Henderson, Ky., that he had the narrow escape of which he writes in "The Prairie." It was on another walk up the Ohio Valley from the mouth of the river to Louisville that he and his son Victor experienced the backwoods hospitality out of which he made a frontier idyll, "Hospitality in the Woods."

Audubon watched the flight of the wild turkeys across the Ohio, pursued the buffalo on the Dakota plains, recorded the origin of place names, told frontier hunter's tales which record manners and customs gone with the passenger pigeon and the whooping cranes. Because he wrote with a European and Atlantic seaboard audience in mind, Audubon set down much that an observer writing for a local audience would not have troubled to put down, and that detail is precious today.

* * *

Audubon's America stretches from Labrador to the Gulf region of Texas, from the Atlantic to the Shining Mountains, as the Indians called the Rockies. It extends in time from 1803, when as a youth of 18 he landed in Philadelphia, till 1851, when he passed on in his home on the Hudson River. In Audubon's time, the Western country was still thought of in terms of the Western rivers, which were the main means of communication and which European travelers came to see. Audubon saw the last of the forest frontie of the Old West.

Mr. Peattie has contributed a biographical sketch of the American woodsman and excellent interpretive notes to the selections. Those journals and letters of Audubon which have escaped the editing of his friend MacGillivray and his descendants are the most flavorsome. On his flatboat trip down the Ohio he observes "many dears Gamboling on sand Barrs" which gives some idea of his special spelling and copious capitalization if not of his unpredictable underscorings. Eight of the plates from "The Birds" and seven from "The Quadrupeds" have been beautifully reproduced in full color on sheets 11½ by 15 inches. The book also reproduces two oil paintings: one the self-portrait he made in Louisiana, and the other a view of Natchez. The whole is a fine bibliographical monument to a great American. R. M. H.

German Hopes

1848: Chapters of German History, by Veit Valentin. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 12s. 6d.

THIS STUDY of the background of the great Year of Revolution in Germany supplies the reader with a mass of learned detail from which he may unravel the tangled skein of interests and tendencies making up a movement which influenced the whole Continent. The liberal and democratic conceptions which had got hold of people were held responsible for many misguided actions; but as the author points out, "democracy was a European phenomenon, just as much as absolutism, or as feudalism had been in its day; these were forms of political common life at which all European peoples had labored, each transforming the fundamental idea according to its own national conception."

The pre-history of 1848-49 is dealt with very fully; and names like Metternich, Frederick Wilhelm IV, Marx, and Engels crowd into the scene. But, the author points out, its post-history can be pressed into one great name, that of Otto von Bismarck. Here are shown how the vital problems of German development in both political and social spheres were tackled, and how a nationalism which at first was non-aggressive deterioriated into a pan-Germanism which was later to cause so much havoc.

Despite the fact that according to the author the popular movement of 1848 "ended with the conviction that nationalism and internationalism are contrary poles," he has no difficulty in showing that "a fruitful and peaceful international life is only possible between democratic nations, ripened, grown peaceful, nationally satisfied." Unfortunately, the ripening and the national satisfaction have still to come. E. W.

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Cause of French Collapse Traced

Suicide of a Democracy, by Heinz Pol. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.50.

THE FALL OF France after a few weeks of German Blitzkrieg is an inexhaustible subject of discussion. Many puzzling facts about the military conduct of the war will perhaps be cleared up only after years of research—unless the trial of Marshal Gamelin at Riom is more revealing than seems probable now.

While no book written at the present time can be regarded as final and authoritative, there is certainly a place for the eye-witness narrative, composed under the immediate shock of the tragedy. André Maurois has given us the story of his country's downfall in a measured, balanced style, with his familiar gifts of logic and clarity. A more impassioned work has come from the French journalist who writes under the pseudonym of André Simone. Jules Romains has thrown light on pre-war and war personalities and events in a series of magazine articles.

* * *

Mr. Pol's work is a valuable addition to the growing literature on the French collapse. The author, a German political refugee, has evidently lived long enough in France to acquire familiarity with the numerous currents and cross-currents of French politics in the last years of the Third Republic. And the work is none the worse because it is written against a background of internment in the concentration camps where the French Government placed almost all Germans and Austrians during the war. For this harsh treatment of fugitives from Hitler, most of whom would have been only too glad to do anything in their power to contribute to a Nazi defeat, was a typical instance of the unimaginative bureaucracy that contributed so much to the French defeat.

Mr. Pol has apparently specialized in French Fascist and anti-Semitic movements and he has put together more information on this subject than I have seen in any other single book. Along with his description of anti-democratic movements and tendencies he includes sketches of some little-known French personalities who are now important figures under the Vichy regime, such as Marcel Déat, who was always opposed to fighting on an Eastern European issue, and Gaston Bergery, a volatile publicist who has shifted about from Left to Right.

The author gives a number of keen and detailed criticisms of French military policy, of the obsession with the Maginot Line, of the neglect of General de Gaulle's suggestions for the development of a powerful striking mechanized force. He does not explain—no one has explained fully—the direct causes of the break through at Sedan. But he gives an amazing instance, based on personal knowledge, of soldiers being sent off to fight with antiquated rifles which their ammunition did not fit.

* * *

Mr. Pol's general diagnosis of the fall of France is that the country went down because of the prevalence of Fascist and authoritarian sympathies in high places and the consequent lowering of democratic morale. Perhaps the full explanation would be a little broader. France had been psychologically weakened by two abortive revolutionary movements, the Fascist and the anti-Fascist. Germany, on the other hand, attacked in the full swing of a ruthless and triumphant revolution.

While Mr. Pol's work represents an excellent summary of information on German propaganda in France and French Fascist trends, not all its conclusions can be unreservedly accepted. The author does not seem to realize that the Maginot Line could not have been prolonged to the sea because of the absence, near the sea, of the hills into which its great forts were built.

While it is true that the French General Staff suffered from an excess of "defensive" psychology, a large-scale French offensive in the early months of the war, given the mood of the country and the inferiority of France's technical preparations, would, I think, have only meant a swifter catastrophe. And the author is sometimes scarcely fair in judging the motives of those who favored for France a policy of isolation and disinterestedness in Eastern Europe.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

A Way of Release

Dreamer's Clay, by George Abbe. New York: Holt. $2.50.

GEORGE ABBE'S "Dreamer's Clay" is a novel about a New England village that had lost heart, but by the adoption of a new way of thinking began to find a richer way of living. In his foreword, Mr. Abbe says:

"There is an imagination which is American, which will always find a new frontier of the spirit. It built cities out of the wilderness, and may yet build new faith and brotherhood out of fear and disaster."

Ridgley, a hill town somewhere on the great highway from Boston to Canada, was like many others in America, says Mr. Abbe, who was born in one (Somers, Connecticut), brought up in another (Middleton, Massachusetts), and has intimate knowledge of several besides. It had its little settlements and outlying farms, its church, town hall, and library, two stores, one chain and one feebly independent, and its filling station. Almost everyone owned a car, many had jobs with the wealthy summer residents, the rest worked for the WPA under the direction of Clem Regan, selectman. Apathy or the pursuit of petty aims prevailed, and withal a feeling of insecurity and discouragement. The people had lost their vision.

Something happened to the village. It came through the leavening presence of a stranger with a purpose. Mark Darrow was a sculptor. His own work sprang from a creative imagination, he believed in the releasing power of the imagination.

Darrow himself could look at a rock by a stream, see it move and stretch, and step down to wade in the brook. There was a young schoolmistress in the village who could join Darrow in these games of the imagination—admitted to be but play—and could cap his fancies with others equally wild. She wanted to make things in clay, in bronze? She could draw? Well, then, if Janice wanted to enough, she could learn to sculpt. (That verb is not in the reviewer's dictionary, but Mr. Abbe uses it logically.)

Mark Darrow came to Ridgley to stir the people up, to make them see the endless possibilities within them. Not by controlled economies or by "isms," but by waking the people and stimulating them, he hoped to help them make a better life.

Without any question Mark did stir the people up, so much so that he barely missed a coat of tar and feathers. Janice proved her talent as a sculptor, Jessie Graham painted a mural on the kitchen wall, Henry Tibbals made the political speeches he had dreamed about, Stacy Cole liberated himself by a fantastic publicity stunt; but there remained a hostile majority made up of the skeptical, the scandal-mongering, and the selfish, who were ready for a witch hunt. Mr. Abbe's chorus of minor characters contains convincing examples of villagers in their less admirable moods.

What impairs the convincingness of the novel is the very quality deriving from his thesis, that anything—however fantastic—that gets the imagination to working will bear fruit in worthwhile ideas. It takes more imagination than works in many readers to persuade them that Burt Lund actually made himself see his packages of cereals floating off the shelves to his hand, or that Henry Tibbals really believed that he spoke face to face with a politician who was miles away. Mr. Abbe himself is primarily a poet, but not all his readers are. His writing is lucid, shapely, and humorous, and especially brilliant in his description of the 1938 hurricane, the purpose and theme are arresting, but the sum total is more allegory than novel.

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THERE ARE POETS writing today who can be recommended to all lovers of poetry. That is because they write in the classical manner and bring freshness of diction and originality of thought to everything they write. Such a poet is the young American, Raymond Holden.

Mr. Holden has written two serious long works of fiction as well as several mystery novels. However, he is, perhaps, best known as a poet.

* * *

"The Arrow at the Heel" (New York: Holt. $2), is Mr. Holden's third book of poetry. His second, "Natural History," appeared two years ago. Of that book, I wrote: "Few poets writing in English today are more successful in both form and content than Mr. Holden."

That statement is also true in relation to "The Arrow at the Heel." First, he has almost a flawless taste for form in poetry. He writes sonnets which are often models of what a neatly turned sonnet should be. Even when he uses free forms, he is able to turn them with such skill that they seem almost formal in their formlessness. Reading him is an esthetic as well as an intellectual pleasure.

* * *

I find myself in complete agreement with a statement made about Mr. Holden on the dust jacket: "Raymond Holden writes his poems out of a deep conviction that poetry is important to the modern world." Certainly, the two themes which engage most of Mr. Holden's attention as a poet are fundamental.

First, there is the problem of man's relation to the earth. With Mr. Holden, it is influenced greatly by the poet's outlook from the window of the five senses. It is a perishable world he sees:

> Rocks, that an old sea laid
> Over earth's bare metal,
> That fire and force have frayed.
> Neither stir nor settle
> For desire's sake nor fear's. . . .
> We can drop to this stone
> That having nothing, has
> All we have ever lost. . . .

It is distinctly a material outlook, softened by the spirituality true poetry brings to the most negative theme.

* * *

The second theme with Mr. Holden is again a conventional poetic one, that of human love. Mr. Holden makes it a personal utterance and an original experience—and that is enough to expect from any poet.

JOHN RITCHEY

Church and State

The Village on the Hill, an event related by Peter Holzschuh written down by John Maarten. London, Student Christian Movement. 3s. 6d.

AS THE TITLE suggests, this is the story of the struggle between Church and State in Germany since the Third Reich, as seen in the life of a sleepy little village among the hills. This simple woodman's tale shows how Nazi domination came over the village and how it led to the arrest of Pastor Stefan Grund, the young parson who wanted to make the Church "the one thing it had forgotten to be, a Church."

The various incidents related, such as the proclamation read from the pulpit, the activities of the Gestapo, etc., could all be reproduced in the life of the hundreds of similar villages throughout the Reich. Pastor Grund's last words, written from the prison, "When the Church awakes and speaks, then come storms and sorrow and the Cross . . . be cheerful and of a good courage!" inspire the author to conclude with the words, "Our village of Lindenkopf is, after all, on a hill. Amen."

The Brownings Reassessed

As A Flame Springs, the Romance of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning; by James P. McCormick. New York: Scribners. $2.75.

IT MUST TAKE a good deal of courage to write yet another book on the romance of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Mr. McCormick is justified in his undertaking by the result, for the oft-told story is treated with remarkable freshness and insight, and the emphasis is different from that to which we have become accustomed. The book begins unauspiciously with the sentence: "Robert Browning moved quickly and precisely around the compact room he called his study"—and we fear the worst; that is, a fictionized biography. But it turns out to be nothing of the sort. The emphasis is not so much upon the romance as upon the effect each poet had upon the other's poetry, and in particular the influence of Mrs. Browning on her husband's work.

That influence survived her for another decade, so that the story is carried on through the publication of "The Ring and the Book," toward the close of the eighteen-sixties. Thereafter the "interchange of grace" gradually became infrequent and the character of Browning's writings changed. Perhaps more might have been made of this theme. The fascinating theory that Pompilia not only reflects Browning's view of his wife but that the two idealizations—that of Pompilia and that of Mrs. Browning—are influenced by the Dantesque theme of the donna angelica is glanced at but not fully developed. Mr. McCormick, having much ground to cover, has had to preserve proper proportion.

* * *

The publishers say that the book is the result of "extensive search for material in England and Italy." Actually there is very little that is not easily accessible in the United States and there is not much evidence of strictly original research. More attention is paid to political history than is usual in books on the Brownings. Robert Browning took little interest in politics and current events either in England or Italy, but his wife was an ardent sympathizer with the Italian struggle of the Risorgimento and an ecstatic, though ultimately a partially disillusioned, admirer of Napoleon III. Here the opinions of the two poets might have provoked a serious disagreement; but Browning tactfully postponed the writing of his satiric analysis of the Emperor's character till the time of his widowerhood.

Mr. McCormick also devotes much attention to the history of Browning's reputation. He has gone carefully through the files of various contemporary magazines and reviews and is able to show how the curious early view that Browning was a dangerously irreligious and immoral poet shifted to the opinion which became established that he was a bulwark of religion and morality. In this change of opinion the publication of the volume entitled "Dramatis Personae" is shown to have had an influential part. Here Browning turned from Italian to English subjects and from the Renaissance to his own day. The style was becoming increasingly gritty and recondite, but the subjects were nearer to the comprehension of English readers.

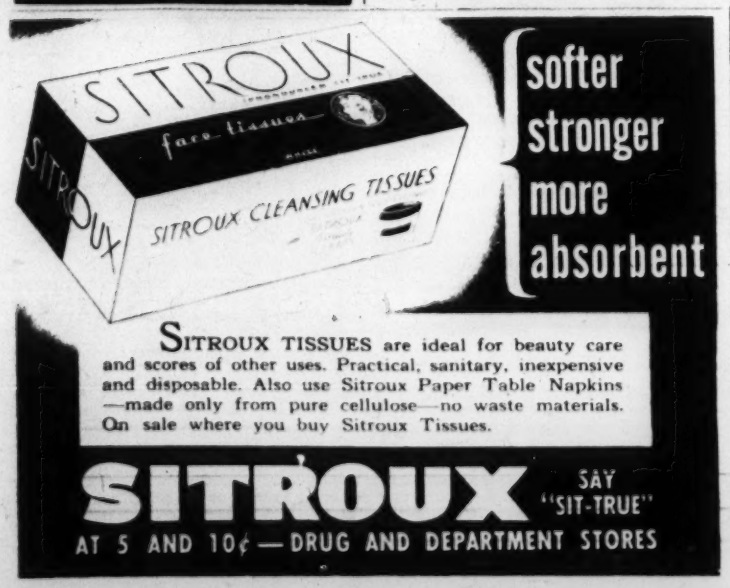
* * *

Moreover, after he took up his abode in England, he frequented the society of people whose influence was important in molding opinion. Mr. McCormick does not advance the suggestion that the poet set out deliberately to adapt his poetry to the tastes of the general public. It merely happened that his inclinations coincided with his practical interests. But there was loss as well as gain. He gained a wider hearing; he lost the devoted admiration of such earlier adherents as Rossetti, William Allingham, and others of the Pre-Raphaelite circle.

The book is written with gusto but without gush. It is based upon sound scholarship and good taste. There is no effort to over-estimate the achievement of either poet. As a poet, Mrs. Browning gets her just due—which is not much; but her brilliant letters (so much better than those of her husband) receive proper praise. As a thinker, Browning is handled somewhat severely and the amateurishness of his erudition is copiously commented upon. "Men and Women" and "The Ring and the Book" are rightly regarded as the twin summits of his poetic accomplishment.

S. C. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.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. . Chemistry Comes to the Farm

(Continued from Page 9)

more than a few of the problems immediately ahead. In the soybean the chemist sees more than a good chance for building up industrial demands that in substance will give the farmer an entirely new cash crop. Plantings in the last decade have already more than tripled, but most of this crop is exported via the Great Lakes and Canada.

Cotton's empire in the southern states suffers today, so the United States Government has pursued a policy of buying and storing huge cotton surpluses. This year, with European blockades and world-wide curtailment of cotton purchases, exports are expected to dwindle to less than a sixth of the prospective crop. Last year they had already shrunk to less than a third their former bulk. That means America, with a carryover of more than 8,000,000 bales, will soon add another 2,000,000 bales, mostly from small cotton farms scattered over 16 states, making a total amount equivalent to a whole year's crop.

So cotton is Problem No. 1 on the Department of Agriculture's chemurgic program. Not that the chemist hasn't been busy already. In colleges and industrial laboratories throughout the South, and particularly at the University of North Carolina and Mellon Institute, experiments have been conducted to find new uses not alone for cotton fibers, but for the whole plant, harvesting it as the wheat farmer harvests his golden sheaves.

Flexible glass, plastics, ice cream, road surfaces, viscose sponges and rayon, soda straws, automobile parts and gadgets, braid for milady's bonnet, washable book covers, roofing, insulation, glue for plywood, stainproof and waterproof walls for homes with small children, cotton burlap instead of jute, and a new heavy-duty cord for automobile tires to compete with rayon—these and 1,641 other new things made from cotton or containing cotton, are in various stages of laboratory or factory production. Although no one product by itself can be expected to rebuild Cotton's empire, altogether they may offer sufficient strength to keep it on its feet until some other solution is found.

* * *

Like the soybean, the tung tree is an introduction from Asia; but, unlike the soybean, tung oil will find a ready local market. Unfortunately, tung trees cannot grow well north of the Gulf States because of susceptibility to frost. So far, plantings amount to about 175,000 acres, yielding 4,000,000 pounds of oil.

It is a risky crop to attempt even in the South, however, as tung farmers are finding out. But so many individuals have made experimental plantings that Congress two years ago saw fit to appropriate money to provide for scientific investigations. Tung oil is highly valuable to the paint and varnish industry and since the foreign supply is subject to sharp price fluctuations and uncertainty of shipment, there is considerable interest in developing an American source.

Research, on tung, according to Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering will be in two main divisions, agronomic, pertaining to the trees and embracing planting, varieties, cultivation fertilizers, harvesting, and studies of the content and characteristics of the oil produced under various agronomic conditions, also its by-products.

There are other foreign oils, too, like coriander, caraway, anis, and licorice, whose domestic quality would perhaps be better than foreign, and which if grown in America could be produced cheaper. Not only that, but, granting a certain amount of research to each importation, a real scientific attempt at quality control could be made.

Dextrose, sweetose, and all the allied products of corn form another huge portion of chemurgic research. Vegetable sugar was born when the Russian chemist, Kirschoff, replied to Napoleon's offer of reward to anyone who could produce sugar from materials available within the British blockade of Europe. Kirschoff answered with a process turning 100 pounds of "vetgetables" into 50 pounds of syrup "having the same sweetness as grape sugar." But it took more than 100 years before the high-quality product we know today as dextrose was born.

Briefly, the process of making dextrose consists of soaking corn in water treated with sulphur dioxide until the grains are softened, then milling the corn, separating the germ by flotation, the fibers by screening, removing the starch from the protein by sedimentation, carefully washing out remaining solubles from the starch, and then converting with acid to sugars, bleached with bone char.

* * *

Sweetose is the latest sweetening agent to arrive. Corn syrup is highly important to food and candy manufacturing, but there are certain characteristics considered undesirable. For some purposes it lacks sufficient sweetness, is too viscous and resistant to flow. Sweetose overcomes these objections by being twice as sweet and only one third as sticky as ordinary corn syrup.

Yarn spun by centrifuge from zein (a by-product of corn), motor fuels, glue for laminated wood, new corn plastic products, industrial alcohol, and synthetic rubber hold the center of attraction in unusual research in the corn field today.

The plastics industry is another attractive will-o'-the-wisp, beckoning, it seems, to all farm products and challenging them to furnish raw materials cheaply, yet with certain properties giving plastic objects special desirability through simplicity, durability, lower cost, lighter weight, greater eye attraction, or more uniform quality. It would seem that nearly everything on the farm could, if necessary, be turned into a plastic.

The first plastic, cellulose nitrate, was discovered in 1867 by John W. Hyatt in Albany, New York. His contribution was to plasticize the material by mixing it with camphor in order that it could be molded and made less explosive. The next plastic arrived in 1909, when Dr. Leo Baekeland invented phenolic plastics, today comprising 30 per cent of plastics raw material volume. Color in plastics came in 1928, when urea formaldehyde was introduced. Since then the list of possible plastic raw materials has climbed steadily, the most widely used being cellulose acetate, which is much less inflammable and which can be molded in automatic injection molding machines.

What chemurgy can do toward improving the farmer's market among plastics manufacturers, and there is to be considerable research in this direction, is anybody's guess. New plastics, to be successful, will have to be made of basic materials abundant in supply, low in cost at the factory door, and of such nature that they can be easily synthesized by economical processes. Probably the automobile, electric, and knick-knack industries will continue to be the principal users of plastics for a long while.

Last year more than 1,500,000 pounds of sweet potato starch was produced commercially at Laurel, Mississippi, by the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering gave the sweet potato top-notch consideration because it is suitable for cultivation over such an extensive area and because there is always such a large supply of culls and frequently such a surplus, that by using the cast-offs of a number of starch-bearing crops like Irish Cobbler potatoes and the yellow varieties, a substantial part of the 300,000,000 pounds of imported starch could be made from domestic products.

The fact remains that chemistry has been of tremendous importance to industry, and it has already proved to a lesser degree that it can, if given a chance, aid the distribution side of agriculture as well as the production. As Secretary Wallace explains it, what the farmer needs now is research backed up by "patient" money, capital which does not insist upon immediate and spectacular results. The time element is the reason why neither the farmer nor industry could be expected to finance the long-range program drafted by the Department of Agriculture. That is why Congress was the logical source of this capital investment, an investment which in the long run will benefit the entire people through more economic use of the national farm wealth.

. . Hockey

(Continued from Page 6)

little fellow on the wing beside him—Aurel Joliat. Howie was fast, yet many of his markers were set up by Joliat.

Hockey fans no longer can cheer this remarkable pair. But their case is only one illustration. Each professional club in the business has men who are specialists at play-making. Watch how they draw the defense out of position and then relay passes to someone else. They rarely make the headlines, but the team manager and owner does not forget them when contract time comes around.

Fans have often said that hockey is so fast they are unable to follow the play. True, the most popular pastime of the Canadian youth is one of the faster sports. But the critic is not convinced that the game is quicker than the eye.

Buying seats close to the rink boards is fun occasionally, because they give you a closer view of the men who play the game. But when action is down at the opposite end of the ice, you will miss a good deal. The fellow with front-row tickets is fortunate indeed at the theater, where he will not miss a line of conversation. But at the hockey game, it's action that counts—not words.

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Make Your Conversation
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HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

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Over Editor's Desk

READERS of Today's Woman page in the Monitor, the last three weeks, have become acquainted with much little-known history surrounding the Bill of Rights, have learned how it came to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and have been reminded of what it means to us today. These articles were written by Jessie Wiley Voils. The cover of the present issue was designed for the use of the Weekly Magazine Section as a way of completing the presentation of that history and meaning.

Paul Smith, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, has attracted increasing attention in recent years in California and elsewhere because of his progressive views and his civic services. The article of which he is the subject was prepared by Dr. Robert W. Desmond, Chairman of the Department of Journalism in the University of California.

How Canada's war effort has gathered momentum is told by J. P. Clare, a writer well informed about affairs in the dominion.

Herbert B. Nichols, Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, tells us of the recent developments in farm chemistry, as they affect the Nation's preparedness program.

Laura B. Haddock, secretary to the Monitor's general news editor, encountered so many stories of individual services expected of a lending library, that she found herself with material for an article.

Ernest Pisko, a New York refugee editor and publisher from Vienna, describes some of his experiences under the Nazis.

G. Leslie Lynch, an architect who has given much study to civic planning, discusses the municipal necessity for thinking in terms of the whole community.

Ed Rumill, of the Monitor's sports staff in Boston, tells us how we may learn to appreciate the niceties of ice hockey play.

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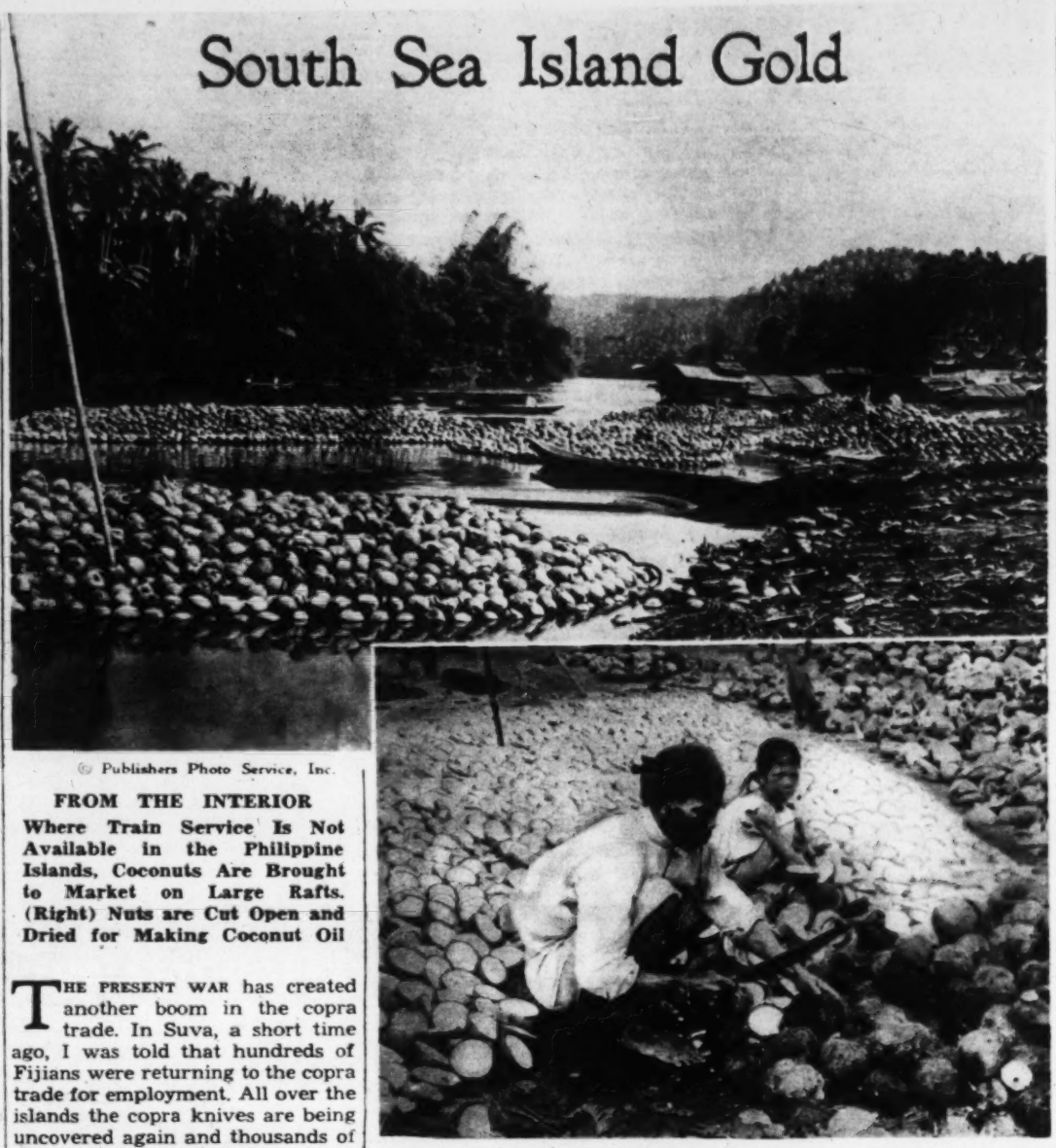

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FROM THE INTERIOR
Where Train Service Is Not Available in the Philippine Islands, Coconuts Are Brought to Market on Large Rafts. (Right) Nuts are Cut Open and Dried for Making Coconut Oil

THE PRESENT WAR has created another boom in the copra trade. In Suva, a short time ago, I was told that hundreds of Fijians were returning to the copra trade for employment. All over the islands the copra knives are being uncovered again and thousands of natives squat under the palms, slicing the nuts with axes and stripping the white flesh with their knives. The great drying trays lie in the tropical sun on the plantations. Once again the copra trade looks forward to boom conditions.

South Sea Islands and copra are synonymous. Every romantic novelist who has never seen the South Sea Islands writes dreamily of copra schooners and the waving coconut palms. Every artist who visualizes the South Seas, paints palms. To the world it seems impossible that a South Sea Island should lack a coconut palm, a copra schooner, or a beachcomber.

To come out of romance into fact, it is impossible to stand anywhere on the soil of one of the innumerable South Sea Islands, from Tahiti to the Solomons, without being near a coconut palm. At sea, ships' officers point out floating coconuts long before land is sighted. For the coconut is as common in the Pacific as the sparrow in Europe or America.

Copra is the Hindu word for the dried coconut flesh, the white "meat" inside the nut. The Hindu word is used in the Pacific for several reasons. The coconut was growing in the Pacific before man settled the islands, being blown across the ocean from the East Indies many centuries in advance of the Polynesian migrations. The Indians marketed copra in almost prehistoric times, and when the copra trade arose after the white man's penetration of the islands the Indians poured into the Pacific headquarters of the copra trade—Suva, the capital of the Fijian Islands.

Copra is a staple product of the islands because it is easy to grow. Nuts float out to sea from every island and atoll in the Pacific and, no matter how long they take to be washed ashore, they always germinate. For this reason there is not one island, even the smallest coral atoll, in the Pacific which does not boast coconuts. The natural habitat of the coconut palms is the fringe of flat, sandy land behind the white coral beaches. Plantations of coconut palms have been successfully cultivated in every kind of soil and often far inland, but the most flourishing palms and the fattest coconuts are those grown in the sandy soil behind the beaches without any attention or cultivation.

To the natives of the South Seas, the coconut's liking for a primitive and unsupervised existence was a boon from their innumerable gods. They planted nuts in localities which did not boast the palms, and century after century the nuts were harvested, some being permitted to fall into the thick mass of palms and there to struggle for life until the plantation was almost a jungle.

* * *

Natives drank the milk from the young nuts, for on many of the smaller islands there was no other drinkable liquid. The trunks of the palms provided excellent timber, soft and easily worked, for the more advanced natives, such as the Rarotongans, Samoans, and Fijians, who used timber. The Fijians, who found the greatest use for the nuts, threw single trunks across rivers and their mountain chasms. The leaves provided thatch for the houses, a kind of matting for floors and costumes, and basketware. The Fijians were often called the greatest carpenters and architects in the Pacific. They used the fiber from the husks of the nuts to lash the roofbeams of their houses, and the material is so tough that the native houses will remain standing after a storm which has demolished most European-built houses. The same fiber is employed in lashing together the timbers of the canoes, so that the native never misses nails.

The fresh flesh of the nuts formed the basis of their culinary art. From the dried flesh they make an oil which they use every time they have a bath, which is several times a day. The oil is a salve which protects the skin in the same manner in which the Europeans' clothing defies the sun. The oil is often scented with crushed flowers and little pots of it form a precious gift between friends or relatives. In the Fijian Group the native kings and high chiefs received their tribute from conquered tribes in the form of large vats of the oil.

When the European traders formed permanent trade routes across the Pacific and traders began to comb the various archipelagoes for cargoes, the value of copra was immediately recognized. At first traders concentrated upon trading with coconut oil, a trade which has almost completely vanished during the last half century. It was realized that the dried flesh of the nuts was more valuable to oil manufacturers abroad.

* * *

The greatest center of the copra trade is Suva, Fiji. Although the Fijian group was not annexed by Great Britain until 1875, the four years between 1877 and 1881, the first recorded copra trade years, revealed a total copra export from Suva of 34,000 tons, valued at $1,500,000. That was the boom period of the copra trade during the nineteenth century, the world's market being hungry for it. Prices dropped to $30 a ton, but between 1907 and 1911 the demand increased, the price per ton shot up as high as $60, and over $5,000,000 worth of copra was exported.

South Sea Island traders call the coconuts "the Consols of the East," and for many years this allusion to the richness of the trade was true. The Great War created a tremendous demand for copra. Prices jumped to over $100 a ton, the trade doubled in value and quantity. This boom was maintained right into the world trade slump period of 1932. Between 1917 and 1932, the copra trade of Fiji alone grossed $40,000,000, prices never dropping below $50. The world slump smashed the trade, prices falling to $35. In 1933 the Fijian copra trade amounted to about $75,000, in 1934 about $500,000. The trade recovered until in 1937 it was worth about $2,000,000.

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. . Smith

(Continued from Page 3)

public interest." The union snapped back. "That being the case," it said, "we ask you to serve as mediator." And quicker than you could read a union label, Paul Smith accepted.

"I'm licked," he said to confidants, at one point. The negotiations went on for 12 days. Finally, after 16 hours on that final day, he got an agreement. Paul Smith was a hero.

Mr. Hoover invited Paul Smith to accompany him, as friend and adviser, on a tour of Europe in 1938. Mr. Hoover had private conversations with the leaders of all the governments. Mr. Smith was present during all of these meetings except one; Herr Hitler said that because Mr. Smith was a newspaperman he would have to stay outside.

* * *

In the spring of 1939 some 40,000 San Franciscans signed petitions asking Paul Smith to run for Mayor. Exactly 856 Chronicle people also signed a petition asking their friend Paul to stay with the paper as General Manager. He stayed.

Paul Smith attained national distinction of a sort after the "draft Smith for Mayor" incident. He was "written up" by Time Magazine in its characteristic adjectival style. He was called "San Francisco's wonderboy editor," "cocky," "carrot-topped," the "pint-size, freckle-faced boss of Mark Twain's and Bret Harte's paper."

But Paul takes that sort of thing in his stride. At the moment, he was off to see the country, driving a sleek new convertible touring car.

On his return, the young man wrote a series of four articles for the paper, entiled, "The Way Out for America." He contended that "There is a practical and real way by which America can fulfill her destiny within the framework of democracy." After presenting his ideas, he suggested an All-American Council to make the plan work, and named a group of 25 leaders, men and women, in various fields of endeavor. It included such diverse characters as his friend Herbert Hoover, Eleanor Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, John L. Lewis, William Green, and William S. Knudsen. The series was a nine-days' wonder, and everybody agreed that he had picked a nice committee, and uttered some sound truths, but nothing much came of the plan to save the country.

* * *

Then, again, he went East to attend the annual convention of editors and publishers in New York, last April. He had heard Wendell Willkie speak to a group at San Francisco's Pacific Union Club in March, and liked what he had to say. Now he heard him again in New York. Later, he was talking casually one evening, there in New York, with Bartley C. Crum, a prominent San Francisco attorney named Oren Root, Jr. They talked about Willkie. Mr. Root became enthusiastic to the point of starting his personal campaign for Willkie which did so much to bring about the nomination.

The young Paul Smith is growing up. Liberal in some respects, he is conservative in others. He knows and sympathizes with the "common man," but he will not willingly see union organization, professing to speak for the "common man," ride roughshod over the public interest. He has supported the defense program, and has sharply rebuked Communist-inspired defeatist groups seeking to use his name and the paper for their own purposes.

Paul Smith has been missed around San Francisco during these last few months. He will be welcomed back to the city room. Quon will be glad to see him. All will expect him to return with the same friendly grin, but with some new stories, several new suits, and the usual carnation in his lapel. But they also will wonder—what next for young Lochinvar?

. . Wither

(Continued from Page 5)

we stop at the station you pop into the waiting room. And now shut up."

My brother did as he was told and was saved a good deal of the hail of blows that fell upon the prisoners on their way from the car to the waiting room. Either side of that way was flanked by Storm Troopers armed with sticks and rubber truncheons.

Also during the November arrests another policeman saved the life of a friend of mine, who had been taken to a prison where the Nazis in charge performed what they called "hearings." A "hearing" was just another word for a cold-blooded and steady beating. After that the police were ordered to throw the unconscious victims into the cellar. They seldom survived.

* * *

My friend was the last to be "examined" on that day. Already injured, he cowered on the floor. He was still conscious. "Put him away!" the Nazis shouted to the policeman. Usually they watched him execute the order. But now they stayed in the room, chatting. As soon as they were out of sight and hearing he hissed: "If you care for your life, walk down the stairs by yourself! Set your teeth! It's your only chance." For the first step he gave my friend a hand —anxiously glancing around to see that nobody watched him. Then he remained at the top of the stairs, covering the painful descent of my friend by furious shouting.

Yes, there occurred queer sorts of life saving in Vienna at that time. And not only in Vienna.

Germany was not the only breeding place of Nazi-minded people. In the fall of 1938—after the Munich Conference—the Hungarian-Slovakian borders were the scene of the most dreadful events. I was involved as a victim in that man-hunting. It was a display of Nazi methods rendered worse by Balkan ferocity.

One night, in November, 1938, some 70 of us were driven by Hungarian soldiers into No-Man's Land, prodded by gun butts and bayonets. Among us "undesirable foreigners" was a little girl of three years, a cute mite with large black eyes, dark curly hair, and a sweet voice. She could not keep up, as we walked much too fast. The mother was small and in her early twenties, apparently unable with the burden on her arm to keep up the pace the soldiers forced on us. She stumbled at every second step and her breath came wheezing.

* * *

Each of us carried some baggage and each had trouble enough not to stay behind without trying to help her. Suddenly one of the soldiers took the child out of her arms. He had the tanned face of a Hungarian peasant, a brown mustache, and pleasant eyes. He held the girl like a man used to carrying children. The soldier next to him wrangled: "You fool! Don't you know that's a Jewish brat?"

"Brother," said the soldier with the child, "I have a girl of about the same age at home. Why shall this flower wither?"

Yes, I think that is the point: Why shall the flowers wither? The flower of that little girl's life; the flower of every single human life; the flower of humanity.

* * *

I often wonder what has become of all those people who—two years ago—struggled not to be drawn into the stream of hate. Are they still helping the victims? Or have they become victims themselves?

They were true Austrians. For the Austrians formed a human type of their own, just as they developed a culture of their own. It was a culture of heart, rather different from the German intellectual culture. And every Austrian, regardless of his class, had his share in it. The intellect can err for years and years on end. The heart also may err for a short time. Like the plummet it will always return to the middle line of understanding and justice.

. . New Cities for Old

(Continued from Page 7)

points with ease. Since thoroughfares have a blighting effect upon property values along the way, it would be well to have belts of public park land on either side to offset the ill effects. Minor streets should be adequate to meet the needs but should not be so designed as to encourage unnecessary traffic.

The Automobile Parking Problem.—Space for the parking of automobiles in the central business sections and in neighborhood business centers must be provided. Without such adequate, convenient, and cheap parking facilities, retail stores will be forced to seek new locations where parking space can be provided. It is inefficient to park automobiles on expensive street pavements, particularly when the full width of the streets is needed for traffic.

Congestion in the Business Centers.—The congestion in business centers is bad for business. If figures could be compiled to show the cost of lost time as a result of congestion, we would see that we cannot afford to allow the existing conditions to continue. Parks and squares are needed in the business sections. Large buildings should be surrounded by open spaces adorned with lawns and trees. There should be a definite relationship between building bulks and the amount of permanent open space. Few buildings realize their maximum valuation possibilities, even when first built, because of inadequate sunlight for the interiors and unattractive outlooks from the rooms.

The Transportation Problem.—Transportation facilities in cities have not begun to approach the maximum possibilities of efficiency. There should be more rapid transit lines and streetcar and bus services could be greatly improved. It should be illegal to load public conveyances beyond their seating capacities. To make it easier to reach the suburbs, at present, would tend to accelerate the process of moving out from the parent city, so it is obvious that the rehabilitation of the unattractive residential sections must accompany the improvement of transportation facilities.

The Problem of Parks and Playgrounds.—Parks and play areas are needed not only for recreational purposes but as beauty spots to relieve the monotony of walls and pavements. There should be a playground within a quarter of a mile of every child, and a playfield for older children and adults within a mile of every home. Parks should be distributed throughout the metropolitan areas in order to be conveniently accessible to everyone. Water fronts should be developed as parks. There should be at least one large park within the city limits, and beyond the city limits there should be forest reservations for recreational use as well as for the production of commercial lumber. There should be an acre of public park and play area per hundred population, within the metropolitan areas.

The Location of Industries.—Factories should be located with reference to convenience and efficiency, also with consideration of their effect upon property values of the vicinity. They should not be scattered but grouped. Some industries that have objectionable features should be conveniently located beyond the metropolitan limits.

The Housing Problem.—Multiple family dwellings, two-family dwellings, and single-family homes should be kept in groups. The crowding of multiple family dwellings should be prohibited. The proportion of the sites covered by such buildings should be definitely controlled, and in addition there should be adequate public parks and play areas adjacent to every development of considerable extent. Lots 60 feet in width should be the minimum size allowed for one- and two-family dwellings.

Recognition of the mistakes of the past is a big step toward their correction. We can see that much study and planning is necessary in order to make cities what they should be. We cannot believe that the job is too great for democratic methods. The cities are our cities. In a sense they indicate or express our national as well as our community thinking and our state of progress. Government and cities represent the people and will attain the standards that the people demand.

It is not necessary to sacrifice beauty or environment, quietness, clean air, and comfortable homes in order to gain the advantages of the city. If we refuse to accept existing conditions as unalterable we shall be able to transform cities within a comparatively few years. With the parent cities taking the lead in progressive planning for the future, the suburban towns will be more willing to unite under unified governments. We have thousands of acres of land over which our urban populations can spread. Let us bring the country into the city by extending the city into the country and give ourselves reason to be proud of our cities.

Cows at the Pasture Bars

By DANIEL SMYTHE

The shade wrinkles over their coats as they pass the pines
On the path that ribbons the plaid of the rocky pasture.
They stand with lolling tongues, and the brown clean shine
Of their bodies in the late sun is a light-warm gesture.

They know that the darkness is painting the tips of the trees
And the cool barn waits beyond the deserted meadow,
That I shall come with a pail swinging past my knees
To lock stanchions and place the stool in their shadow.

They are so beautiful under the dark sky, through the sweet
Scent riding over the hummocks of thistles and mallows.
My hands on the rails, I look at their faces complete
With quietness and patience that grow as the deep night follows.

They turned from the grass which waved in the sun of day
And they stand there waiting with trust that is unforbidden.
They are moveless in the pool of the thick light seeping away
Till I drop the bars and they go through silent and milk-laden.

Carrier Redwings

Carrier pigeons have a distant rival among redwinged blackbirds, according to researches carried on at the Department of Zoology at Syracuse University, New York.

Birds were captured in traps, and a Government band, similar to that used for carrier pigeons, put on their legs. The blackbirds were then taken in covered containers to various points within a 210-mile radius of Syracuse, New York, and then released.

Of the 133 birds banded, Dr. Reginald D. Manwell of the university zoology department reports that 47 have returned so far. The best time was made by a redwing, which flew back from Schenectady, 114 miles, in 12 days. Dr. Manwell believes that about 35 per cent of the birds may have returned, but were not recaptured. Similar experiments carried on with song sparrows indicated an inability to return from points more than 35 miles away.

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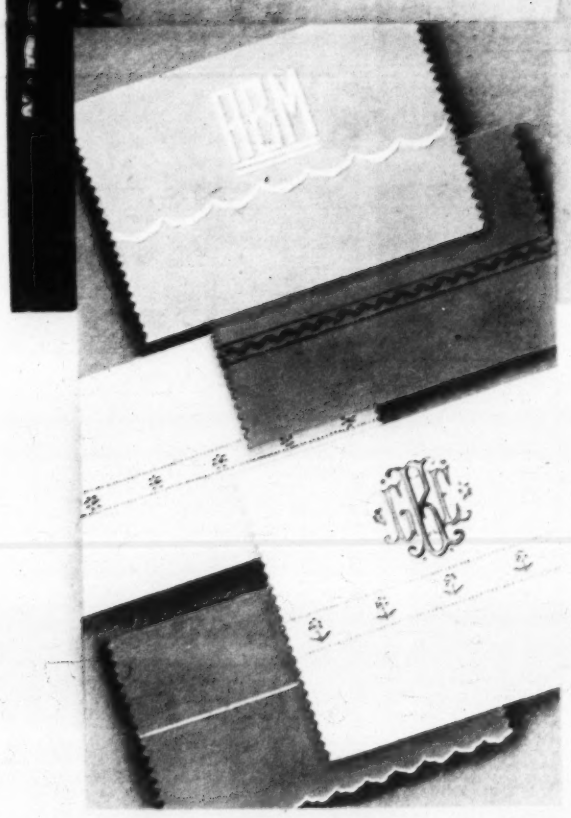

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From all over the country Monitor Readers have written wonderful letters expressing their satisfaction with Wamsutta Sheets. A few excerpts are printed below—and others will appear in later advertisements.

From Pasadena: I have used Wamsutta sheets for nine years and like them much better than any others regardless of price. No other sheet has the silky quality of Wamsutta.

●

From San Francisco: Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases are the prettiest, longest wearing and most comfortable feeling things of the kind I have ever used or seen.

●

From St. Louis: I used a Wamsutta sheet over a period of seven years and found it kept white where a cheaper brand of sheet turned gray.

●

From Milwaukee: They wear exceptionally well and are very pleasant to use. I can tell the difference in the dark between my Wamsutta sheets and other kinds.

●

From Fort Wayne: It is my desire and goal to eventually have an entire stock of Wamsutta sheets and pillow slips. They are unexcelled in every way.

●

From Mt. Vernon: I have used the Wamsutta crib sheets for my babies, laying them aside as the baby outgrew the crib and then using them again for my next baby. These sheets were laundered every other day. And when my babies no longer needed them, they were passed along to another mother who found long use of them for her baby. They really are grand.

●

From Dayton: Because of an advertisement of Wamsutta Sheets in The Monitor I purchased Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases. They are lovely and feel so good. They launder beautifully. Received a set of embroidered Supercale sheets and cases for a wedding present 4 years ago. They are very beautiful and we have gotten much enjoyment from them.

●

From Overland Park, Kansas: Wamsutta sheets and slips launder whiter than other kinds and I have used all reputable brands, I believe. It pays to buy Wamsutta. I have made a close survey of the cost of laundering linens and find Wamsutta costs less by four to eight cents per sheet, to launder.

●

From Swampscott, Mass.: I have used Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases over twenty years, and find them superior in every way to other sheetings. The price is higher but it pays in the long run.

●

From Portland, Oregon: I find that the Wamsutta sheets and pillow slips wear better than the less expensive ones, but even if they did not the great pleasure of using them, and the comfort they give would well pay the difference in price.

●

From Utica, New York: These sheets and pillow cases are the finest, silkiest, most durable and, in every way the most satisfactory ones, I have ever used.

●

From White Plains, N. Y.: The best sheets and pillow slips I ever used.

●

From Indianapolis: I have been married 18 months and prize among my wedding gifts six of your Wamsutta Supercale Sheets. They launder beautifully and feel so cool and soft.

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